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affiliée à l'Université de Montréal

**L'énergie solaire  
à l'épreuve du développement durable**

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Thèse présentée en vue de l'obtention du diplôme de *Philosophiæ Doctor*

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# **POLYTECHNIQUE MONTRÉAL**

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Cette thèse intitulée :

## **L'énergie solaire à l'épreuve du développement durable**

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en vue de l'obtention du diplôme de : *Philosophiæ Doctor*

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## DÉDICACE

*À la Dame du fleuve.*

*À Yorick, Sérena, Noémie, Atlante, pour leur patience infinie.*



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**« La Terre n'a qu'un Soleil »**

*Dieu n'est ni proche ni lointain, ni caché ni visible, ni présent ni absent.  
Il réside dans l'impensable intervalle.*  
Roger Munier

## RÉSUMÉ

« *Prendre d'urgence des mesures pour lutter contre les changements climatiques et leurs répercussions* » est un objectif mobilisateur, placé au 13ème rang des 17 Objectifs du Développement Durable adoptés en 2015 par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. Dans ce contexte fébrile, **les énergies renouvelables** ont une place de choix. Du fait de leurs caractéristiques d'exploitation (coûts d'installation en baisse, absence de génération de gaz à effet de serre), elles représentent un espoir tangible pour concilier progrès technologique et développement humain. Cet espoir est particulièrement important dans les régions du monde où la pauvreté énergétique ciblée par **l'Objectif du Développement Durable 7** (« *garantir l'accès de tous à des services énergétiques fiables, durables et modernes, à un coût abordable* ») pourrait être comblée par l'utilisation d'une richesse naturelle et abondante, celle du soleil. **Notre recherche a pour thème général** la cohérence entre énergie solaire et développement durable. Nous nous interrogeons sur la teneur des impacts des Centrales solaires photovoltaïques sur le développement durable, en particulier sur la lutte contre la pauvreté et le déficit énergétique. Ces impacts sont identifiés, analysés et comparés grâce à une grille d'analyse comprenant six catégories d'impacts (social, économique, territoire/gouvernance, énergétique, eau/sécurité alimentaire, situation des femmes) identifiés sur quatre niveaux géographiques (local, régional, national, international). **Notre stratégie de recherche** est basée sur six études de cas localisées dans quatre régions du continent africain (Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Maroc, Rwanda, Sénégal, et Afrique du Sud) en utilisant une approche qualitative et quantitative comprenant la création d'un **indice de durabilité** spécifique aux Centrales solaires. Cette stratégie de recherche passe par l'utilisation d'une **approche multiscalaire** menée au travers de la science de la durabilité. Considérant la teneur de la littérature actuelle, limitée et parcimonieuse, nos résultats contribuent à une meilleure compréhension des enjeux et impacts d'une transition énergétique basée sur une énergie renouvelable utilisant le rayonnement solaire. Après avoir défini les forces en présence (acteurs et systèmes), **notre analyse révèle l'importance de plusieurs enjeux**. Outre les enjeux relatifs à la fabrication des systèmes photovoltaïques (impact sur l'environnement et risques pour les êtres vivants, raréfaction des métaux utilisés), la recherche met en lumière l'enjeu de l'évaluation de la

durabilité du photovoltaïque en touchant du doigt comment certains Objectifs pour le Développement Durable (accès à l'eau, lutte contre la pauvreté, inégalités) peuvent être affaiblis ou contrariés du fait de son utilisation. D'un point de vue éthique, la transition énergétique pourrait aboutir à des situations d'injustice énergétique, ou de choix politiques pouvant limiter l'équité sociale. Nous identifions également les risques accompagnant l'exploitation des Centrales solaires photovoltaïques en évoquant leur contexte d'insertion du local à l'international. Bref, les enjeux de développement durable liés à l'utilisation de l'énergie solaire photovoltaïque relié au réseau électrique touchent tant la problématique des habitats naturels, de l'accès aux ressources, que la santé, la sécurité alimentaire, et le développement humain. **Dans quelles mesures les centrales solaires photovoltaïques contribuent-elles au développement durable**, dans une stratégie d'amélioration de la sécurité énergétique et de réduction de la pauvreté ? Plusieurs réponses sont possibles. La plus appropriée est la suivante : *les centrales solaires ont une contribution limitée au développement durable ; des mesures correctives adaptées leur permettraient de participer à améliorer la sécurité énergétique et la lutte contre la pauvreté*. De notre recherche émerge un **modèle de durabilité basé sur des variables contextuelles et structurelles** qui permet d'agir sur cette amélioration. Ce modèle suppose une gouvernance appropriée par les États concernés. **Nous formulons plusieurs recommandations** détaillant des mesures correctrices. Elles visent à placer l'utilisation de ces systèmes énergétiques photovoltaïques dans une vision stratégique, réaliste et prudente à la portée d'exploitants déterminés à bénéficier de ce potentiel. Sont mis à contribution la **responsabilité sociale de l'entreprise** mais également **les acteurs publics** stimulés par l'augmentation de leur capacité énergétique, la réduction du recours aux énergies fossiles productrices de gaz à effet de serre, et leur engagement global à la lutte contre le changement climatique.

## ABSTRACT

*"Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts"* is a mobilizing goal, placed 13th among the 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly ». In this feverish context, **renewable energies** have a special place. Because of their operating characteristics (lower installation costs, absence of generation of greenhouse gas), they represent a tangible hope for reconciling technological progress and human development. This hope is particularly significant in regions of the world where the energy poverty targeted by **Sustainable Development Goal 7** (*"ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy"*) could be alleviated by the use of an abundant natural wealth, the sun. **The general theme of our research** is the coherence between solar energy and sustainable development. We investigate the impacts of photovoltaic solar power plants on sustainable development and especially focus on the fight against poverty and the energy deficit. These impacts are identified, analyzed and compared using an analysis grid made up of six categories of impacts (social, economic, territory/governance, energy, water/food security and the situation of women) identified on four levels (local, regional, national and international). **Our research strategy** is based on six case studies located in four regions of the African continent (Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, and South Africa) using a qualitative and quantitative approach including the creation of a **sustainability index** specific to solar power plants. This research strategy involves the use of a multi-scalar approach conducted through the science of sustainability. Considering the content of the current, limited and scarce literature, our results contribute to a better understanding of the challenges and impacts of an energy transition based on renewable energy using solar radiation. After defining the forces involved (actors and systems), **our analysis reveals the significance of several stakes**. Besides to the challenges relating to the manufacturing of a photovoltaic system (impact on the environment and risks to living things, scarcity of the metals used), the research highlights the issue of assessing the sustainability of photovoltaics by pointing out how certain Sustainable Development Goals (access to water, fight against poverty, inequality) can be weakened or thwarted by its use. From an ethical point of view, the energy transition could lead to situations of energy injustice or political choices that could

limit social equity. We also bring together the risks accompanying the operation of photovoltaic solar power plants by evoking their context of integration from the local context to international. In short, the challenges of sustainable development linked to the use of on-grid photovoltaic solar energy affect the issue of natural habitats, access to resources, as well as health, food security, and human development. **To what extent do photovoltaic solar power plants contribute to sustainable development**, in a strategy to improve energy security and reduce poverty? There are many possible answers. The following is the most appropriate: *solar power plants have a limited contribution to make to sustainable development ; appropriate corrective measures would allow them to participate in improving energy security and the fight against poverty*. From our research emerges a **model of sustainability based on contextual and structural variables** that allows to act on this improvement. This model assumes appropriate governance by the states involved. We make **several recommendations** detailing corrective measures. They aim at placing the use of these photovoltaic energy systems in a strategic, realistic and prudent vision within the reach of operators who are determined to take advantage of this potential. **Corporate social responsibility** is also involved, as well as **public actors** stimulated by the increase in their energy capacity, the reduction in the use of fossil fuels producing greenhouse gases and their overall commitment to the fight against climate change.

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## LISTE DES SIGLES ET ABRÉVIATIONS

|        |                                                         |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| ADER   | Rural Electrification Development Agency                |
| AFDB   | African Development Bank                                |
| BAD    | Banque Africaine de Développement                       |
| CDM    | Credit Carbon Mechanism                                 |
| CAE    | Communauté d'Afrique de l'Est                           |
| CEDEAO | Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest |
| CER    | Comité d'éthique de la Recherche avec les Êtres humains |
| CFP    | Call for tenders                                        |
| CSP    | Concentrated Solar Power                                |
| CSR    | Corporate Social Responsibility                         |
| DC     | Developing Countries                                    |
| ECOSOC | United Nations Economic and Social Council              |
| EPC    | Engineering, Procurement and Construction               |
| ESIA   | Environmental and Social Impact Assessments             |
| ESMP   | Environmental and Social Management Plan                |
| EU     | European Union                                          |
| FIT    | Feed in tariff                                          |
| GHG    | Greenhouse gas                                          |
| GW     | Gigawatt                                                |
| GNI    | Gross National Income                                   |
| HDI    | Human Development Index                                 |
| IDA    | International Dark Sky Reserve                          |

|          |                                                           |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| IFC      | International Finance Corporation                         |
| IFDD     | Institut de la Francophonie pour le Développement Durable |
| IPP      | Independent Power Producer                                |
| IRENA    | International Renewable Energy Agency                     |
| JIRAMA   | Water and Electricity Utilities                           |
| Kwh      | Kilowatt-hour                                             |
| kWp      | Kilowatt-peak                                             |
| LCOE     | Levelized Cost of Energy                                  |
| MEEH     | Ministry of Water, Energy and Hydrocarbons                |
| MENA     | Middle East and North Africa                              |
| MDG      | Millennium Development Goal                               |
| MININFRA | Ministry of Infrastructure                                |
| MoU      | Memorandum of Understanding                               |
| MLP      | Multi-Level Perspective                                   |
| MSA      | Multi-Scalar approach                                     |
| MWp      | Mega Watt-Peak                                            |
| NDC      | Nationally Determined Contribution                        |
| NGO      | Non-governmental organization                             |
| ONE      | Office National de l'environnement                        |
| O&M      | Operations and Maintenance                                |
| ORE      | Regulation Office – Bureau de la régulation               |
| PPA      | Power Purchase Agreement                                  |
| PREE     | Environment Engagement Program                            |
| PV       | Photovoltaïque                                            |

|        |                                                         |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| RE     | Renewable energy                                        |
| REG    | Rwanda Energy Group                                     |
| REIPPP | Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement |
| REM    | Reference Electrification Model                         |
| REN21  | Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century    |
| RC     | Resource Curse                                          |
| RDB    | Rwanda Development Board                                |
| RICE   | Reserve Internationale de Ciel Etoilé                   |
| RISE   | Regulatory Indicators For Sustainable Energy            |
| RSA    | Republic of South Africa                                |
| RURA   | Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority                   |
| SCADA  | Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition                |
| SD     | Sustainable Development                                 |
| SDG    | Sustainable Development Goal                            |
| SHS    | Solar Home System                                       |
| SREP   | Madagascar Scaling Renewable Energy Program             |
| SSA    | Sub-Saharan Africa                                      |
| UPS    | Uninterruptible Power Supply                            |
| UN     | United Nations                                          |
| UNEP   | Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement        |
| VRE    | Variable Renewable Energy                               |
| W      | Watt                                                    |
| WB     | World Bank                                              |

## LISTE DES ANNEXES

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## CHAPITRE 1 INTRODUCTION

*...au lieu de cette philosophie spéculative qu'on enseigne dans les écoles, on en peut trouver une pratique, par laquelle, connaissant la force et les actions du feu, de l'eau, de l'air, des astres, des cieux, et de tous les autres corps qui nous environnent, aussi distinctement que nous connaissons les divers métiers de nos artisans, nous les pourrions employer en même façon à tous les usages auxquels ils sont propres, et ainsi nous rendre comme maîtres et possesseurs de la nature. Ce qui n'est pas seulement à désirer pour l'invention d'une infinité d'artifices, qui feraient qu'on jouirait sans aucune peine des fruits de la terre et de toutes les commodités qui s'y trouvent, mais principalement aussi pour la conservation de la santé, laquelle est sans doute le premier bien et le fondement de tous les autres biens de cette vie.* René Descartes (1596-1650), Discours de la méthode.

Publié quatre ans après le procès de Galilée (1633) ayant osé réfuter le géocentrisme (théorie physique plaçant la terre au centre de l'univers), le Discours de la méthode a été publié de manière anonyme, son auteur ayant estimé qu'un traité au parfum d'héliocentrisme (plaçant le soleil au centre de l'univers) méritait une certaine prudence dans l'air du temps de ce 17<sup>ème</sup> siècle (Höffding, 1906).

Construit comme un avant-propos « *pour bien conduire sa raison, et chercher la vérité dans les sciences* », le Discours de la méthode introduit la pensée de Descartes dans une lignée philosophique à l'origine de la science moderne (Hatfiel, 2014). Ces quelques lignes, placées à l'orée de notre thèse sollicitant le titre de Philosophiæ Doctor, nous interpellent.

Tout d'abord, parce que Descartes nous présente une perspective où l'humanité doit s'ériger « *comme maître et possesseur de la nature* ». Ensuite car cette vision, qui augure la maîtrise du progrès technique, a un objectif : améliorer les conditions de vie de l'homme (Morfaux, 1980).

A l'heure du changement climatique et des multiples déséquilibres qu'il suscite au sein de notre planète, l'amélioration des conditions de vie de l'humanité représente aujourd'hui, et

plus que jamais, un enjeu mobilisateur. Une science à visage humain – ou au service de l’Homme - porte l’espoir d’une réconciliation entre progrès technique, croissance économique et respect de l’environnement.

Dans le domaine énergétique, ce sont les énergies renouvelables qui portent cet espoir de réconciliation. D’abord parce qu’elles sont auréolées de l’innocence de leur origine naturelle, telle la « *force des astres* » évoquée par Descartes ; ensuite parce qu’elles permettent la génération d’électricité avec peu ou pas de gaz à effet de serre, à l’origine du dérèglement climatique ; et enfin car elles semblent réconcilier technologie et bien-être humain, sur la base d’un développement durable dont l’essence semble nous rappeler notre insatiable besoin d’éternité.

Cet espoir de réconciliation représente-t-il un mirage ? Notre recherche doctorale s’interroge précisément sur cette quête en tentant d’identifier dans quelle mesure l’énergie solaire photovoltaïque permet de concilier développement durable, lutte contre la pauvreté et déficit énergétique.

C’est au sein d’une école d’ingénieurs que cette recherche se tient. Pourquoi ? En fait, la racine latine du mot ingénieur tient à la fois de « *invention* » et de « *engin* » (Vérin, 1982) ; un troisième mot, celui de « *paix* », a donné naissance de la notion de « *peace engineering* », l’ingénierie de la paix. Cette alliance a fait apparaître une autre dimension à celle de fabriquer une chose utile sous toutes ses formes, même militaire, celle d’utiliser des compétences techniques pour la promotion de la paix, et d’avoir désormais un certain regard sur la finalité de l’objet fabriqué (Vesilind, 2006).

Notre recherche pose ce regard sur les Centrales solaires photovoltaïques, dans la lignée de la diversification des sciences accompagnant le développement du mix énergétique mondial (Murdock et al., 2019) mais suivant également le changement institutionnel actuel d’un secteur électrique passant progressivement d’un système dominé par les ingénieurs, à un système basé sur le marché, influencé également par les gestionnaires (Verbong & Geels, 2010). C’est la raison pour laquelle notre approche répond à un besoin, celui de développer un outil d’aide à la décision permettant d’aborder un système énergétique grâce à un cadre conceptuel et théorique multidisciplinaire (Delina, 2019) rapprochant sciences

sociales et ingénierie (McCauley et al., 2019) tout en permettant d’embrasser la complexité multi dimensionnelle de l’évolution des systèmes sociotechniques (F. W. Geels, 2010).

L’énergie solaire photovoltaïque a fait progressivement sa place dans notre dépendance à l’électricité (Mauguit, 2015). Depuis la découverte de l’effet photovoltaïque en 1939 par Antoine Becquerel, le photovoltaïque s’impose lors de l’équipement de satellites spatiaux dans les années 1960, puis lors de ses premières utilisations terrestres en 1970. *« L’effet photovoltaïque produit dans les cellules solaires photovoltaïques permet de convertir l’énergie lumineuse des rayons solaires en électricité. Sous l’effet de la lumière, le matériau semi-conducteur composant la cellule génère des charges électriques qui se déplacent et créent un courant circulant d’une cellule à l’autre via des rubans métalliques »* (AEI, 2020). Dans le cadre des Centrales solaires photovoltaïques (PV) reliées au réseau, ce courant électrique continu produit via les panneaux solaires installés en rangées, est transformé en courant alternatif par des onduleurs, transformé de basse en moyenne tension par un transformateur, et versé ensuite dans le réseau électrique national de distribution.

En 2018, la production d’électricité basée sur les énergies renouvelables représente environ 28% de la production totale d’électricité dans le monde (72% provenant des énergies fossiles et du nucléaire) et environ 2.6% provient du solaire photovoltaïque (2.2 % en 2017) (Jäger-Waldau, 2019). Les dix pays ayant la capacité installée cumulée la plus importante en PV dans le monde en 2018 sont la Chine (176 GW), les États Unis (62 GW), le Japon (56 GW), l’Allemagne (45 GW), et l’Inde (33 GW), avant l’Italie, la Grande Bretagne, l’Australie, la France et la Corée, sachant que l’Union Européenne prend la seconde place avec 115 GW (à titre de comparaison, 100 GW ont été installés dans le monde en 2018). Ces dix pays représentent 87% du marché global du PV dans le monde. Certains pays ont théoriquement suffisamment de capacité pour produire plus de 5% de leur demande annuelle en électricité grâce au PV (Honduras 14%, Allemagne 8%, Chili/Grèce/Italie 7%, Japon/Australie/Inde 6%). En ce qui concerne la capacité installée per capita, les trois pays en tête sont l’Allemagne, l’Australie et le Japon (Jäger-Waldau, 2019).

En Afrique, l’Afrique du Sud est le premier pays en capacité installé (1 GW) sachant que le continent africain représente moins de 1% des installations PV dans le monde en 2018

avec 5 GW installés (IEA, 2019; Jäger-Waldau, 2019). Rappelons que les économies d'Afrique du Nord et d'Afrique du Sud représentent plus de 70% de la demande d'électricité du continent (IEA, 2019)

En ce qui concerne la situation énergétique du continent africain, l'Agence Internationale pour l'énergie (IEA) la présente en pleine dynamique, avec l'opportunité de poursuivre « *un modèle de développement moins carboné* » que le reste de la planète, même si elle reste encore dépendante de la biomasse traditionnelle (50% de la consommation finale d'énergie) (IEA, 2019). L'IEA s'inquiète toutefois de voir cette région devenir la plus peuplée du monde, devant la Chine et l'Inde, avec une croissance urbaine soutenue (augmentation de plus d'un demi-milliard de personnes en zone urbaine d'ici 2040). Cette croissance aurait un impact sur la demande énergétique (industrie, transports, systèmes de refroidissement) avec des répercussions tant sur l'avenir économique et énergétique du continent, que sur les tendances mondiales. Dans la lignée du cadre stratégique de « *l'Agenda 2063* » décidée par l'Union Africaine en 2015, l'expansion économique du continent vise à atteindre un accès universel à l'électricité, en conformité avec l'Objectif de Développement Durable 7, sachant que 600 millions de personnes n'ont pas encore accès à l'électricité, dans un contexte où le coût de production de l'électricité est très élevé par rapport à la moyenne mondiale (0.2 à 0.5 USD/kWh contre la moyenne mondiale située autour de 0.1 USD/kWh (AFDB, 2016a) cité par (Huard & Fremaux, 2019). D'après l'IEA, en 2040, 90% de la population mondiale sans accès à l'électricité sera en Afrique.

Afin de faire face à cette pauvreté énergétique, l'IEA présente différentes alternatives au cœur desquelles les énergies renouvelables jouent un rôle essentiel. La place du solaire PV y est incontournable : la croissance du continent via les énergies fossiles serait un stimulateur indésirable des émissions de carbone (Steckel, Hilaire, Jakob, & Edenhofer, 2020), le continent dispose de ressources solaires parmi les plus riches de la planète, et il bénéficie également de la tendance à la baisse des coûts des équipements des énergies renouvelables au niveau international. Cette baisse s'explique par différents facteurs. Elle est due, d'après plusieurs auteurs, à une amélioration des technologies utilisées, à une fabrication développée à une plus grande échelle (Heinberg & Fridley, 2019), à une offre excédentaire (Eberhard & Naude, 2017), et également, concernant le PV, à une diminution progressive de la quantité d'argent présent dans les modules, représentant environ 47 % de



sa valeur (McMahon, 2018). D'après le dernier rapport Bloomberg, les coûts globaux de l'énergie solaire ont baissé de 85% depuis 2010 « *sur les deux tiers du monde* », et sont désormais « *moins chers que l'électricité produite par une nouvelle centrale au charbon ou au gaz* » (Denning, 2019). En ce qui concerne le solaire PV, le coût complet actualisé de l'électricité (LCOE) est autour de 0.12 USD/kWh en Afrique. Il s'agit d'un des coûts les plus élevés, devant d'autres régions du monde comme l'Amérique du Nord, l'Europe, l'Inde ou la Chine (Murdock et al., 2019). Cette LCOE reste toutefois compétitive par rapport à des installations fonctionnant au gazole, pouvant en outre être affectées par l'instabilité des marchés pétroliers (World Bank, 2016).

Certes, comme le souligne le Dr. Birol, Directeur Exécutif de l'IEA, la crise 2020 du Coronavirus peut avoir des répercussions sur notre transition vers des énergies « propres » (forte baisse du marché pétrolier, priorités des États dirigées vers d'autres investissements liés à la pandémie, ralentissement des filières de production situées en Chine générant des goulots d'étranglement pour certains composants), mais « *les gouvernements peuvent permettre à ces technologies de sortir de la crise avec un nouvel élan et de jouer un rôle important dans la reprise économique mondiale* » (Birol, 2020).

C'est avec ce même élan d'espoir que dans le contexte global du changement climatique, l'essentiel des acteurs impliqués dans la planification, le financement et la mise en œuvre de la transition énergétique en Afrique supposent qu'un développement basé sur les énergies renouvelables sera effectif et durable : « *Renewable Energy in Africa is a huge opportunity to allow for a better standard of living for a large part of current and future population in Africa* » (Belward et al., 2011). Cette hypothèse est au cœur des solutions proposées aujourd'hui pour stimuler le développement des pays à faible revenus et plusieurs initiatives internationales ont été lancées pour soutenir l'accès à l'électricité (Huard & Fremaux, 2019), parmi lesquelles l'Alliance Solaire Internationale issue de la COP 21, l'Initiative Africaine pour les Énergies Renouvelables appuyée par la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD), le programme « *Sustainable Energy for All* » lancé par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies et « *Power Africa* » encadré par les États-Unis.

Dépendant du CIF (Fonds d'investissement Climatique hébergés par la Banque Mondiale), le SREP (Programme de renforcement des énergies renouvelables dans les pays à faible revenu), a pour objet de « *permettre la transformation des pays en voie de développement en démontrant la viabilité économique, sociale et environnementale des énergies renouvelables* ». Dans le cadre par exemple du SREP à Madagascar faisant partie de notre recherche, les objectifs sont multiples : améliorer l'accès à l'électricité et l'augmentation de la production électrique, réduire les frais de production, décarboniser la génération d'électricité, et promouvoir le développement économique local (SREP, 2018).

Promouvoir ce développement économique local fait partie intégrante des motivations ayant fait naître près de 40 Centrales solaires photovoltaïques aujourd'hui en cours d'exploitation en Afrique, avec un chiffre similaire de Centrales en cours de construction ou planifiées pour les prochains mois (Huard & Fremaux, 2019; Tiyou, 2016).

Ce chiffre devrait augmenter rapidement. D'après la Banque Mondiale, 950 GW d'installations solaires PV auront besoin d'être installées dans les pays en développement d'ici 2025, c'est-à-dire une augmentation de 690 GW en capacité installée à construire en 6 ans pour un investissement de près de 500 milliards USD, si l'on suit les estimations de l'IEA, d'après un « *scénario de développement durable* » (World Bank, 2019h). En ce qui concerne l'Afrique, les projections pour 2040 prévoient une capacité installée de 320 GW pour l'énergie solaire PV (dépassant l'hydroélectricité et le gaz naturel), soit un déploiement en moyenne de 15 GW par an, si la baisse des coûts des installations est maintenue. Ce déploiement devrait stimuler la construction d'un parc plus étendu de Centrales solaires reliées au réseau électrique puisque l'extension et la densification du réseau de distribution reste le choix le moins onéreux pour 45% de la population ayant un accès d'ici 2030 (IEA, 2019). Il faudra également quadrupler les investissements du secteur de l'électricité (en particulier le réseau électrique), pour permettre un approvisionnement en électricité fiable pour tous et mettre fin aux pannes d'électricité, obstacle majeur au développement du secteur privé (IEA, 2019).

C'est effectivement sur le secteur privé que le continent semble s'appuyer pour améliorer le niveau et la qualité de la croissance de l'Afrique. D'après le dernier rapport de la Banque Africaine de Développement sur les perspectives économiques en Afrique, « *améliorer la*

*productivité en allégeant les contraintes qui pèsent sur l'environnement des affaires* » est incontournable. Le taux de croissance du PIB du continent est situé autour de 3% pour 2019 pour atteindre 4% en 2021, ce qui représente une bonne performance. Cependant, comme le souligne Akinwumi Adesina, le président de la BAD, *"Personne ne mange le PIB, le PIB doit se ressentir dans la vie quotidienne des populations"* et cette performance économique n'est inclusive que dans seulement 18 des 48 pays africains pour lesquels les données sont disponibles. En effet, le taux d'extrême pauvreté passera de 33 % en 2018 à seulement 24 % en 2030, ce qui est bien supérieur à l'objectif de 3 % des Objectifs de développement durable (AFDB, 2020).

C'est dans ce contexte que notre recherche prend sa source. L'exploitation de l'énergie solaire photovoltaïque permettra-t-elle de répondre à nos attentes en générant des impacts vecteurs d'un développement durable susceptible de faire face à ces deux enjeux récurrents du continent que nous venons d'évoquer, la sécurité énergétique et la lutte contre la pauvreté ?

Située dans un paysage en transition des énergies fossiles vers les énergies vertes, et stimulée par les changements climatiques, notre recherche pose la question suivante : ***quels sont les enjeux de développement durable liés à l'utilisation de l'énergie solaire photovoltaïque reliée au réseau électrique ?*** De manière plus spécifique, notre question de recherche est la suivante : ***dans quelles mesures les centrales solaires photovoltaïques contribuent-elles au développement durable, dans une stratégie d'amélioration de la sécurité énergétique et de réduction de la pauvreté ?***

Notre démarche n'est pas d'analyser les impacts de l'électricité sur le développement, (Al-Mulali, 2016; Kebede, Kagochi, & Jolly, 2010; Martinez & Ebenhack, 2008; Sunde, 2017; J. Watson et al., 2012; Zerbo, 2017) ou d'apprécier les contours de l'accès énergétique (Brew-Hammond, 2010; Gujba, Thorne, Mulugetta, Rai, & Sokona, 2012; Sokona, Mulugetta, & Gujba, 2012), ce qui a déjà fait l'objet d'une littérature avisée ; nous nous concentrons plutôt sur l'analyse des impacts de la manière de *produire ce bien*.

A ce jour, la littérature sur les impacts ou la durabilité des Centrales solaires reliées au réseau est limitée, les auteurs étant davantage orientés vers les installations autonomes comme les « mini-grid » ou les « Solar Home Systems » (Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b;

Paula Rolffs, David Ockwell, & Rob Byrne, 2015). Les articles ayant pour objet l'analyse des Centrales solaires sont centrés sur des aspects spécifiques de leur exploitation comme leur impact technique sur le réseau ou leur performance (Cabrera-Tobar, Bullich-Massagué, Aragüés-Peñalba, & Gomis-Bellmunt, 2016), leur impact visuel (Akinyele, Rayudu, & Nair, 2015; del Carmen Torres-Sibille, Cloquell-Ballester, Cloquell-Ballester, & Ramírez, 2009; Rodrigues, Montañés, & Fueyo, 2010), ou leur acceptation sociale (Hanger et al., 2016), bien que Hanger et al se penchent sur la CSP (Solaire Thermique à Concentration), une autre technologie voisine. Ainsi, aucune analyse n'a été produite par la littérature sur la durabilité des Centrales Solaires PV, dans le contexte que nous venons d'exposer.

**L'intérêt de notre recherche** repose sur cet état de non-savoir (Dumez, 2010). Il repose plus précisément sur l'absence d'outil d'évaluation spécifique relatif aux impacts des Centrales solaires PV, mais également sur la nécessité de nourrir des politiques adaptées à de nouvelles formes d'énergies dont la gouvernance permettrait de faire épanouir leur potentiel, au bénéfice notamment des plus vulnérables.

**Quelle méthode avons-nous utilisé pour répondre à notre question de recherche ?** Afin de pouvoir apprécier de manière la plus exhaustive possible les différents impacts générés par les Centrales PV, notre démarche est qualitative (Graff, Carley, & Pirog, 2019) et quantitative, entreprise de manière « multiscalaire » (Coenen, Benneworth, & Truffer, 2012), et basée sur l'étude de six Centrales solaires photovoltaïques située dans six pays du continent africain. Nous avons par ailleurs tenté de tirer de nos études de cas une approche théorique consistante (Paula Rolffs et al., 2015).

**Notre objectif principal** est d'analyser la cohérence entre photovoltaïque et développement durable, dans le cadre d'une stratégie de sécurité énergétique et de réduction de la pauvreté en Afrique. Nous souhaitons ainsi identifier la teneur des relations entre l'exploitation des centrales solaires connectées au réseau électrique, et le développement durable des pays africains.

**Le premier objectif spécifique de notre recherche** est d'identifier et d'évaluer la teneur des impacts générés par les Centrales PV. Ces impacts sont classés en 3 axes : (i) impacts identifiés au niveau local, régional, national et international (ii) impacts situés dans les

catégories suivantes : social, économique, territoire et gouvernance, énergétique, eau et sécurité alimentaire, situation des femmes (iii) impacts positifs et négatifs.

**Le second objectif spécifique de notre recherche** est d'effectuer une comparaison entre les impacts des différentes Centrales. Nous comparons ainsi les caractéristiques des systèmes installés (technologies utilisées) et leurs contextes d'insertion (principaux acteurs, cadre socioéconomique...). Ces comparaisons nous amènent à comprendre ce qui sous-tend la durabilité des systèmes en fonction des impacts identifiés (d'après notre premier objectif). Nous sommes également plus à même d'évaluer l'efficacité des systèmes photovoltaïques à avoir un impact sur la lutte contre la pauvreté. Notre recherche permet enfin de mettre en lumière les meilleures pratiques utilisées et leurs conditions d'implantations.

**Le troisième objectif spécifique de notre recherche** est d'élaborer, en utilisant une approche multicritère, un outil permettant de mesurer l'impact des centrales photovoltaïques sur le développement durable des communautés situées à proximité. Cet indice de durabilité représente un instrument quantitatif pouvant être utilisé pour différents types de centrales situées en Afrique ou sur d'autres continents, permettant d'évaluer la durabilité des centrales PV.

**Le quatrième objectif de notre recherche** est d'aboutir à l'élaboration de recommandations visant à favoriser l'implantation de systèmes photovoltaïques participant de manière durable au développement économique, social et environnemental des populations utilisant cette source énergétique. Nous proposons également des mesures suscitant une appropriation durable des Centrales PV par les communautés situées à proximité, afin de favoriser leur acceptabilité sociale, leur maintenance effective, et leur durée de vie. L'éventail de recommandations a pour objectif d'influencer les politiques énergétiques actuelles, afin qu'elles génèrent des impacts positifs, notamment sur le niveau de vie des populations vivant à proximité.

**A court terme**, notre recherche permet la conception et la validation d'un indice de durabilité visant à évaluer les impacts du photovoltaïque sur le développement durable, en particulier en ce qui concerne les populations défavorisées. **A moyen terme**, en identifiant

certaines facteurs clefs d'acceptabilité et de faisabilité, la recherche contribue à la transition énergétique vers les énergies renouvelables, en rendant plus accessible la ressource énergétique solaire aux plus démunis (démocratisation énergétique). Par ailleurs, notre démarche participe à limiter l'exode rural. **A long terme**, et dans le contexte actuel du changement climatique, notre démarche introduit des bases qui permettront la mise en place de stratégies adaptées en faveur de la « décarbonisation » de la planète.

*Notre recherche se déroulera en plusieurs étapes. Après avoir présenté un état de la littérature concernée par notre question de recherche (Chapitre 2), nous exposerons notre méthodologie (Chapitre 3) ainsi que les « Forces en présence », à savoir les principaux acteurs impliqués par l'exploitation des Centrales solaires (Chapitre 4).*

*Nous entrerons ensuite dans le corps de notre analyse en évoquant deux épreuves s'imposant à l'énergie solaire PV, celle de la durabilité (Chapitre 5, Étude de cas à Madagascar), et celle des paradoxes (Chapitre 6, Étude de cas au Rwanda). La dernière épreuve « l'énergie solaire réduit-elle la pauvreté ou augmente-t-elle la sécurité énergétique? » rassemble les résultats de toutes nos études de cas (Chapitre 7).*

*Avant de conclure (Chapitre 9), notre recherche entamera une brève discussion (Chapitre 8) qui s'achèvera sur des recommandations ayant l'ambition de proposer comment les Centrales solaires PV peuvent contribuer au développement durable dans une stratégie d'amélioration de la sécurité énergétique et de réduction de la pauvreté.*

*Les figures 1.1 et 1.2 placées ci-après représentent une approche synthétique résumée de la thèse sous forme de cartes mentales.*

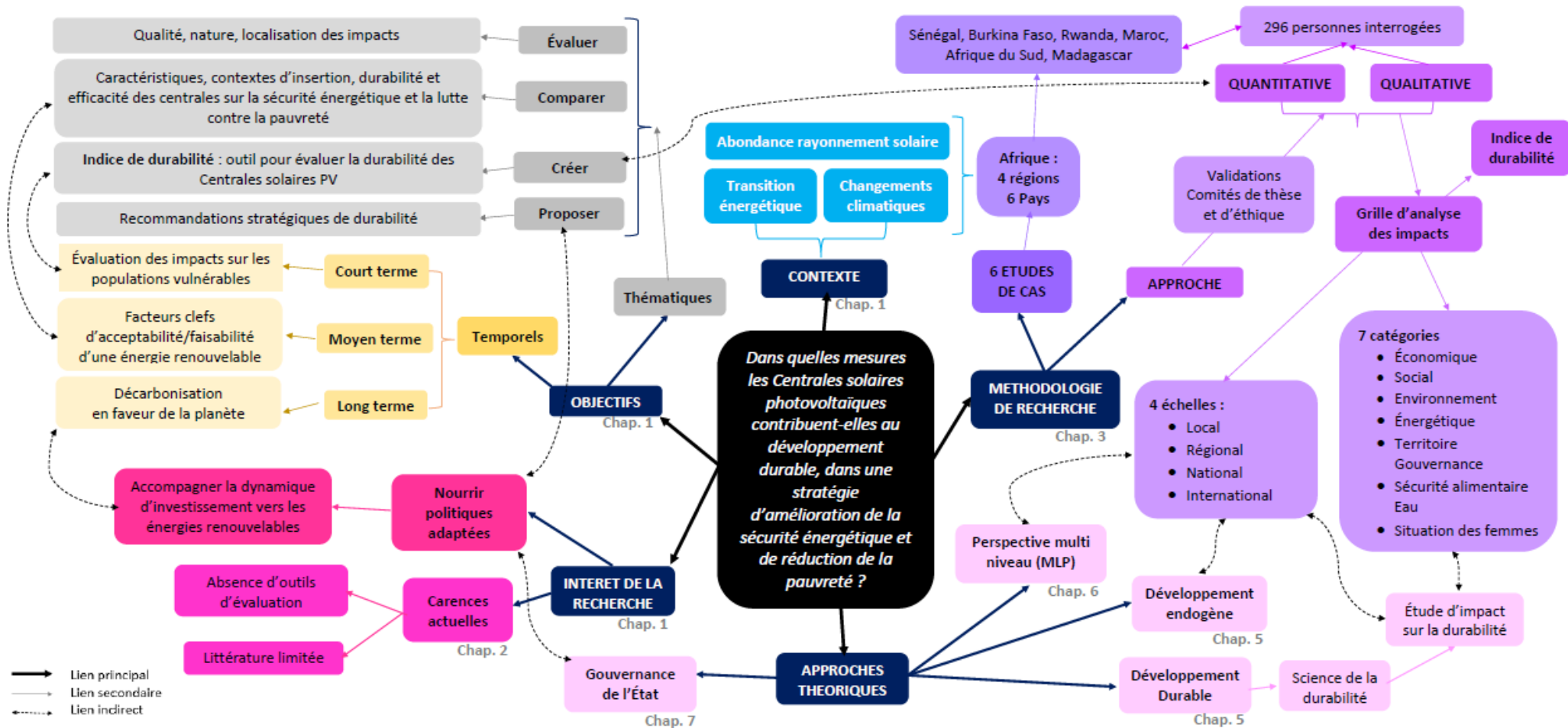


Figure 1-1 Carte mentale de la thèse : contexte, intérêt, objectifs, méthodologie, approches théoriques

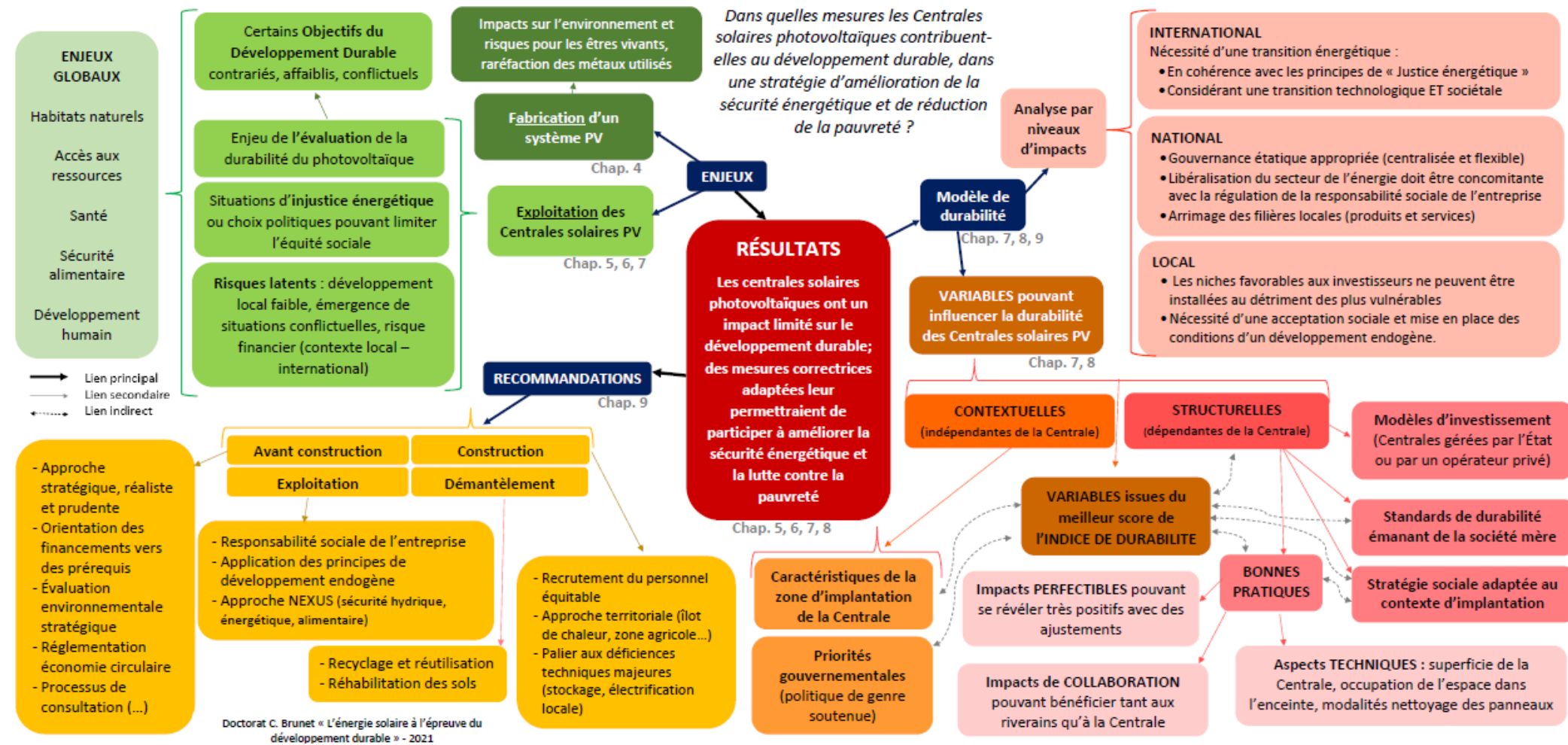


Figure 1-2 Carte mentale de la thèse : résultats, enjeux, recommandations



## **CHAPITRE 2    ARTICLE 1 « SHEDDING SOME LIGHT ON PHOTOVOLTAIC SOLAR ENERGY IN AFRICA – A LITERATURE REVIEW »**

### **2.1 Présentation de l'article**

Notre revue de littérature intitulée : « **Shedding some light on photovoltaic solar energy in Africa – A Literature Review** » a fait l'objet d'une publication dans la revue « Renewable and Sustainable Energy reviews » en 2018 sous la référence suivante : Brunet, C., Savadogo, O., Baptiste, P., & Bouchard, M. A. (2018). Shedding some light on photovoltaic solar energy in Africa—A literature review. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 96, 325-342.

### **2.2 Résumé de l'article**

Bearing in mind that there is increasingly abundant literature on the evolution of photovoltaic solar energy in Africa, it is necessary to make a global assessment with a focus on the path already traveled. This article reviews the literature on solar energy within the context of the African continent between 1992 and 2016. Based on the diversity of the articles analyzed, there are three main axes which emerge, namely: (i) the current situation, (ii) specificities, and (iii) performance. These make it possible to pinpoint the challenges of the development of photovoltaic solar energy in a continent with a severe energy deficit. This review also allows us to better understand the extent to which photovoltaic solar energy contributes to the sustainable development of African countries.

### **2.3 Introduction**

In 2006, Jason Spellberg announced, in "*Power of the Poor: the case for photovoltaics*", the opportunity that this renewable energy represents for developing countries (Spellberg, 2006). Nearly ten years later, renewable energies (REs) are still a ray of hope for coping with climate change, not only for the poorest countries but also for the rest of the world. The overall impact of renewable energies, especially independent off-grid systems (Mandelli, Barbieri, Mereu, & Colombo, 2016), on the sustainable development of developing countries is indeed an issue that has been discussed (Bugaje, 2006; Del Río & Burguillo, 2008; Dincer, 2000). In Africa, the most promising role of renewable energies remains with the poorest or most remote populations of major centers (Deichmann, Meisner, Murray, & Wheeler, 2011). However, the development

of these energies faces several constraints, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa (Mohammed, Mustafa, & Bashir, 2013): cultural aspects, level of education and training, unstable and weak economies as well as low foreign investment, high interest rates and inconsistency of energy policies. The development of solar PV energy does not escape these constraints. But its potential is particularly stimulated by multiple technological innovations whose recent and upcoming use allows for the improvement, collection, conversion and storage of energy. This is all thanks to increasingly lower manufacturing costs. In the context of the African countries with some of the highest solar irradiance in the world, PV represents an opportunity to respond to the continent's industrialization needs and other key aspects such as poverty and food security. It is within this framework that our literature review is centered in line with the sustainable energy "*for all*" initiative started by the United Nations in 2011. Our review focuses on the different aspects of PV solar energy (PV) within the framework of African countries. Our approach highlights the conclusions of this literature in order to identify the issues involved and how they can be interpreted, and to understand the extent to which PV solar energy contributes to the sustainable development (SD) of African countries. Our methodology is based on the analysis of 112 peer-reviewed articles from 11 journals identified between 1992 and 2016. Three main axes presented in Figure 2.1 emerge from this review: (i) the current situation; (ii) specificities; (iii) performance. The content of these axes will be analyzed, followed by a discussion of the findings, and research leads will be proposed in conclusion. Table 2.1 presents a summary of the literature on REs in Africa and developing countries.

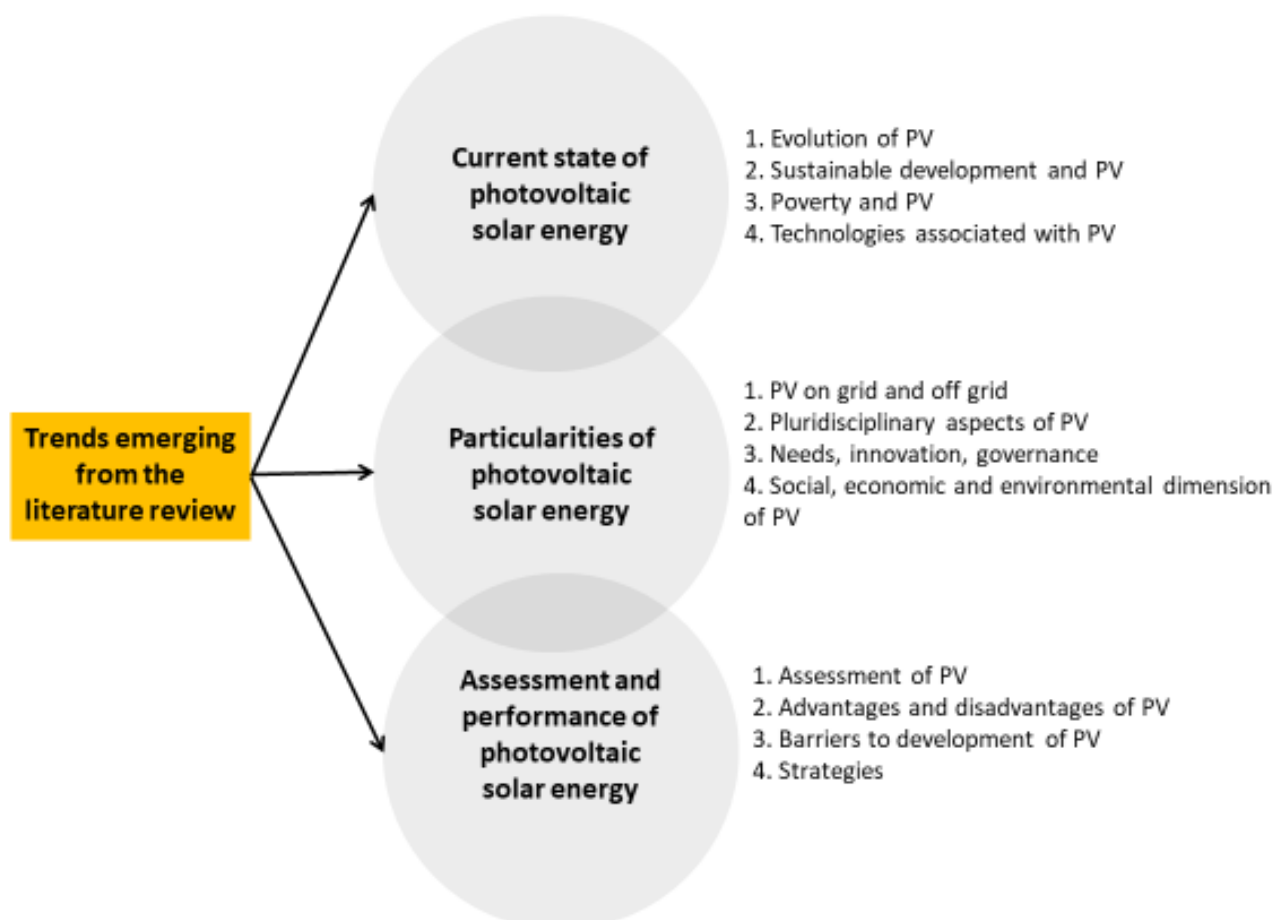


Figure 2-1 Guidelines emerging from the literature review

Table 2-1 Summary of the literature on REs in Africa and developing countries

|                                                                                              |                                             |                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Status of renewable energies (REs)</b>                                                    |                                             |                      |
| Status of REs (description, challenges, need for collaboration)                              | (Mohammed et al., 2013)                     | Sub-Saharan Africa   |
| <b>REs and sustainable development</b>                                                       |                                             |                      |
| Relations between REs and sustainable development                                            | (Bugaje, 2006)<br>(Dincer, 2000)            | Africa               |
| Measure of sustainable development in developing countries: poverty factor and energy factor | (Kemmler & Spreng, 2007)                    | Developing countries |
| REs' impact on sustainable development at local level                                        | (Del Río & Burguillo, 2008)                 |                      |
| <b>REs decentralized</b>                                                                     |                                             |                      |
| CASE (Center for Application of Solar Energy) at UNIDO                                       | (Thompson & Singh, 1996)                    | Developing countries |
| The role of REs at local level                                                               | (Deichmann et al., 2011)                    |                      |
| Methodology for off-grid                                                                     | (Domenech, Ferrer-Martí, & Pastor, 2015)    |                      |
| <b>REs and poverty</b>                                                                       |                                             |                      |
| REs and the needs of poor communities                                                        | (Karekezi, 2002)                            | Africa               |
| Role of REs in poverty reduction                                                             | (Yadoo & Cruickshank, 2012)                 | Nepal, Peru, Kenya   |
| <b>Social acceptability</b>                                                                  |                                             |                      |
| Social acceptability of innovations related to REs                                           | (Wüstenhagen, Wolsink, & Bürer, 2007)       |                      |
| Social acceptability of REs                                                                  | (Stigka, Paravantis, & Mihalakakou, 2014)   |                      |
| <b>Impacts of REs</b>                                                                        |                                             |                      |
| Impact of REs                                                                                | (Akella, Saini, & Sharma, 2009)             |                      |
| How to stimulate impact?                                                                     | (de Arce, Mahia, Medina, & Escribano, 2012) | Morocco              |
| Role of REs in environmental protection                                                      | (Panwar, Kaushik, & Kothari, 2011)          |                      |
| <b>REs in a specific country</b>                                                             |                                             |                      |
| REs assessment in Zambia                                                                     | (Munyeme & Jain, 1994)                      | Zambia               |
| Strategy for REs implementation                                                              | (Youm, Sarr, Sall, & Kane, 2000)            | Senegal              |
| Strategy to develop REs                                                                      | (Boudghene Stambouli, 2011)                 | Algeria              |
| REs assessment – including solar energy                                                      | (Kiplagat, Wang, & Li, 2011)                | Kenya                |
| REs assessment – conditions for success and challenges                                       | (Nfah & Ngundam, 2012)                      | Cameroon             |
| Potential of REs in Ivory Coast                                                              | (Koua, Koffi, Gbaha, & Touré, 2015)         | Ivory Coast          |

## 2.4 Méthodology

Our methodology is primarily based on an explicit research question: To what extent does PV solar energy contribute to the sustainable development of African countries? The articles in this review were therefore selected whilst bearing this question in mind in relation to the following concepts: PV solar energy, sustainable development, developing countries and

Africa. This research was carried out on the SCOPUS database on October 17, 2016. It allowed us to identify 1343 articles published between 1992 and 2016. The most relevant articles for our research were selected in arriving at a range of 112 peer-reviewed articles. The selected articles were organized using the End Note software and then analyzed using Excel to show the topics covered according to their dates, the countries concerned and the authors identified. Tables have been made; simpler versions of which have been placed in the body of our literature review. Our selection has sometimes been rendered difficult by the fact that some elements of PV are found in more general articles on renewable energies. The 112 selected articles are from 11 journals listed in Table 2.2

Table 2-2 Journals identified for literature review

|           | <b>Journals</b>                                      | <b>Articles</b> | <b>CiteScore<br/>2015</b> | <b>SJR<br/>2015</b> | <b>SNIP<br/>2015</b> | <b>Impact<br/>factor</b> |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>1</b>  | Appropriate Technology                               | 3               | 0.01                      | 0.102               | nd                   | nd                       |
| <b>2</b>  | Energy and Environment                               | 2               | 0.56                      | 0.363               | 0.324                | nd                       |
| <b>3</b>  | Energy Exploration and Exploitation                  | 1               | 1.36                      | 0.454               | 0.637                | nd                       |
| <b>4</b>  | Energy for Sustainable Development                   | 13              | 2.92                      | 1.448               | 1.232                | 2.379                    |
| <b>5</b>  | Energy Policy                                        | 28              | 3.98                      | 2.436               | 1.653                | 3.045                    |
| <b>6</b>  | Energy Research and Social Science                   | 2               | 6.12                      | 2.429               | 1.338                | nd                       |
| <b>7</b>  | Environment and Planning A                           | 2               | 2.36                      | 1.46                | 1.204                | nd                       |
| <b>8</b>  | Journal of Renewable and Sustainable Energy          | 1               | 1.02                      | 0.389               | 0.51                 | 0.961                    |
| <b>9</b>  | Progress in Photovoltaics: Research and Applications | 2               | 7.31                      | 2.972               | 3.08                 | 7.365                    |
| <b>10</b> | Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews             | 40              | 8.35                      | 3.12                | 3.109                | 6.798                    |
| <b>11</b> | Renewable Energy: An International Journal           | 18              | 4.51                      | 1.961               | 2.029                | 3.404                    |
|           | <b>Total</b>                                         | <b>112</b>      |                           |                     |                      |                          |

SNIP (Source Normalised Impact per Paper)

SJR (SCImago Journal Rank)

## Exclusion

The following were excluded from our research: (i) conference articles, theses and book chapters; (ii) articles dealing with the assessment of solar radiation, solar water furnaces and heaters; (iii) case studies outside Africa. On the latter point however, the articles that contained a general review dealing globally with the developing countries were considered.

## **The literature reviews**

Several literature reviews were identified with relevant references to our analysis. These are presented in Table 2.3. These literature reviews focus on renewable energies, sustainable development, off-grid and on-grid systems, or only on PV. Regarding REs, the reviews focus on their social acceptance (Stigka et al., 2014; Wüstenhagen et al., 2007), which has remained a recurring theme over the years, as well as their role in protecting the environment (Panwar et al., 2011). With regards to the adequacy of REs with sustainable development, this remains a surprisingly less discussed issue (Bhattacharyya, 2012; Bugaje, 2006; Dincer, 2000). There is more literature about on and off-grid systems (Hiremath, Shikha, & Ravindranath, 2007). These literature reviews are fairly diverse and they handle the adequacy of off-grid systems in rural areas (Mandelli et al., 2016), and on-grid integration in transmission systems (Cabrera-Tobar et al., 2016), not forgetting the on-grid and off-grid. As far as PV are concerned, the reviews focus on their evolution (especially technological developments) (El Chaar, lamont, & El Zein, 2011; Parida, Iniyan, & Goic, 2011), and assessment of their implementation in developing countries, especially in the off-grid domain (Chandel, Nagaraju Naik, & Chandel, 2015; Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010; Hazelton, Bruce, & MacGill, 2014; Nieuwenhout et al., 2001). It is important to note that only two of the reviewed reviews relate to the situation in Africa; one on renewable energies and sustainable development in 4 countries (Bugaje, 2006), and the other on PV in 10 countries (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016).

Table 2-3 Summary of cited literature reviews

|                                                                                   |                                                |                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Renewable energies</b>                                                         |                                                |                      |
| Social acceptance of innovations for renewable energies                           | (Wüstenhagen et al., 2007)                     |                      |
| The role of renewable energies in the protection of the environment               | (Panwar et al., 2011)                          |                      |
| Social acceptance of renewable energies                                           | (Stigka et al., 2014)                          |                      |
| <b>Sustainable Development</b>                                                    |                                                |                      |
| Renewable energies and sustainable development                                    | (Dincer, 2000)                                 |                      |
|                                                                                   | (Bugaje, 2006)                                 | Africa               |
| Energy access and sustainable development                                         | (Bhattacharyya, 2012)                          |                      |
| <b>Off-grid on-grid</b>                                                           |                                                |                      |
| Off-grid – planning of energy decentralization (models)                           | (Hiremath et al., 2007)                        |                      |
| Off-grid systems (electrification of rural areas)                                 | (Mandelli et al., 2016)                        | Developing countries |
| Comparison of Off-grid and On-grid in view of decentralized supply of electricity | (Kaundinya, Balachandra, & Ravindranath, 2009) |                      |
| Integration of On-grid in the transmission system                                 | (Cabrera-Tobar et al., 2016)                   |                      |
| <b>Photovoltaic</b>                                                               |                                                |                      |
| Assessment of Solar Home Systems                                                  | (Nieuwenhout et al., 2001)                     | Developing countries |
| Assessment of PV (decentralized in rural areas)                                   | (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010)                      |                      |
| Assessment of PV (on-grid)                                                        | (Eltawil & Zhao, 2010)                         |                      |
| Review of PV technologies                                                         | (El Chaar et al., 2011) (Parida et al., 2011)  |                      |
| Assessment of PV (hybrid – mini grid system)                                      | (Hazelton et al., 2014)                        | Developing countries |
| Water pumping systems and PV                                                      | (Chandel et al., 2015)                         | Developing countries |
| Evolution of PV                                                                   | (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016)                 | Sub-Saharan Africa   |

### Preliminary findings

From a methodological point of view, and on reading all 112 articles identified by our selection, the following points were noted: (i) a change over time in the frequency of publication of articles: 1 to 2 articles were published between 1992 and 1995, then 1 to 3 articles per year from 1996 to 2006, and from 4 to 11 articles per year from 2007 to 2016 ; as presented in Figure 2.2, this indicates an increasingly dynamic mobilization on issues related to PV in Africa, in relation to sustainable development; (ii) the journals that have been useful to us are mainly oriented towards the energy sector, as mentioned in Figure 2.3; this indicates that, although energy is a cross-cutting issue in our reflection on the sustainable development of African countries, PV remains a topic that focuses on energy issues; (iii) of all the different geographical sources of

the articles, India occupies one of the top three positions – a clear sign of its dynamism in this field. As indicated in Figure 2.4, African countries remain present, represented by Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria, all of which are English-speaking countries.



Figure 2-2 Fiels of publications

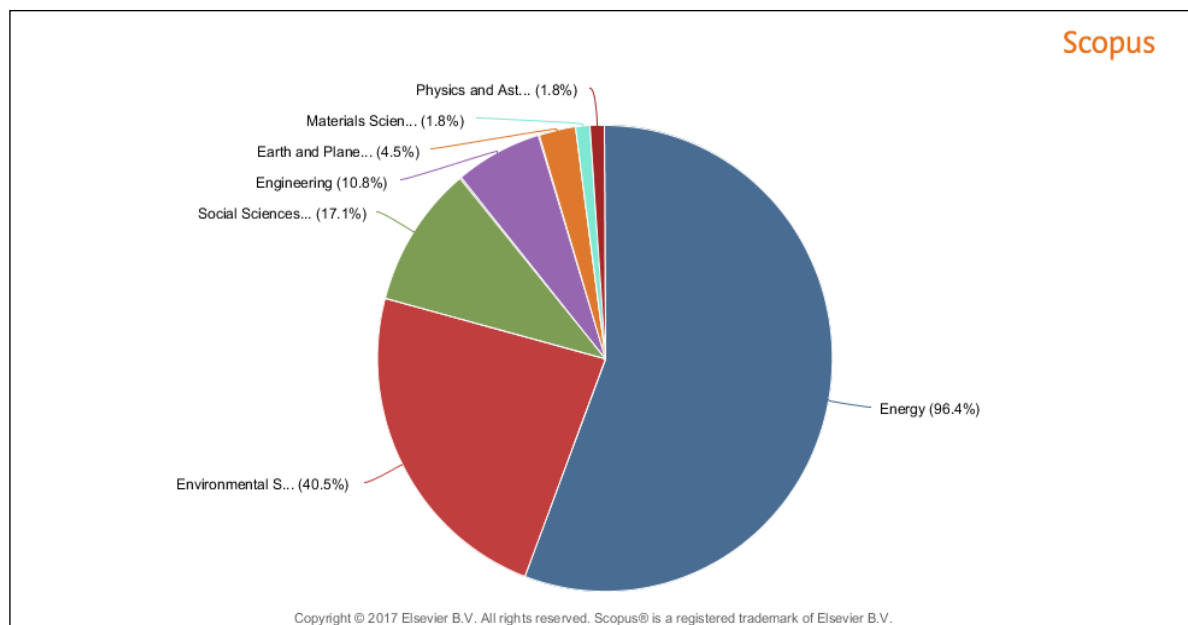


Figure 2-3 Frequency of publications



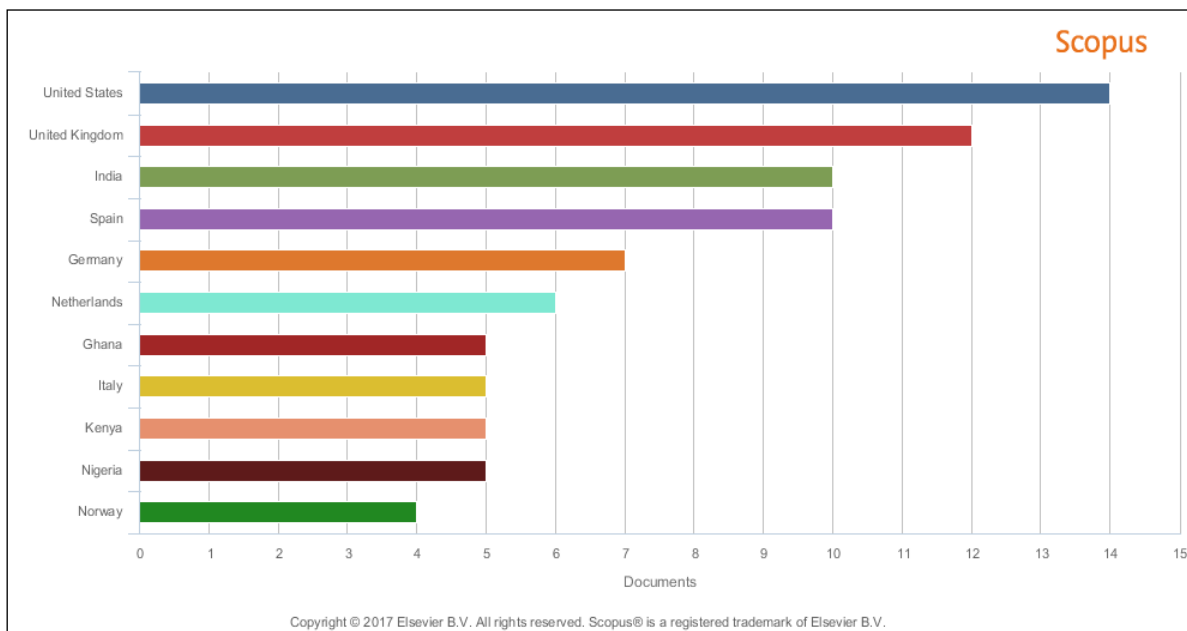


Figure 2-4 Geographical source of publications

Finally, most articles are case studies (there are few theoretical articles), and the authors have published a maximum of 2 or 3 articles on the subject. It may be deduced that the “specialists” are few in number or that the visibility of their research is expressed in other media (grey literature, if any). It should be noted in passing that the most cited article of our review is about social acceptance of the innovations for renewable energies, an article with a theoretical dimension (Wüstenhagen et al., 2007).

## 2.5 Results of the literature review

### 2.5.1 Current situation of photovoltaic solar energy

The aim here is to present an overview of photovoltaic solar energy and the key concepts driving it.

#### 2.5.1.1 Evolution of photovoltaic solar energy

The first literature review on the evolution of photovoltaic solar energy during the period considered by our analysis focuses on the general evolution of Solar Home Systems (SHS) (Nieuwenhout et al., 2001). It is a review that dates back to 2001, and already focused on the importance of credit systems adapted to the development of this type of decentralized energy.

One then has to wait nearly 10 years for this general view on PV to be visible again with several articles, the first of which came out in 2010 (Nkwetta, Smyth, Van Thong, Driesen, & Belmans, 2010) with a description of on-grid and off-grid PV systems favored by the reduction of their costs, the context of climate change and the need to return to this dynamic. In 2014, two articles focused on the evolution of PV; the first comparing Europe and Africa (Gaetani et al., 2014), and the second focusing on the importance of PV in the management of water in a long-term approach (Boudghene Stambouli et al., 2014).

In 2015, an analysis of the evolution of PV in Nigeria was presented, placing it in a global context and circular economy (Akinyele et al., 2015), and in 2016 a general analysis of the state of PV in sub-Saharan Africa was carried out (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016). This 10-year period can be explained by the development of technology which, beyond the specificities of Africa, is now a key area in scientific literature on the following axes; technical and economic feasibility, technological models, case studies (Mandelli et al., 2016). The most recent article published in 2016 (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016) to assess the current situation of PV on the continent, an assessment based on the 2015 REN 21 report, will be considered as a reference. The extreme rapidity of PV growth (30% annual average growth in electricity production in 2014) is highlighted, reflecting a much faster pace than other renewable energy sources. The rapid growth of PV installations is also highlighted (177 GW in 2014), of which 49% was installed in Europe. However, although data on investments in the solar field between 2009 and 2014 are available for Sub-Saharan Africa, data on PV on the African continent is not mentioned. The only global data available is a map showing the average rate of sunshine received on the continent. Furthermore, there is: (i) PV data available for several countries, of which only 2 are Francophone (Nigeria, Cameroon, Ghana, South Africa, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Angola, - with South Africa having the largest installed capacity); (ii) a table of PV manufacturers for South Africa, Nigeria, Ghana (technologies used and power). The panels are predominantly polycrystalline and monocrystalline. From these findings should be inferred the absence of consolidated data for PV on the African continent that can adequately feed the scientific literature (installed capacity, investments, technologies used). Moreover, it would be useful to multiply the data sources in order to be able to compare them. Finally, if quantitative data is useful, qualitative aspects would also be valuable, since PV is at the heart of multidisciplinary development systems. Table 2.4 presents a summary of the literature on the evolution of PV in Africa.

Table 2-4 Summary of the literature on the evolution of PV in Africa

| <b>Evolution of photovoltaic solar energy</b>                     |                                    |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| General evolution of SHS – Solar Home Systems (literature review) | (Nieuwenhout et al., 2001)         |                    |
| On grid and off-grid PV                                           | (Nkwetta et al., 2010)             |                    |
| Evolution of evaluation of PV in Europe and in Africa             | (Gaetani et al., 2014)             | Europe, Africa     |
| Role of PV in water management                                    | (Boudghene Stambouli et al., 2014) | North Africa       |
| State of PV in the world and in Nigeria                           | (Akinyele et al., 2015)            | Nigeria            |
| State of PV in Sub-Saharan Africa                                 | (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016)     | Sub-Saharan Africa |

### 2.5.1.2 Photovoltaic solar energy and sustainable development

Using the case of South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria and Mali, Bugaje (Bugaje, 2006) analyzes how the development of REs can be harmonized with the Sustainable Development of Africa. It raises the conditions for sustainability in the environment (appropriate management of resources), the economy (systems that remain affordable to the most deprived), social aspects (egalitarian benefits for all, including women and children), and for administration (capacity for implementation and maintenance of equipment). This pillar analysis of renewable energies is also taken up by several authors within a framework that goes beyond the African context. Del Rio et al (Del Río & Burguillo, 2008) aims to develop a theoretical reflection on the impact of renewable energies at the local level. On the other hand, Evans et al (Evans, Strezov, & Evans, 2009) outlines sustainable development based on sustainability indicators specific to renewable energy technologies: price of electricity generated the emission of greenhouse gases during their life-cycle, availability of resources, energy conversion efficiency, land requirements, water consumption, and social impact. PV is then ranked third in sustainability, after wind and hydro. In 2000, Dincer (Dincer, 2000) recalled that renewable energies are a key component of Sustainable Development, considering their minimal environmental impact, flexibility, abundance, and the potential for decentralization. More recently, Bhattacharyya's (Bhattacharyya, 2012) analysis of Sustainable Development and energy access is more conservative. This analysis uses a five-axis sustainability model (technical, economic, social / ethical, environmental and institutional) and reveals that the links between energy access and economic development are to be monitored. Several shortcomings have been stressed: difficulties in meeting the identified needs, dependence on fossil energies and state support, non-profitability of some systems (including off-grid PV) have notably been indexed. As far as off-grid is concerned, the sustainability of Pico PV (Hirmer & Cruickshank, 2014) is based on (i) a simple and safe product; (ii) a product return system; (iii) a good understanding of the

market by the retailer; (iv) an understanding of the benefits and the existence of the product by the user. Since aspects (ii) and (iii) are difficult to apply, the authors make several recommendations: providing certification mechanisms and the possibility of carrying out repairs locally, taking local circuits into account for set-up and assembling, establishing appropriate financial mechanisms, and finally, making the product visible through advertising campaigns. Just one article (Azoumah, Yamegueu, Ginies, Coulibaly, & Girard, 2011) appears in our literature review focusing more specifically on sustainable development, PV and Africa. These three axes are found in the “Flexy-energy” concept (hybrid PV without storage), enabling the production of sustainable electricity in landlocked countries such as Burkina Faso. Two criteria (economic and environmental) are mainly used to demonstrate the profitability of this system, with the aim of making electricity more accessible to the most deprived. From these various articles, it was deduced that the durability of PV is undoubted. However, it is yet to be improved and understood within the context of other analyses carried out on the African continent. Figure 2.5 presents an overview of key concepts developed by some authors on PV and sustainability, and Table 2.5 presents the summary of literature related to PV and sustainable development.

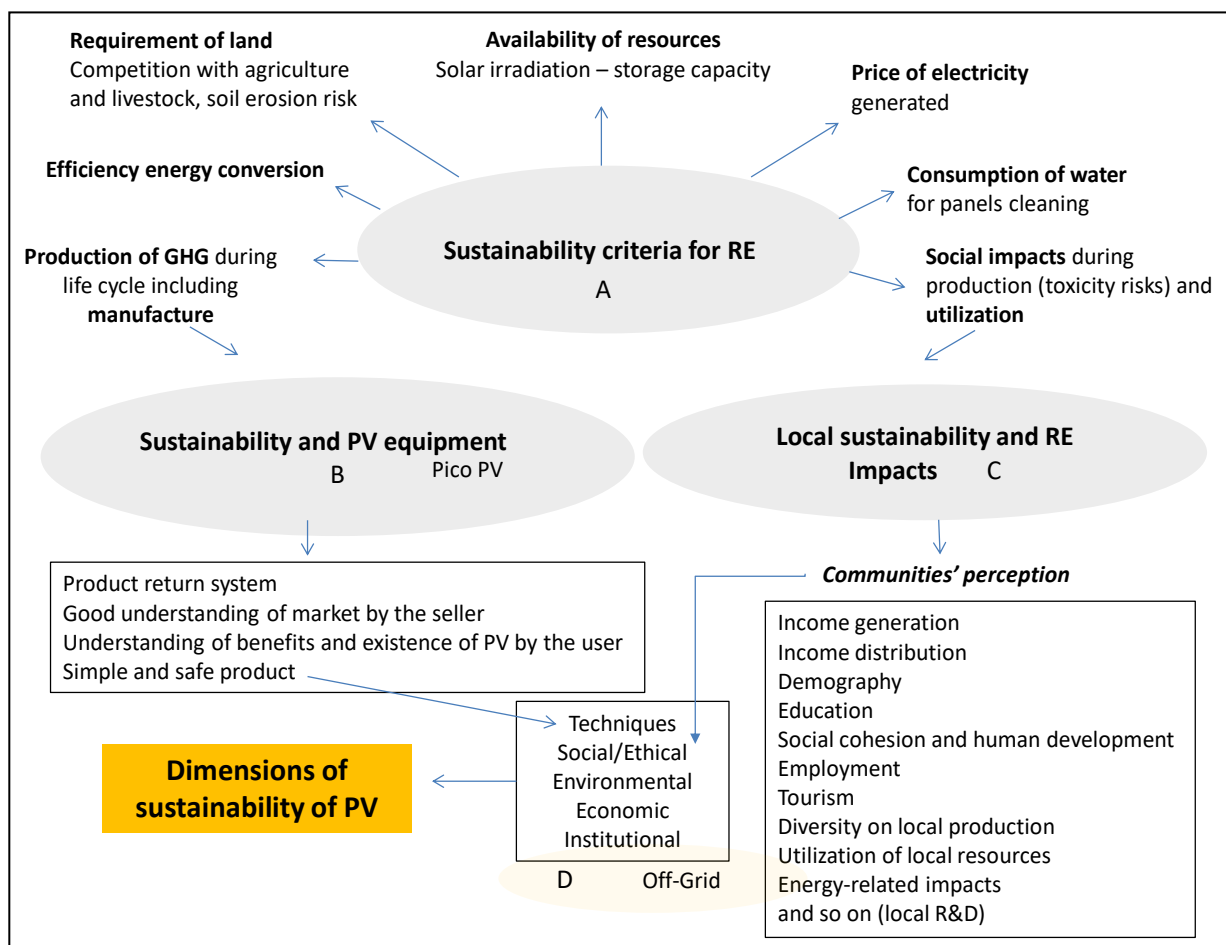


Figure 2-2 PV and sustainability

Source : A (Evans et al., 2009), B (Hirmer & Cruickshank, 2014), C(Del Río & Burguillo, 2008), D (Ilkog, 2008) cited by (Bhattacharyya, 2012)

Table 2-5 Summary of literature on PV and sustainable development

| <b>Renewable energy and sustainable development</b>                         |                              |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Renewable energy and sustainable development                                | (Bugaje, 2006)               | South Africa, Egypt, Mali, Nigeria  |
| Theoretical reflection on the impact of renewable energy at the local level | (Del Río & Burguillo, 2008)  |                                     |
| Indicators of sustainability                                                | (Evans et al., 2009)         |                                     |
| Renewable energy and sustainable development                                | (Dincer, 2000)               |                                     |
| Sustainable development and access to energy                                | (Bhattacharyya, 2012)        | Developing Countries                |
| <b>Photovoltaic and sustainable development</b>                             |                              |                                     |
| PV and SD – Sustainable electricity production system (Flexi-energy)        | (Azoumah et al., 2011)       | Burkina Faso and Sub-Saharan Africa |
| Pico PV                                                                     | (Hirmer & Cruickshank, 2014) | Developing Countries                |

### 2.5.1.3 Poverty and photovoltaic solar energy

A pioneer in this field, Foley made an initial reflection in 1992. Twelve years later and regularly until 2013, several articles linked poverty and PV, mostly in the context of developing countries (Bahaj, 2009; Spellberg, 2006), and also in national settings such as Zambia (Ellegård, Arvidson, Nordström, Kalumiana, & Mwanza, 2004) and Cameroon (Nfah & Ngundam, 2009), and more generally in sub-Saharan Africa (Szabó, Bódis, Huld, & Moner-Girona, 2013). Just one article focuses mainly on developing the theoretical aspects of the energy/poverty relationship (Obeng, Akuffo, Braimah, Evers, & Mensah, 2008). Although PV was still considered too expensive in 2004 (Ellegård et al., 2004), the most recent articles (Y. Glemarec, 2012; Szabó et al., 2013) remind us of the privileged links between off-grid and poverty and the now affordable PV costs for the most disadvantaged. First and foremost, it can be deduced from this series of articles that the angle of poverty generates more reflections than those on sustainable development. The context of the African continent can explain this difference. However, this also indicates that the reflections on poverty are not systematically associated with sustainable development, although the energy dimension is linked to both sustainable development and poverty. On the other hand, the sustainable fight against poverty through an energy approach is yet to be deepened. A certain richness in the articles listed is also noted. Indeed, several angles of approach are taken into consideration: the relation between electrification and poverty, the ability of PV to represent a "*pre-electrification*" form (Foley, 1992); the reasons for adapting PV to the fight against poverty through decentralization, and its flexibility and socio-economic benefits (Spellberg, 2006); the conditions to be put in place to fight against poverty by using PV as the need for feed-in tariffs and rigorous quality control of equipment (Bahaj, 2009).

The importance of institutional and managerial, rather than technological, aspects (Foley, 1992) is also noteworthy, as is the role of public authorities in supporting the development of off-grid PV. The impact of PV on poverty is also described. This impact is social, economic and environmental (Obeng, Akuffo, et al., 2008), including the possibility for children to do their homework at night, to provide relaxation (radio, video) and service opportunities for all (Ellegård et al., 2004). Finally, with regard to efficiency in combating poverty, little comparison is made between PV and other renewable energy sources, except for biogas which appears to be more appropriate (Nfah & Ngundam, 2009).

Also note the absence of articles on the relationship between the on-grid form of PV and poverty. In conclusion, the use of PV as a means of action against poverty remains a constantly ongoing subject of mobilization, much as the articles identified do not systematically evoke

great success. Off-grid PV remains a privileged instrument to act in favor of the poorest. State intervention remains necessary, in particular to allow for financial incentives. Table 2.6 presents a summary of the literature on PV and poverty.

Table 2-6 Summary of literature on PV and poverty

| <b>PV and poverty</b>                                                            |                               |                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| PV – Poverty relationship (conditions and context)                               | (Foley, 1992)                 | Developing countries |
| PV – Poverty relationship (impact of PV on poverty)                              | (Ellegård et al., 2004)       | Zambia               |
| PV – Poverty relationship (justifications for use of PV in Developing countries) | (Spellberg, 2006)             | Developing countries |
| Energy – poverty relationship (impact)                                           | (Obeng, Akuffo, et al., 2008) |                      |
| Use of hybrid PV in villages                                                     | (Nfah & Ngundam, 2009)        | Cameroon             |
| Poverty in rural areas                                                           | (Bahaj, 2009)                 | Developing countries |
| Analysis of impact of off-grid on the poor                                       | (Y. Glemarec, 2012)           | Developing countries |
| Off-grid PV and energy poverty                                                   | (Szabó et al., 2013)          | Sub-Saharan Africa   |

#### 2.5.1.4 Technologies associated with photovoltaic solar energy

The four major PV technologies (crystalline, thin film, semiconductor compound and nanotechnology) are still evolving (El Chaar et al., 2011) and a number of technologies have been associated with it.

The literature reports on the connected equipment; the oldest being solar water pumps (Bouzidi, Haddadi, & Belmokhtar, 2009; Hahn, 2002; Ramos & Ramos, 2009), whose presence remains constant in Africa (Belgacem, 2012; Chandel et al., 2015), and hybrid PV systems combining PV with a generator (Deshmukh & Deshmukh, 2008; Nfah & Ngundam, 2009), whose development also remains dynamic (M. Adaramola, Oyewola, & Paul, 2012; M. S. Adaramola, Paul, & Oyewola, 2014; Azoumah et al., 2011).

Water desalination techniques are also positively associated with PV (Bayod Rújula & Dia, 2010; Nfah, 2013), as well as multifunctional platforms whose energy storage systems presuppose constant maintenance (Dia, Rújula, Mamoudou, Ethmane, & Bilal, 2014).

It can be concluded that PV remains a flexible technology, and that it can be used with different equipment for multiple purposes. Chaurey and Kandpal (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010) recall two emerging trends: the determining potential of LED technologies, and batteries (Li-ion, Ni-MH).

Future technological priorities focus on the efficiency of photovoltaic cells, reduction of production costs (El Chaar et al., 2011), and the performance of PV systems (Parida et al., 2011). Table 2.7 presents a summary of the literature on PV and technological aspects.

Table 2-7 Summary of literature on PV and technological aspects

| <b>Technologies associated to PV</b>                                                 |                                                  |                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Evolution of PV technologies and PV systems</b>                                   | (El Chaar et al., 2011)<br>(Parida et al., 2011) |                      |
| <b>Multifunctional platforms</b>                                                     |                                                  |                      |
| Multifunctional platforms using PV (advantages)                                      | (Dia et al., 2014)                               | Mauritania           |
| <b>Desalination of water</b>                                                         |                                                  |                      |
| The case of most appropriate technology for desalinization                           | (Bayod Rújula & Dia, 2010)                       | Mauritania           |
| <b>Water pumps</b>                                                                   |                                                  |                      |
| Solar pumps                                                                          | (Hahn, 2002)                                     |                      |
| Solar pumps                                                                          | (Ramos & Ramos, 2009)                            |                      |
| Evaluation of use of PV pumps in isolated rural sites (LCC method)                   | (Bouzidi et al., 2009)                           | Algeria              |
| Evaluation of performance                                                            | (Belgacem, 2012)                                 |                      |
| Solar pumps - challenges, evaluation                                                 | (Chandel et al., 2015)                           | Developing Countries |
| <b>Hybrid solar</b>                                                                  |                                                  |                      |
| Presentation of models for hybrid REs                                                | (Deshmukh & Deshmukh, 2008)                      | Developing countries |
| Study of use of hybrid PV in villages                                                | (Nfah, 2013)                                     | Cameroon             |
| Presentation and development of the " <i>Flexy-energy</i> " concept                  | (Azoumah et al., 2011)                           | Burkina Faso         |
| Assessment of hybrid PV/wind/generator                                               | (M. Adaramola et al., 2012)                      | Nigeria              |
| Assessment of hybrid PV in rural areas                                               | (Nfah, 2013)                                     | Cameroon             |
| Positive assessment of profitability of hybrid systems in rural and semi-urban areas | (M. S. Adaramola et al., 2014)                   | Nigeria              |

## 2.5.2 Particularities of photovoltaic solar energy

### 2.5.2.1 The on-grid section of photovoltaic solar energy

The articles relating specifically to on-grid PV appeared very recently, the first one dated 2015. It was centered on a method of evaluation and analysis based on its performance (Akinyele et al., 2015). Note also the low number of articles on this type of PV as compared to off-grid PV. Adaptation is at the heart of the reflections carried out by the authors who analyze the adaptation of on-grid PV to communities (social acceptance) where the PV field is installed (Hanger et al., 2016) ; especially in rural areas (Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b). Integration of PV energy into the transmission system remains a recurring challenge (Eltawil & Zhao, 2010) to which must be added the need to implement “network codes”(Cabrera-Tobar et al., 2016). However, there is some doubt as to the ability of on-grid PV to cope with various challenges. Indeed, it is not certain that in the long run, the social acceptance of the communities shall remain positive, as



populations may doubt the capacity of on-grid PV to meet their needs. A case in point is Morocco where job creation was one of the community's expectations during the construction of solar power plants (Hanger et al., 2016). In conclusion, the competition between on-grid and off-grid PV remains significant and several factors come into play including the financial costs and their extreme dependence on their integration context (Kaundinya et al., 2009). Table 2.8 presents a summary of the literature on on-grid PV in Africa and Figure 2.6 presents the on-grid challenges of on-grid PV.

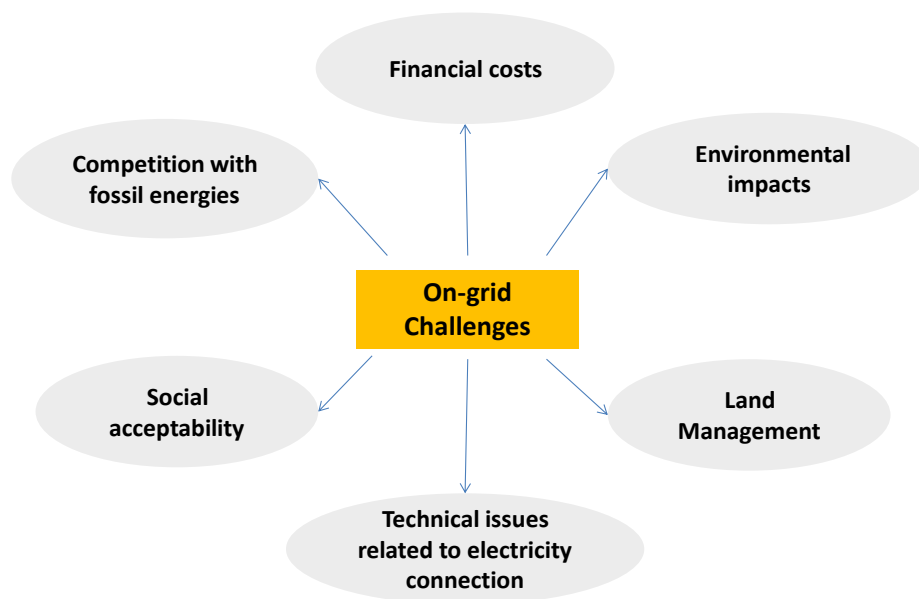


Figure 2-3 Challenges of on-grid PV

Table 2-8 Summary of literature on on-grid PV in Africa

| <b>Specifics of on-grid</b>                         |                              |                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Evaluation method for installation of an on-grid PV | (Akinyele et al., 2015)      | Nigeria                                  |
| Social acceptance of on-grid                        | (Hanger et al., 2016)        | Morocco                                  |
| Integration of the energy produced by the PV field  | (Cabrera-Tobar et al., 2016) | Several countries including South Africa |
| Integration of the energy produced by the PV field  | (Eltawil & Zhao, 2010)       |                                          |

### 2.5.2.2 The off-grid section of photovoltaic solar energy

There is abundant literature focused on off-grid PV. A reflection was carried out as early as 2001 (Martinot, Cabraal, & Mathur, 2001; Nieuwenhout et al., 2001) on its specificity vis-à-vis on-grid PV. This reflection especially remains current and dynamic (Mandelli et al., 2016). It

has to be recognized that the development of this decentralized energy form became more and more significant in the early years of 2010 as Anglophone countries in Africa were often favored (Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, and South Africa). It should also be noted that among off-grid technologies (Mandelli et al., 2016), PV is often classified under so-called "*non-conventional*" systems (PV with storage system) or under hybrid systems (PV combined with another renewable energy or a "*diesel generator*" - all accompanied by a storage system). The analysis presented in this paper of off-grid PV is divided into several parts dedicated to: (i) the reasons underlying its development; (ii) the accompanying financial models; (iii) the different recommendations made by the authors for the development of this energy model. Let us start with the reasons underlying the development of off-grid PV. Two main axes have been developed by the authors. The first relates to the general capacity of off-grid PV to adapt to the needs of the rural sector due to several factors such as accessibility, low energy demand, poverty alleviation, and opportunities for technological leaps, especially for PV (Mandelli et al., 2016) - in contrast with on-grid PV which is more aimed at the urban sector (Deichmann et al., 2011).

In addition, its ability to work well with other technologies such as solar water pumps (Ramos & Ramos, 2009) and incandescent lamps (Gullberg, Ilskog, Maneno, & Kjellstrom, 2005) is also discussed. Moreover, the financial cost of off-grid PV is often mentioned due to its competitiveness with the more expensive on-grid PV (Szabó et al., 2013; D. R. Thiam, 2011).

Two authors focus on the evaluation of the competitiveness of off-grid PV and the connection to on-grid (Kaundinya et al., 2009; Nässén, Evertsson, & Andersson, 2002). The first used the life-cycle "cost analysis" as an analytical tool, while highlighting the importance of the population density in assessing this cost effectiveness. Regarding financial models, off-grid PV stands out because of its originality. The authors report on the importance of credit schemes (Nieuwenhout et al., 2001) which allow projects to remain viable, the advantages and disadvantages of the "fee-for-service" model (Diouf, Pote, & Osei, 2013; Lemaire, 2011), the importance of setting appropriate tariffs (D. R. Thiam, 2011), and the need to consider multiple aspects (socio-cultural, geographic, technological, economic, institutional), all of which are closely related to the adaptation to financial models (Moner-Girona et al., 2016; P. Rolffs, D. Ockwell, & R. Byrne, 2015). As for the recommendations made for the development of off-grid PV, the implementation of adapted models remains decisive for most authors. It is essential to identify relevant business models (Martinot et al., 2001), to highlight the importance of accessible information and affordable costs (Ondraczek, 2013), while putting in place coherent government policies (Martinot et al., 2001; Ohunakin, Adaramola, Oyewola, & Fagbenle, 2014; Ondraczek, 2013; N. Opiyo, 2016).

In conclusion, it should be noted that off-grid PV is, by definition, developed as close as possible to the individuals and communities involved and a good knowledge of its implementation site is required. Being mainly made for low incomes, state intervention is still necessary to support its development and regulation in line with national priorities. Furthermore, the development of off-grid PV can only be advanced with an adapted financial structure that takes into account the reality of its users, especially their limited financial capacity.

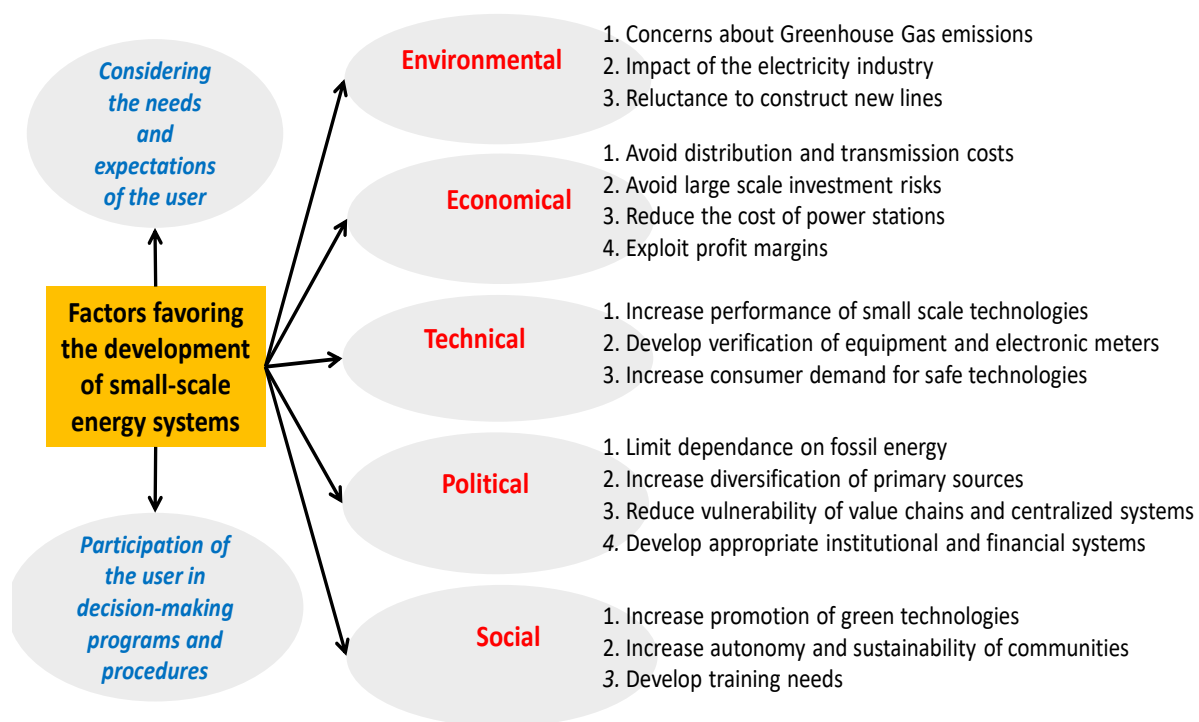


Figure 2-4 Factors favoring the developement od small-scale energy systems

Inspired by (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010; Mandelli et al., 2016)

Overall, the choice in favor of off-grid PV is oriented by its lower cost compared to on-grid PV or by its capacity to adapt to remote rural areas. Some authors (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010) summarize the need for decentralized systems to find a compromise between the user demand- “market-pull” and the donor demand - “donor-push”. For them, the role and implication played by the user is often underestimated, despite its importance. Table 2.9 presents a summary of the literature on off-grid PV in Africa and Figure 2.7 presents factors favoring the development of small-scale energy systems.

Table 2-9 Summary of literature on off-grid PV in Africa

|                                                                                                                                               |                                     |                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Specifics of off-Grid</b>                                                                                                                  |                                     |                                                                                                         |
| Definitions and classification of off-grid systems (rural areas – PV included)                                                                | (Mandelli et al., 2016)             | Africa, Central Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania |
| Evaluation of off-grid for electrification of rural areas                                                                                     | (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010)           |                                                                                                         |
| <b>Recommendations for development of off-grid PV</b>                                                                                         |                                     |                                                                                                         |
| Analysis of 12 projects using off-grid solar                                                                                                  | (Martinot et al., 2001)             |                                                                                                         |
| Standardized approach                                                                                                                         | (Rahman, Paatero, & Lahdelma, 2013) | Developing countries                                                                                    |
| Recommendations for off-grid                                                                                                                  | (Ondraczek, 2013)                   |                                                                                                         |
| Appropriate policies                                                                                                                          | (Ohunakin et al., 2014)             |                                                                                                         |
| Analysis of the energy choices that lead to the choice of off and on-grid                                                                     | (N. Opiyo, 2016)                    | Kenya                                                                                                   |
| <b>Financial models used for off-grid PV</b>                                                                                                  |                                     |                                                                                                         |
| Credit systems                                                                                                                                | (Nieuwenhout et al., 2001)          |                                                                                                         |
| Fee-for-service model                                                                                                                         | (Lemaire, 2011)                     | South Africa                                                                                            |
| Setting tariffs                                                                                                                               | (D. R. Thiam, 2011)                 | Senegal                                                                                                 |
| Applicability of the fee-for-service model                                                                                                    | (Diouf et al., 2013)                | Senegal                                                                                                 |
| Comparative evolution of off-grid solar                                                                                                       | (Ondraczek, 2013)                   | Kenya - Tanzania                                                                                        |
| Analysis of impact                                                                                                                            | (P. Rolffs et al., 2015)            | Kenya                                                                                                   |
| Feed-in-tariffs                                                                                                                               | (Moner-Girona et al., 2016)         | Tanzania                                                                                                |
| <b>Choice of off-grid – because of energy use</b>                                                                                             |                                     |                                                                                                         |
| Competitiveness of off-grid PV                                                                                                                | (Gullberg et al., 2005)             | Tanzania                                                                                                |
| Solar water pump                                                                                                                              | (Ramos & Ramos, 2009)               |                                                                                                         |
| Role of off-grid PV at rural level                                                                                                            | (Deichmann et al., 2011)            |                                                                                                         |
| <b>Choice of off-grid – because of financial cost</b>                                                                                         |                                     |                                                                                                         |
| Competitiveness of off-grid PV                                                                                                                | (Nässén et al., 2002)               | Ghana                                                                                                   |
| Assessment of off-grid vs on grid PV                                                                                                          | (Kaundinya et al., 2009)            |                                                                                                         |
| Competitiveness of off-grid vs. on-grid in rural areas                                                                                        | (D.-R. Thiam, 2010)                 |                                                                                                         |
| Spacio-economic analysis of off-grid PV                                                                                                       | (Szabó et al., 2013)                |                                                                                                         |
| Alternative off-grid PV as costs of on-grid are higher (spacio-economic analysis)                                                             | (Szabó et al., 2013)                |                                                                                                         |
| Alternative off-grid PV to reduce energy poverty as on-grid costs are higher; Recommendations for reducing poverty thanks to Renewable Energy | (Szabó et al., 2013)                | SSA                                                                                                     |

### 2.5.2.3 Pluridisciplinary aspects of photovoltaic solar energy

The literature analyzed readily acknowledges the importance of adopting a multidisciplinary approach in the analysis of PV in Africa.

As a forerunner in 1992, Foley (Foley, 1992) noted the need to consider the institutional and managerial aspects of the use of PV. It was not until much later, but unanimously, that other authors recognized the need to maintain this rich approach in interaction with several disciplines. Why? Because the optimum efficiency of this technology implies a strategy based on the assessment of community attitudes and needs (Bawakyillenuo, 2012; Urmee & Md, 2016), an assessment of technological aspects, maintenance and operation costs and economic policies (Devabhaktuni et al., 2013), especially if a financing system is planned, as is the case for the feed-in-tariff (Moner-Girona et al., 2016) already applied in Ghana, South Africa and Kenya (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016).

Table 2-10 Summary of literature on pluridisciplinary aspects of PV

| <b>Pluridisciplinary aspects of PV</b>                                                |                              |                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Institutional and managerial aspects                                                  | (Foley, 1992)                | Developing Countries                    |
| General evolution                                                                     | (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010)    |                                         |
| <b>Interdependence with sustainable development</b>                                   |                              |                                         |
| For measuring sustainable development in Developing Countries                         | (Kemmler & Spreng, 2007)     | Developing Countries                    |
| Assessment of the most appropriate technology with multiple criteria                  | (Blohmke, 2014)              | Developing Countries                    |
| <b>Functioning in rural areas</b>                                                     |                              |                                         |
| Assessment of hybrid PV in rural areas                                                | (Nfah, 2013)                 | Cameroon                                |
| Consideration of techno-eco, socio-cultural and environmental aspects                 | (Rahman et al., 2013)        |                                         |
| Analysis of the impact of socio-cultural aspects in the off-grid financial mechanisms | (P. Rolffs et al., 2015)     | Kenya                                   |
| <b>Relationship with poverty</b>                                                      |                              |                                         |
| Analysis of different socio-economic and technical aspects                            | (Dube, 2001)                 | Zambia                                  |
| Verification of PV impact with multiple criteria                                      | (Obeng, Evers, et al., 2008) |                                         |
| Consideration of socio-cultural, economic, technical and financial aspects            | (Ulsrud et al., 2015)        | Kenya                                   |
| <b>In order to ensure maximum efficiency</b>                                          |                              |                                         |
| Technological aspects, maintenance and operation costs                                | (Devabhaktuni et al., 2013)  | Developing Countries                    |
| Consideration of socio-economic and political backgrounds                             | (Bawakyillenuo, 2012)        | Ghana, Kenya, Zimbabwe                  |
| Consideration of geographical, technical, economic and institutional aspects          | (Moner-Girona et al., 2016)  | Tanzania                                |
| <b>Assessment of community attitudes and needs</b>                                    | (Urmee & Md, 2016)           | Developing countries – Sustainable dev. |

This multifaceted dimension rests first on the interdependence of renewable energies with sustainable development (Blohmke, 2014), knowing that the "*measure*" of sustainable development in the developing countries implies the inclusion of a poverty indicator and an energy indicator based on several environmental, economic and social aspects (Kemmler &

Spreng, 2007). Furthermore, the fact that PV is predestined for rural areas (Nfah, 2013; Rahman et al., 2013; P. Rolffs et al., 2015) assumes adaptation to poverty issues (Dube, 2001; Obeng, Evers, Akuffo, Braimah, & Brew-Hammond, 2008; Ulsrud, Winther, Palit, & Rohrer, 2015), and implies taking into account this multi-faceted dimension. Table 2.10 presents a summary of the literature on the pluridisciplinary aspects of PV.

#### 2.5.2.4 Needs, innovation and governance

Although some authors have spoken of the need to develop a creative approach for transplanting PV from the developed to the underdeveloped world (Spellberg, 2006), the concept of innovation (Urmee & Md, 2016) remains low and there is more focus on evoking the need to diffuse innovation rather than to describe the innovations generated by PV. On the other hand, two aspects remain discrete although recently mentioned by one author (Rignall, 2016): the issue of governance and the issue of available land, especially in view of the emergence of on-grid PV. The special case of urban or peri-urban PV as an alternative to rural areas is mentioned by few authors who highlight the ability of PVs to generate positive impact in these settings (Chandel et al., 2015; Jain, Nijegorodov, & Kartha, 1994). Two articles highlight the relevance of hybrid PV systems adapted to this type of context (M. S. Adaramola et al., 2014; Azoumah et al., 2011). Table 2.11 presents a summary of literature on needs, innovation and governance.

Table 2-11 Summary of literature on needs, innovation and governance

| <b>Needs - Innovation - Governance</b>                        |                                |                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Necessity of a creative approach                              | (Spellberg, 2006)              | Developing countries                            |
| Use of the concept of diffusion of the innovation             | (Urmee & Md, 2016)             | Developing countries<br>Sustainable development |
| Challenges of land and governance                             | (Rignall, 2016)                | Morocco                                         |
| <b>Special cases of Urban PV</b>                              |                                |                                                 |
| Positive impact of PV in urban and rural areas                | (Jain et al., 1994)            | Botswana                                        |
| The " <i>Flexy-energy</i> " concept                           | (Azoumah et al., 2011)         | Burkina and SSA                                 |
| Profitability of hybrid systems in rural and semi-urban areas | (M. S. Adaramola et al., 2014) | Nigeria                                         |
| Economic profitability                                        | (Chandel et al., 2015)         | Developing countries<br>Sustainable development |

#### 2.5.2.5 Social dimension of photovoltaic solar energy

As discussed in 3.1, the social aspects are integrated into the sustainable dimension of PV. In line with the global issue of social acceptance of renewable energies (Stigka et al., 2014), the social acceptance of PV has a consistent place in the literature on Africa. The three dimensions, (sociopolitical acceptance, acceptance of communities, acceptance of the market), defined from

the beginning of the development of renewable energies (Wüstenhagen et al., 2007), are not systematically included in the analyses relating specifically to PV. Some authors use a multi-disciplinary (Hanger et al., 2016), or a socio-technical approach (Müggenburg, Tillmans, Schweizer-Ries, Raabe, & Adelman, 2012), or propose a more "standardized" approach (Rahman et al., 2013), which specifically allows for the identification of how to ensure the best conditions for the adaptation of PV to the communities concerned. The idea is, of course, to take into account socio-economic and political frameworks while at the same time respecting progressive stages participating in the SCOT "*social construction of technology*" (Bawakyillenuo, 2012). It also involves local participation in order to clearly identify the needs and priorities of the communities concerned, by planning how these renewable energies integrate with territorial reforms, land or education (Bugaje, 2006). It should also be noted that sociocultural colors remain decisive in the effectiveness of off-grid financial mechanisms (P. Rolffs et al., 2015). Consumers in rural areas are different from those located in urban areas, the latter being willing to pay more for a subscription to the electricity grid (Stigka et al., 2014). Table 2.12 presents a summary of literature on the social dimension of PV.

Table 2-12 Summary of literature on the social dimension of PV

| <b>Social dimension of PV</b>                                                        |                                         |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Consideration of social acceptance of PV</b>                                      |                                         |                        |
| <b>Social acceptance of REs</b>                                                      |                                         |                        |
| Social acceptance of REs                                                             | (Wüstenhagen et al., 2007)              |                        |
| Social acceptance of REs                                                             | (Stigka et al., 2014)<br>(Bugaje, 2006) | Developing countries   |
| <b>Social acceptance of PV</b>                                                       |                                         |                        |
| Social acceptance for Pico PV                                                        | (Müggenburg et al., 2012)               | Ethiopia               |
| <b>Social acceptance and on grid - off-grid</b>                                      |                                         |                        |
| Social acceptance of on-grid PV                                                      | (Hanger et al., 2016)                   | Morocco                |
| Standardized approach                                                                | (Rahman et al., 2013)                   | Developing countries   |
| <b>Inclusion of social aspects for better adaptation of PV</b>                       |                                         |                        |
| Use of SCOT - Social Construction of Technology                                      | (Bawakyillenuo, 2012)                   | Ghana, Kenya, Zimbabwe |
| Analysis of the impact of socio-cultural aspects in the off-grid financial mechanism | (P. Rolffs et al., 2015)                | Kenya                  |
| <b>Social impact of PV</b>                                                           |                                         |                        |
| Positive social impact                                                               | (Ellegård et al., 2004)                 | Zambia                 |
| Impact of electrification on the social aspects                                      | (Guant, 2005)                           | South Africa           |
| Assessment of the impact of PV on social aspects                                     | (Obeng, Evers, et al., 2008)            | Ghana                  |
| Assessment of the impact of PV on social aspects                                     | (Nkwetta et al., 2010)                  | SSA                    |
| <b>PV and roles of women</b>                                                         |                                         |                        |
| Saving time for women                                                                | (Dia et al., 2014)                      | Mauritania             |

### 2.5.2.6 Economic dimension of photovoltaic solar energy

Through the literature that is being considered here, economic impact is mainly evoked through job creation (Blohmke, 2014; Ciorba, Pauli, & Menna, 2004; Dia et al., 2014; Ellegård et al., 2004; Herwig, 1997), the increase in population incomes or the development of micro-rural enterprises (Obeng & Evers, 2010). Other aspects relating to the economic aspects of PV are mentioned in 3.1 within the context of the sustainable dimension of PV. Table 2.13 presents a summary of literature on the economic dimension of PV

Table 2-13 Summary of literature on the economic dimension of PV

| <b>Economic dimension of PV</b>                           |                         |                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Job creation                                              | (Herwig, 1997)          | Developing Countries |
| Development of services                                   | (Ellegård et al., 2004) | Zambia               |
| Analysis of the economic impact                           | (Ciorba et al., 2004)   | Morocco              |
| Micro-rural companies – assessment of the economic impact | (Obeng & Evers, 2010)   | Ghana                |
| Impact of multifunctional platforms                       | (Dia et al., 2014)      | Mauritania           |
| Economic potential, creation of jobs                      | (Blohmke, 2014)         | Developing Countries |

### 2.5.2.7 Environmental dimension of photovoltaic solar energy

Some authors have compared PV with fossil fuels in terms of carbon dioxide production (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010; Herwig, 1997). The environmental dimension is always mentioned to remind us of the positive impact of this technology and more precisely, the absence of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) when using PV (Panwar et al., 2011). As regards the impact on its production, life-cycle analysis remains the flagship tool around several models: Gross Energy Requirement (GER), Energy Pay Back Time (EPBT), Energy Yield Ratio (EYR) (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010). Note however, the negative impact of large-scale PV operations and the fact that few authors have carried out an analysis centered precisely on the environmental impact of this type in Africa. Other aspects relating to the environmental aspects of PV are mentioned in 3.1 within the framework of the sustainable dimension of PV. Table 2.14 presents a summary of literature on the environmental dimension of PV.



Table 2-14 Summary of literature on the environmental dimension of PV

| Environmental dimension of PV            |                                                                          |                      |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Environmental impact of PV               | (Kühne & Aulich, 1992)<br>(Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010; Panwar et al., 2011) |                      |
| Environmental impacts of PV              | (Herwig, 1997)                                                           | Developing countries |
| Impact of PV with environmental criteria | (Obeng, Akuffo, et al., 2008)                                            |                      |
| Environmental impact of PV               | (Nkwetta et al., 2010)                                                   | SSA                  |

### 2.5.3 Assessment and performance of photovoltaic solar energy

#### 2.5.3.1 PV Cost

**From a general standpoint**, quantitative financial data related to PV is starting to appear progressively over time. They remain difficult to understand. In fact, the authors use different measurement parameters for which the nuances vary and evolve with time. It should be noted that in 2018, according to the EIA (US Energy Information Administration), estimated costs for utility-scale PV solar systems are primarily variable due to multiple assessment methods (EIA, 2018). Moreover in 2016, according to IRENA (the International Renewable Energy Agency): *“the collection of representative real-world project costs in Africa is extremely challenging due to the small scale and fragmented nature of the industry in Africa, as well as confidentiality issues (...) data quality and coverage are highly variable and collecting data on cost breakdowns is extremely difficult. This makes data analysis time-consuming and sometimes limits the conclusions that can be drawn”* (IRENA, 2016). Several authors (Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016a, 2016b) included in our review associate the complexity of assessing PV cost with the fact that the cost depends on several factors (price of PV modules, price of other hardware relative to the PV system, price variation according to markets and their regulation). According to Nieuwenhout (2001): “Price information is difficult to compare, some sources include cost of installation, and others only hardware” (Nieuwenhout et al., 2001). Moreover, within the notion of cost, other approaches are also addressed with notions of cost competitiveness ((Blohmke, 2014; Chandel et al., 2015; D. R. Thiam, 2011; Wamukonya, 2007), cost effectiveness (Acker & Kammen, 1996; Akinyele et al., 2015; Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b; Deshmukh & Deshmukh, 2008; Wamukonya, 2007), cost-benefit (Acker & Kammen, 1996; Akinyele et al., 2015; Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b), cost competitiveness (Chandel et al., 2015; Karekezi, 2002; Karekezi & Kithyoma, 2002; D. R. Thiam, 2011), which add to the complexity of the financial assessment process. Moreover, it can be observed that prior to the

recent peak of the notion of LCOE (Levelized Cost of Energy), the authors were more attached to an approach relative to the capital cost of PV instead of an approach based on the economic profitability of PV-produced energy.

**In the context of our literature review**, certain authors express the capital costs in Watt peak (Wp), units, while other use Watt hours (Whs), depending on the need to compare powers (Wp) and the energy produced (Wh). As indicated in table 2.15, the first articles in our review globally mention costs included between \$19.18 US/Wp (1978) and \$5.65 US/Wp in 1988 (Kühne & Aulich, 1992). Others indicate (for a small home PV system) prices between \$0.15 US and \$0.20 US/kWh in the 1980s (Acker & Kammen, 1996). These authors stress the drastic decline in PV price, even though it remains relatively uncompetitive with fossil fuels. In the early 2000s, the cost of a SHS (Solar Home System) would fall between \$7 US and \$22 US/Wp (Nieuwenhout et al., 2001). Ten years later, the capital cost of a small off-grid residential system would be between \$6,000 and \$12,000 US per kWp, knowing that the world average capital cost falls between \$3,000 US and \$3,500 US/kWp (Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b). This difference could be due to higher costs since imported goods have substantial logistical requirements to reach installation sites in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**The current situation is as follows regarding the approach for the capital cost.** According to the most recent REN 21 report (Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century) in 2018, the price of PV modules has declined by 81% since the end of 2009, as well as the BOS (balance of system costs) (REN21, 2018). According to the EIA (2018), costs for utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) systems fell 10% to 15% per year from 2010 through 2016 (EIA, 2018). Regarding Africa, IRENA (2016) indicates that: *“Solar PV module prices have fallen rapidly since the end of 2009, to between USD 0.52 and USD 0.72/watt peak (Wp) in 2015. At the same time, balance of system costs have also declined. As a result, the global weighted average cost of utility-scale solar PV fell by 62% between 2009 and 2015 and could decline by 57% from 2015 levels by 2025”* (IRENA, 2016). More specifically with regard to on-grid, the cost of PV systems fell between \$ 1.2 US/Wp to \$4.9 US/Wp for the period from 2014-2018. For off-grid (> 1 MWp), few data are available. IRENA (2016) offers several examples of costs: \$6.8 US/Wp for 1.9 MWp in total for a rural school and hospital electrification project, \$4.6 US/Wp for 4 MWp of electrification projects, below \$2 US/W for off-grid projects in the 1 to 5 MWp range (IRENA, 2016).

Table 2-15 Summary of literature on PV capital cost

| Cost                                             | Years          | Systems                          | References                  |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| \$19.18 US/Wp                                    | 1978           | Not specified                    | (Kühne & Aulich, 1992)      |
| \$8.83 US/Wp                                     | 1983           | Not specified                    | (Kühne & Aulich, 1992)      |
| \$5.65 US/Wp                                     | 1988           | Not specified                    | (Kühne & Aulich, 1992)      |
| Between<br>\$7 US/Wp<br>and<br>\$22 US/Wp        | Beginning 2000 | SHS                              | (Nieuwenhout et al., 2001)  |
| Between<br>\$6,000 US/kWp and<br>\$12,000 US/kWp | 2016           | Small PV off grid<br>residential | (Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b) |

**Concerning the approach based on the economic profitability of the energy produced,** a number of data points emerged from our literature review. Concerning the cost of electricity from a PV generator in the 1990s for “highly isolated countries,” it was around \$3.3 US, including the relative cost of storage (Kühne & Aulich, 1992). It was not until the 2010s before we saw the notion of LCOE appear. In the context of our literature review, LCOE methodology begins to flourish starting in 2013 (Rhaman, 2013), and then is used with several authors (Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b; Gaetani et al., 2014; Hazelton et al., 2014; Moner-Girona et al., 2016; Ohijeagbon & Ajayi, 2015; Ouedraogo, Kouame, Azoumah, & Yamegueu, 2015). In response to the question “*At what cost can we generate energy*” (Ouedraogo et al., 2015), the LCOE “*represents a value per-unit cost of electricity generated by the PV system*” (Moner-Girona et al., 2016). Although the usefulness of the LCOE economic approach is unanimous for determining PV economic viability, it is also based on diverse variables (investment cost of the PV system, impact of variation of solar irradiance depending on the geographic location, price of diesel, interest rate used to finance the PV system, inflation, operation and maintenance, etc.) for which the nuances vary depending on the authors (Moner-Girona et al., 2016; Ouedraogo et al., 2015). As mentioned in table 2.16, the LCOE currently ranges from \$0.2 US/kWh to \$0.8 US/kWh depending on the PV systems analyzed. According to REN 21, the average LCOE for PV utility systems declined by 73% between 2010 and 2017 due notably to technological improvements: “*solar PV is increasingly competing head-to-head with conventional power sources, and doing so without financial support in a growing number of locations*” (REN21, 2018). Figure 2.8 compiles LCOE data between \$0.10 and 0.24 US/kWh for Africa.

Table 2-16 Summary of literature on LCOE data

| LCOE                                                                                       | PV systems                                                                              | Observations                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | References                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| \$0.2279 US/kWh                                                                            | Solar PV                                                                                | “Even with solar investment costs falling, it will take 9–18 years of continuous decline before solar generation technology will become cost effective for most of Africa”                                                                | (Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b) |
| \$0.1589 US/kWh                                                                            | Fuel-efficient combined cycle power plants (Africa)                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                             |
| \$0.83 US/kWh                                                                              | Off-grid<br><br>Small residential solar PV system 50Wp (SSA)                            | “Solar PV power systems continue to be an extremely costly source of electricity for the vast majority of the rural poor in SSA”                                                                                                          | (Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b) |
| From \$0.30 US/kWh to \$0.65 US/kWh<br><br><i>Estimated costs of electricity generated</i> | Mini-grid 15 kW<br><br>(Tanzania)                                                       | “Costs related to the specific location project such as expenses for licensing procedures, shipping, local taxes, handling, installation and logistics have not been accounted for, as they are highly dependent on the local conditions” | (Moner-Girona et al., 2016) |
| \$0.75 US/kWh<br><br>\$0.5 US/kWh                                                          | Off-grid PV panels 210 W<br><br>Hybrid off-grid PV/Diesel PV panels 210W (Burkina Faso) | “The hybrid configuration PV/Diesel leads to about a 54% decrease of the LCOE when compared to conventional diesel generator stand alone configuration”                                                                                   | (Ouedraogo et al., 2015)    |
| \$3.3 US/kWh (half of the cost dedicated to battery storage)                               | Cost of electricity from a PV generator<br><br>(Highly isolated countries)              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                             |
|                                                                                            |                                                                                         | “Although some significant cost reductions have been achieved, particularly in PV technology, solar conversion technologies are still not generally competitive against conventional fuels, and future cost reductions may be limited”    | (Kühne & Aulich, 1992)      |

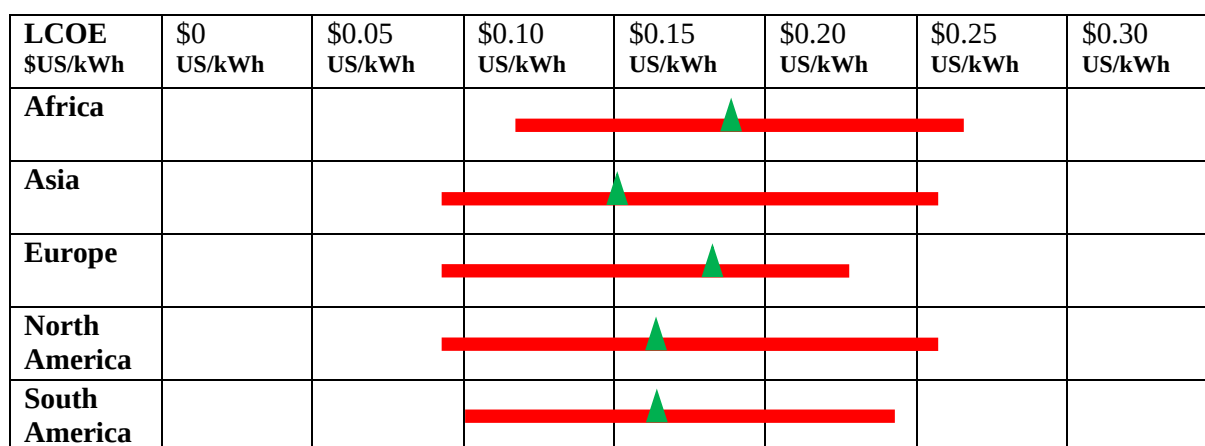


Figure 2-5 LCOE for solar PV - comparison between Africa and others continents

Adapted from (REN21, 2018)

LCOE range

LCOE weighted average

### 2.5.3.2 Competitiveness of photovoltaic solar energy with other sources of energy

As mentioned above (in 3.3.1 PV Cost), the PV performance evaluation process features constantly in the literature: “*It is estimated that it will take from 8.7 to 16.9 years for SHS for electricity generation to become competitive with conventional diesel*”(Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b). This constancy is based on the doubts that concerned, and still weigh heavily on, this technology. Some authors point out that other energies are more profitable, such as oil in Algeria (Bouzidi et al., 2009), or biogas in Cameroon (Nfah & Ngundam, 2009) or Ethiopia, especially when PV does not meet the needs of the population other than lighting (Tucho, Weesie, & Nonhebel, 2014). PV is often compared to other renewable energies (Blohmke, 2014), including wind (D.-R. Thiam, 2010). The economic competitiveness of PV remains an important issue that has evolved in close dependence on the cost of this technology, including the price of its components at the local level (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010). As early as 1992, some authors reminded us of its non-competitiveness with fossil fuels and the need to take incentives for its development (Kühne & Aulich, 1992). A little later in 1999, other authors assessed this competitiveness as “*questionable*” (Stutenbäumer, Negash, & Abdi, 1999). Then as of 2013, its competitiveness became more constant (Nfah, 2013; Ouedraogo et al., 2015), even in the fossil fuel-producing countries (Ohijeagbon & Ajayi, 2015), which keep a cautious eye on oil prices (Ohunakin et al., 2014). If one focuses on the control of the technological quality of PV, very few authors refer to it except for the need to consider this aspect specifically as part of a long-term quality assurance strategy (Bahaj, 2009; Jacobson & Kammen, 2007). Paradoxically, these articles are not recent. In conclusion, it should be noted that the economic competitiveness of PV in relation to fossil fuel prices and PV production costs has gradually evolved, notably in favor of off-grid systems. However, PV can be uncompetitive in countries with access to fossil fuels at low prices or when the needs of the concerned populations are not met by the technology. Table 2.17 presents a summary of literature on competitiveness of PV.

Table 2-17 Summary of literature on competitiveness of PV

| <b>Assessment – Performance of PV</b>                                  |                                                          |                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Economic competitiveness of PV</b>                                  |                                                          |                                   |
| Assessment of economic viability                                       | (Kühne & Aulich, 1992)                                   |                                   |
| Assessment of performance/potential of PV for rural areas              | (Stutenbäumer et al., 1999)<br>(Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010) | Ethiopia                          |
| Assessment of hybrid PV in rural areas.                                | (Nfah, 2013)                                             | Cameroon                          |
| Competitiveness of hybrid off-grid PV                                  | (Ouedraogo et al., 2015)                                 | Burkina Faso                      |
| Economic assessment (positive) on use of PV                            | (Ohijeagbon & Ajayi, 2015)                               |                                   |
| Price of fossil fuels competing with REs, including solar energy       | (Ohunakin et al., 2014)                                  | Nigeria – Sustainable Development |
| <b>Low competitiveness of PV</b>                                       |                                                          |                                   |
| Assessment of financial profitability – hybrid PV in villages          | (Nfah & Ngundam, 2009)                                   | Cameroon                          |
| Evaluation of the use of PV pumps in isolated rural areas (LCC method) | (Bouzidi et al., 2009)                                   | Algeria                           |
| Responding to the needs of populations in rural areas                  | (Tucho et al., 2014)                                     | Ethiopia                          |
| <b>Comparison with other REs</b>                                       |                                                          |                                   |
| Assessment of the most suitable technology (PV, wind, CSP)             | (Blohmke, 2014)                                          | Developing countries              |
| Competitiveness of off-grid PV with wind energy                        | (D.-R. Thiam, 2010)                                      |                                   |
| <b>Technological quality of PV</b>                                     |                                                          |                                   |
| <b>Required quality assurance strategy</b>                             | (Jacobson & Kammen, 2007)                                | Kenya                             |
| <b>Quality control of PV panels</b>                                    | (Bahaj, 2009)                                            | Developing countries              |

### 2.5.3.3 Advantages of photovoltaic solar energy

Overall, the literature remains favorable to the PV developed on the African continent and this is true right from the very beginning (Jain et al., 1994). Several areas of positive impact emerge.

First, the authors agree on identifying positive impact based on PV's ability to open up remote rural areas (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010). The aim is to use PV in order to accelerate the process of decentralization particularly in order to promote technology transfers (Acker & Kammen, 1996) and to develop job creation and economic growth (Dia et al., 2014; Herwig, 1997). Moreover, the development of PV is done considering the absence of significant negative environmental impacts (Nkwetta et al., 2010), particularly emission of carbon dioxide (Herwig, 1997). These positive impacts are based on the profitability of the PV cost considering the sunshine rate, the fuel price (Nfah, 2013) and the cost of delivering electricity (Rahman et al., 2013). The issue of positive economic impact in terms of financial profitability remains strong and is also based on the increase in demand for PV equipment for countries, (in this case, Morocco), engaged in the production of photovoltaic cells (Ciorba et al., 2004).

Emphasis should also be placed on PV's ability to mobilize several actors (government, private firms, communities, non-governmental organizations) to innovate in identifying appropriate institutional and financial solutions in rural areas (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010). From the social point of view, positive impacts are noted on health, child autonomy, education, safety, family life, and stress reduction (Müggenburg et al., 2012). Although less present in the literature, positive impact is also found in the urban sector (Jain et al., 1994). It should be noted that overall, the issue of the impact on women (Dia et al., 2014) remains less discussed in the literature. Table 2.18 presents a summary of literature on advantages and positive impacts of PV, and Figure 2.19 presents the advantages of solar PV.

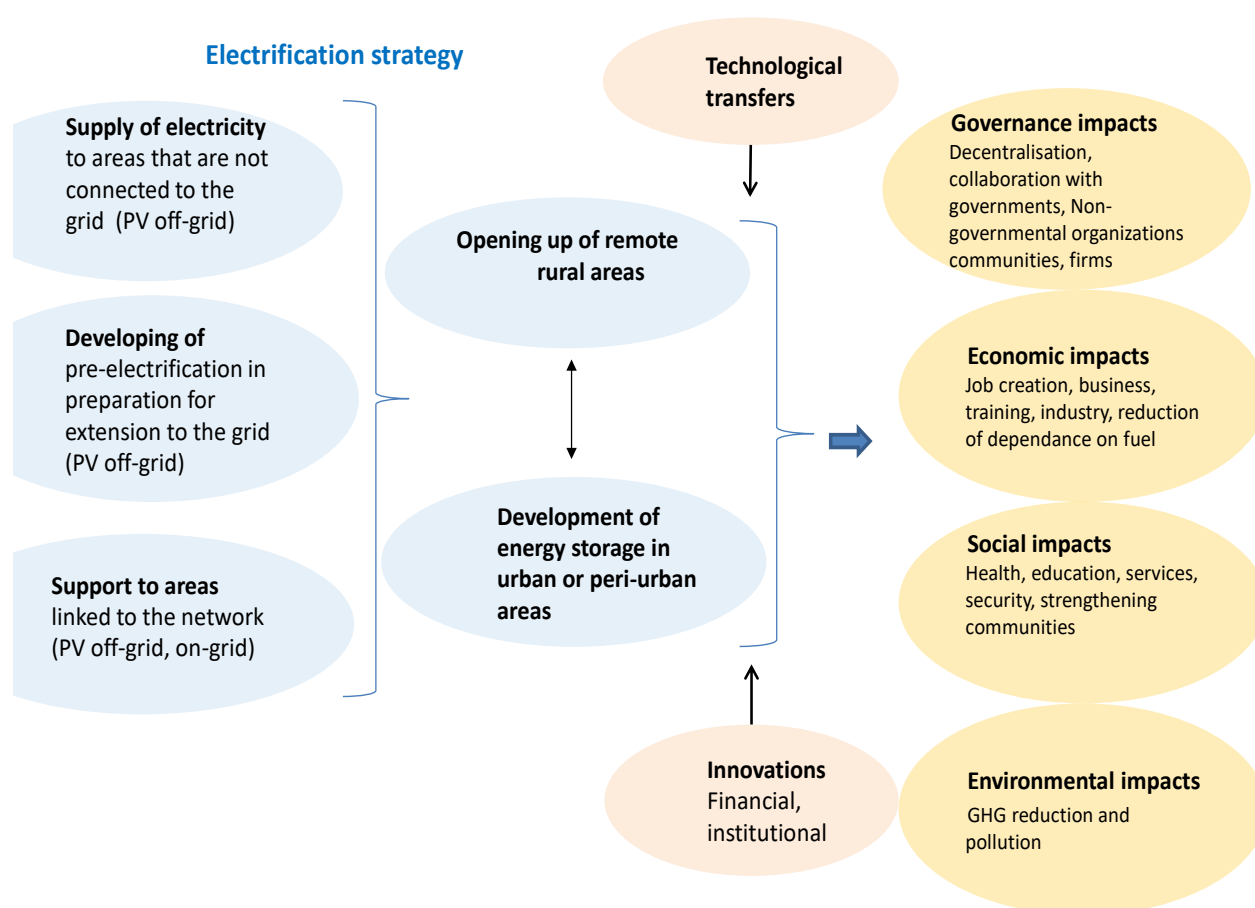


Figure 2-6 Advantages of PV

Source: Inspired from (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010; Hazelton et al., 2014)

Table 2-18 Summary of literature on advantages - positive impacts of PV

| <b>Advantages – Positive impact of PV (in general)</b>         |                                               |                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Positive impact of PV                                          | (Herwig, 1997)                                | Developing countries |
| Verification of the impact on PV                               | (Obeng, Evers, et al., 2008)                  |                      |
| Impact on the environment and health of the populations        | (Hazelton et al., 2014; Nkwetta et al., 2010) |                      |
| Assessment of off-grid PV for rural electrification            | (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010)                     |                      |
| Positive assessment of off-grid PV                             | (Rahman et al., 2013)                         |                      |
| Reduction of dependence on fossil energies                     | (Hazelton et al., 2014)                       |                      |
| <b>Positive aspects/impact of PV identified (by countries)</b> |                                               |                      |
| Urban and rural framework                                      | (Jain et al., 1994)                           | Botswana             |
| <b>Strengthening community empowerment</b>                     | (Acker & Kammen, 1996)                        | Kenya                |
| <b>Analysis of the economic impact</b>                         | (Ciorba et al., 2004)                         | Morocco              |
| <b>Associated with incandescent lamps</b>                      | (Gullberg et al., 2005)                       | Tanzania             |
| Assessment in rural areas                                      | (Nfah, 2013)                                  | Cameroon             |
| Pico PV                                                        | (Müggenburg et al., 2012)                     | Ethiopia             |
| <b>Multifunctional platforms</b>                               | (Dia et al., 2014)                            | Mauritania           |

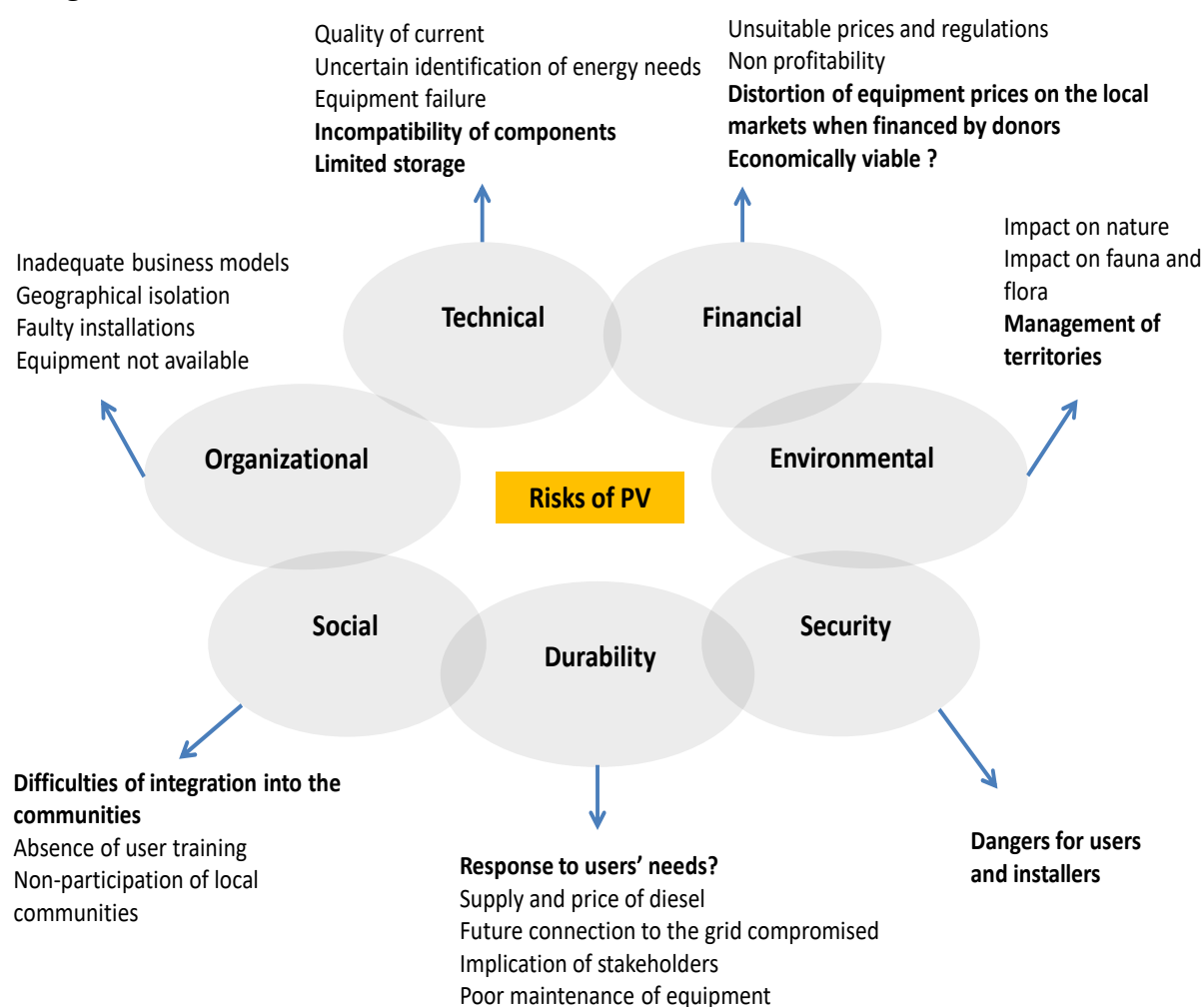
#### 2.5.3.4 Disadvantages of photovoltaic solar energy

The disadvantages of PV stand out in both old and new literature. This approach addresses this challenge either in a holistic way or by limiting itself to case studies carried out at the national level. However, to date, no article in our selection has conducted a reflection on all the negative aspects of PV, bringing together the findings identified across Africa. Hazelton, Bruce and MacGill (2014) developed an analysis of the benefits and risks posed by hybrid PV mini grid systems but didn't focus on African countries. In general, some authors question the hopes aroused by renewable energies (Bhattacharyya, 2012) and PV (Karekezi & Kithyoma, 2002), which optimists claim may easily respond to the needs of developing countries. Indeed, energy problems remain insoluble, especially when renewable energies cannot meet the needs of populations, such as for cooking food (Bhattacharyya, 2012; Tucho et al., 2014). In addition, social impact is a major player, especially on the community (Müggenburg et al., 2012), as well as the lack of systematic viability or profitability in rural areas (Brent & Rogers, 2010; Wamukonya, 2007) (Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b; Brent & Rogers, 2010; Wamukonya, 2007) due to poor equipment maintenance, lack of training (Nieuwenhout et al., 2001) and stakeholder participation. Regarding the projects funded by donors (and not by the communities themselves), some authors note their tendency to distort the prices of PV equipment on local or national markets (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010). Finally, technological aspects, such as dependence on climatic conditions (clouds, wind), and the neatness of the panels are raised, as well as aesthetic aspects and chemical accidents (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016). It should also



be noted that the identification of reliable, locally available and easily replaceable components is critical (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010). Table 2.19 presents a summary of literature on disadvantages and negative impacts of PV, and Figure 2.10 presents the risks of solar PV.

Figure 2-7 Risks of PV



Source: inspired from (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010; Hazelton et al., 2014)

Table 2-19 Summary of literature on disadvantages - negative impacts of PV

| <b>Aspects – negative impact of PV (in general)</b>                    |                                                         |                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Electrification and development                                        | (Foley, 1992)                                           | Developing countries |
| Absence of economic competitiveness, reduction of GHG                  | (Drennen, Erickson, & Chapman, 1996)                    |                      |
| Difficulties (emerging) of off-grid                                    | (Martinot et al., 2001)<br>(Nieuwenhout et al., 2001)   | Developing countries |
| Other alternatives linked to REs                                       | (Karekezi & Kithyoma, 2002)<br>(Bhattacharyya, 2012)    |                      |
| <b>Distortion of local market prices (rural area PV)</b>               | (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010)                               |                      |
| Risks of hybrid PV                                                     | (Hazelton et al., 2014)                                 |                      |
| Adaptation of off-grid PV to rural areas.                              | (Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b;<br>Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010) |                      |
| <b>Identified negative aspects/impacts of PV (by countries)</b>        |                                                         |                      |
| Success and failures of PV in Kenya                                    | (Acker & Kammen, 1996)                                  | Kenya                |
| Efficiency of SHS                                                      | (Wamukonya, 2007)                                       |                      |
| Evaluation of the use of PV pumps in isolated rural areas (LCC method) | (Bouzidi et al., 2009)                                  | Algeria              |
| <b>Analysis of barriers to SHS expansion</b>                           | (Ketlogetswe & Mothudi, 2009)                           |                      |
| Non-viability of an off-grid system in a rural area                    | (Brent & Rogers, 2010)                                  | South Africa         |
| The fee-for-service model                                              | (Lemaire, 2011)                                         | South Africa         |
| Negative impact on social community                                    | (Müggenburg et al., 2012)                               | Ethiopia             |
| Non-response to the needs of populations                               | (Tucho et al., 2014)                                    | Ethiopia             |
| Barriers and challenges of solar energy                                | (Ohunakin et al., 2014)                                 | Nigeria              |

### 2.5.3.5 Barriers to development of photovoltaic solar energy

As early as 1993, barriers to PV development were part of the landscape developed by the literature (Oluonu, 1993), which until recently (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016), tried to identify these obstacles both within the framework of a global reflection on developing countries, and also towards certain countries in Africa in particular, in search of the best course of action at the national level.

Overall, one of the obstacles identified by the authors is the price of oil (Bouzidi et al., 2009). The development of PV depends on its competitiveness vis-à-vis other energies (Drennen et al., 1996; Karekezi & Kithyoma, 2002), particularly in countries where fossil fuels are affordable and available like in Algeria. Although it is more oriented towards off-grid, other parameters are mentioned, including the migration of populations from rural to urban areas and the lack of

sufficiently high incomes to make PV accessible to communities that would need it, like in Botswana (Ketlogetswe & Mothudi, 2009).

Along these lines, mention is made of the obstacles relating to the all too frequent cash settlement for equipment (almost two thirds of the number of "*Solar Home Systems*" installed in developing countries according to Nieuwenhout et al.(Nieuwenhout et al., 2001). This has led to the acquisition of systems that are of poor quality, unreliable and do not have the necessary after-sales services. Nieuwenhout et al. (2001) also raises the difficulty of identifying the right financing scheme (micro-credit, fee-for-service) which would allow countries to maintain equipment and also allow customers in financial insecurity to pay effectively. These authors also mention the price of equipment with high taxes and the failure to take into account the cost of replacing batteries.

The technical aspects, (panel quality, load controllers and above all the quality of the batteries), also represent hiccups to be considered since the equipment designed does not sufficiently take into account the problems raised by the users within a general framework where there should be set standards and market transparency in favor of the consumer (Nieuwenhout et al., 2001). The authors consistently report on the compatibility of the equipment used and its resilience (Brent & Rogers, 2010; Devabhaktuni et al., 2013; Hazelton et al., 2014).

Table 2.20 presents a summary of literature on barriers to development of PV, and Figure 2.11 presents the risks of solar PV.

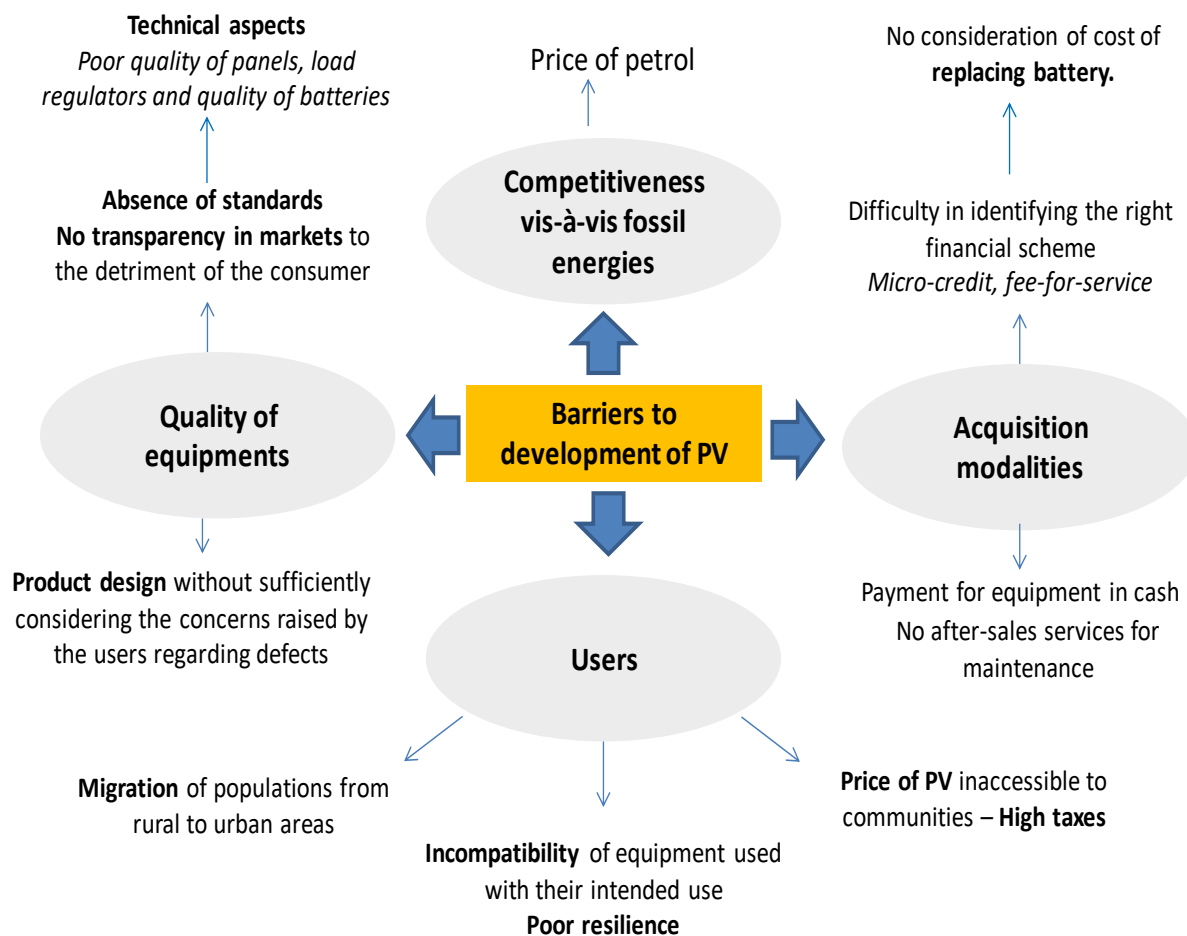


Figure 2-8 Barriers to development of PV

Source : inspired by (Nieuwenhout et al., 2001)

Table 2-20 Summary of literature on barriers to development of PV

| <b>Specific barriers and constraints in certain countries</b>     |                                              |                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Analysis of obstacles to development of SHS                       | (Ketlogetswe & Mothudi, 2009)                | Botswana                       |
| Obstacles and constraints to rural electrification                | (Camblong et al., 2009)                      | Senegal                        |
| Fuel prices                                                       | (Bouzidi et al., 2009)                       | Algeria                        |
| Non-viability of an off-grid system in a rural area               | (Brent & Rogers, 2010)                       | South Africa - PV or off-grid? |
| Constraints and barriers of PV                                    | (Ohunakin et al., 2014)                      | Nigeria                        |
| Constraints and challenges of PV                                  | (Atsu, Agyemang, & Tsike, 2016)              | Ghana                          |
| <b>Barriers and constraints for Developing Countries - Africa</b> |                                              |                                |
| Identification of constraints of PV                               | (Oluonu, 1993)<br>(Nieuwenhout et al., 2001) | Developing countries           |
| Reduction of GAS obtained by other alternatives                   | (Drennen et al., 1996)                       |                                |
| Other alternatives linked to REs                                  | (Karekezi & Kithyoma, 2002)                  |                                |
| Costs of maintenance and operation, policies                      | (Devabhaktuni et al., 2013)                  | Developing countries           |
| Risks of hybrid PV                                                | (Hazelton et al., 2014)                      |                                |
| Barriers to development of REs and PV                             | (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016)               | ASS                            |

### 2.5.3.6 Strategies for photovoltaic solar energy

Several authors have developed, within their research, parts dedicated to the establishment of an appropriate strategy for renewable energy including those to be planned and decentralized (Hiremath et al., 2007). Marked by a predominance of Anglophone countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, South Africa, Ghana), for PV, it is mostly articles focused on a particular country (Sabah Abdullah & Jeanty, 2011; S. Abdullah & Markandya, 2012; Akinyele et al., 2015; Atsu et al., 2016; Cabrera-Tobar et al., 2016; Jacobson & Kammen, 2007; Ohunakin et al., 2014; Ondraczek, 2013).

The authors who have developed an approach at a continental scale (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016; Buitenhuis & Pearce, 2012; Oluonu, 1993) suggest including the following: (1) increasing accessibility of data through the use of an open source PV strategy (Buitenhuis & Pearce, 2012) that allows the rapid development of innovations in the field of research; (2) implementing a bundle of measures (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016). According to them, these measures could be to: (i) push for coherent energy policy encouraging the private sector and the establishment of the "*feed-in tariff*" in countries that have not yet adopted it; (ii) encourage mechanisms for technical expertise and training; (iii) finance locally (and not always internationally) the development of PV with transparent governance and appropriate marketing;

(iv) encourage the connection of PV structures to the national grid in favor of on-grid (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016).

Table 2.21 presents a summary of literature on barriers to development of PV, and Figure 2.12 presents strategies for sustainable development.

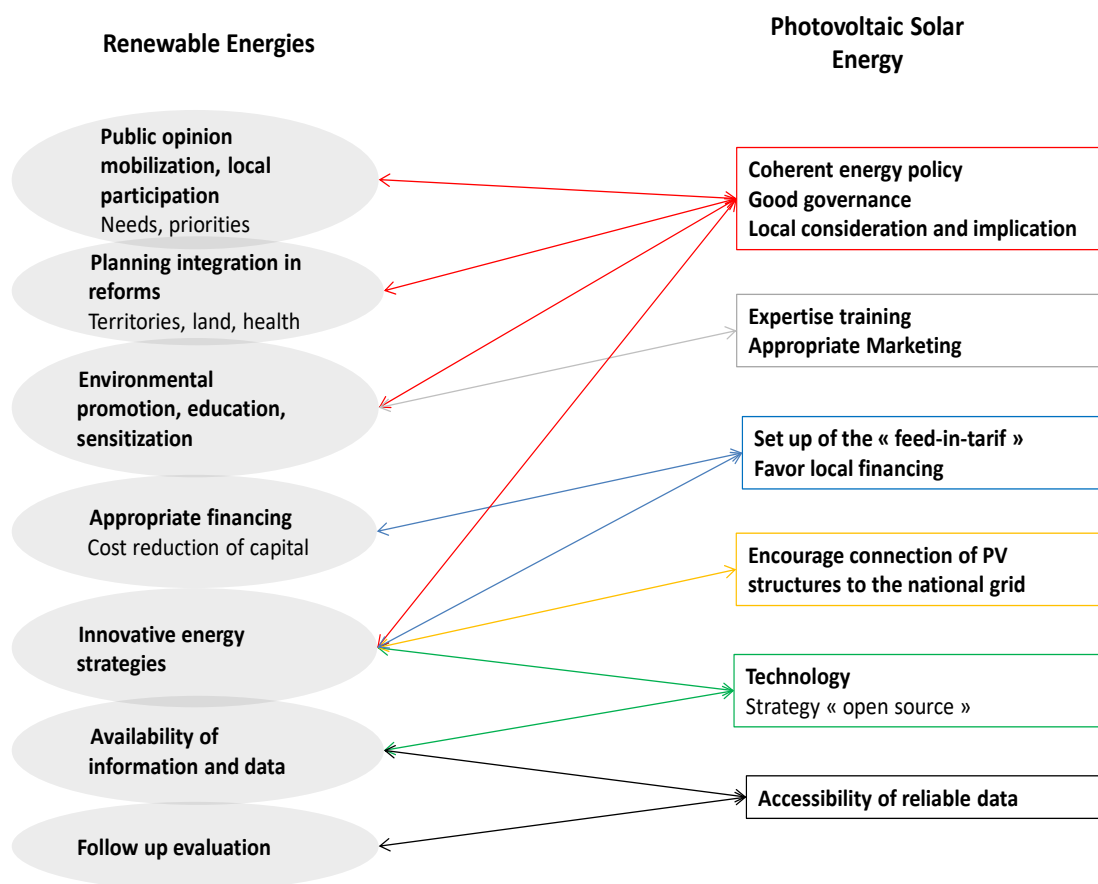


Figure 2-9 Strategies for sustainable development

Source : inspired from (Bugaje, 2006; Dincer, 2000)

Table 2-21 Summary of literature on strategies for PV

| <b>Strategies for PV</b>                                     |                                 |                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>General strategy</b>                                      |                                 |                                          |
| Recommendations and strategies                               | (Oluonu, 1993)                  | Developing countries                     |
| Strategy for developing open source PV technology            | (Buitenhuis & Pearce, 2012)     | Sustainable development                  |
| Strategies for development of PV                             | (Abubakar Mas'Ud et al., 2016)  | SSA                                      |
| <b>Strategies for particular countries</b>                   |                                 |                                          |
| Ensuring quality                                             | (Jacobson & Kammen, 2007)       | Kenya                                    |
| Strategies to be adapted for rural areas                     | (Sabah Abdullah & Jeanty, 2011) | Kenya                                    |
| Strategies to be adapted for sector review                   | (S. Abdullah & Markandya, 2012) | Kenya                                    |
| Compared assessment between 2 countries                      | (Ondraczek, 2013)               | Kenya - Tanzania (Off-grid solar)        |
| PV engines in Nigeria                                        | (Ohunakin et al., 2014)         | Nigeria                                  |
| Aspects of analysis of life-cycle, end of life, PV recycling | (Akinyele et al., 2015)         | Nigeria                                  |
| On-grid                                                      | (Cabrera-Tobar et al., 2016)    | Several countries including South Africa |
| Constraints and challenges of PV                             | (Atsu et al., 2016)             | Ghana                                    |

## 2.6 Discussion

Several points of discussion are brought up following the results that have just been presented. At a time when the circular economy represents an essential dimension of the transition from a world centered on fossil energies to renewable energies, it is surprising that a limited number of articles take into consideration the end of life of Photovoltaic equipment. Similarly, few authors pick up on the existing relationships between the materials used to manufacture photovoltaic panels and the environmental, economic and social impacts they imply. Of course, the non-emission of GHG is repeatedly highlighted, but an overview that recalls the tools for life-cycle analysis could be further highlighted. Indeed, the enormous benefits that Africa expects from PV should not obscure other issues that are part of a long-term vision of the continent and the planet. It also remains to be seen whether future publications will take into account the expected changes in the literature on the manufacture of PV equipment in Africa, particularly taking into account the standards to be put in place for the protection of workers, both at the production level of equipment, and of their recycling.

It should also be emphasized that a limited number of articles have deepened their reflection on the technological specificities of the equipment or more precisely, on whether or not they are actually adapted to the specificities of their use in Africa. In this context, it would be useful to consider the approach developed so far in a system that seems more focused on supply than demand. With this in mind, it is hoped that the articles published next will focus on the different standards implemented on the continent in terms of the quality of equipment produced and imported, whether new or used, allowing us to check the adequacy between needs and availability of suitable equipment.

This also leads us to emphasize that there are few articles which focus on energy storage aspects in Africa, with PV remaining an intermittent energy whose breadth needs to be sustained. The small number of articles dealing with Francophone countries, both in West Africa and in North Africa, should also be noted. This can be explained by our choice of database, SCOPUS, which is more oriented towards English-language reviews.

There is also a significant number of analyses relating to the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa. This gap should be closed in order to benefit from experiments conducted in other parts of the continent, especially if strategic decisions are to foster collaboration of energy flows between the African regions. This leads to the observation, in passing, of the lack of publications on African regional trends and initiatives in the articles selected by our review. Although the social dimension of PV is particularly emphasized by different authors, it is clear that few studies focus on the role of women and that of PV including governance and local communities, yet their involvement is assumed. This would actually be a determining factor of sustainability for an effective PV strategy in Africa.

Lastly, this literature review underscores the lack of critical analysis on the complexity of assessing PV cost. Few authors have identified the impact of frequent financial incentives aiming to stimulate the sector, and which have a role in blurring data reality. However, the scope of development of the PV solar sector forces a harmonization of rules to the benefit of all stakeholders.

## **2.7 Conclusion**

To date, there is no literature review that deals with PV focused on the African continent. This review provides an overview of the evolution of PV from 1992 to 2016, as reflected in scientific literature. It allows us to identify the main characteristics of PV, to understand the stakes and to propose research ideas for the future.



**As a preliminary step**, the following points were noted: (i) despite its multidisciplinary and transversal nature, PV is considered to be a subject centered on energy aspects; (ii) interest in PV is increasing, in line with related issues of sustainable development and poverty; (iii) the authors “specialized” in PV as defined in our research, (with relevance to sustainable development in Africa), are few in number and mostly focus on empirical studies, although it can be supposed that grey literature abundantly supplements the published articles that have been identified.

**With regard to the state of PV in Africa**, the following was noted: (i) the low availability of consolidated data on the African continent that can adequately feed the scientific literature (installed capacity, investments, technologies used) and the need to identify diversified and qualitative information sources; (ii) the presence of multiple sustainability criteria for PV; (iii) the use of PV as a means of action against poverty, with off-grid PV as a privileged instrument subject to state supervision; (iv) PV remains a flexible technology that can be used with different equipment for multiple purposes.

**Regarding the specifics of PV in Africa**, this analysis found that: (i) competition between on-grid and off-grid PV remains high and many factors are involved in making the choice between these two systems, including their financial cost and context of insertion; (ii) since off-grid PV is by definition developed closer to individuals and communities, a good knowledge of its installation site is required, as well as an adapted financial structure taking into account the reality of users, especially their low financial capacity; (iii) being multidisciplinary, PV has multiple facets of analysis based first on its interdependence with sustainable development and its adaptation to the problems of poverty. In addition: (iv) social acceptance of PV holds a consistent place; (v) environmental aspects of PV are often summarized in the assessment of GHG emissions; (vi) economic impact is mainly considered through creation of jobs, the development of services/enterprises and the increase in the income of the population.

**Regarding the evaluation and performance of PV in Africa**, the following was observed: (i) the complexity of determining PV cost (capital cost or profitability or economic profitability of the energy produced via the notion of LCOE) due to the frequent use of different measurement parameters (price of components, technical specifics, operating context, etc.); (ii) the economic competitiveness of PVs in relation to fossil fuel prices and PV production costs has gradually evolved, notably in favor of off-grid systems, but that PV may be uncompetitive in countries with access to fossil fuels at low prices or when the needs of the populations concerned are not met by this technology; (iii) overall, the literature remains favorable to PV developed on the African continent, and this started right from its first steps because of its positive impact

(opening up isolated areas, accelerating the decentralization process favoring technology transfers, job creation and economic growth, absence of known negative impact on the environment, positive social impact on health, education, security, family life); (iv) disadvantages of PV are highlighted in both old and recent literature, although no article has focused on all the negative aspects of PV in Africa; the most severe one questions the hopes raised by PV and its ability to meet the needs of the populations, as well as the lack of viability or systematic profitability in rural areas; (v) barriers to PV development are part of the landscape developed by the literature, the obstacles identified by the authors being the price of oil, the migration of populations from rural to urban areas, the lack of sufficient income to make PV accessible to communities that would need it, the compatibility of equipment and the resilience of equipment used; (vi) as for the strategy, the predominance of English-speaking countries in offering a tailored approach was noted. Authors who have developed an approach of continent-scale propose: increasing the accessibility of data on PV through "*open source*" strategy, encouraging the setting of standards, putting in place a set of measures together with a coherent energy policy, setting up feed-in-tariffs in countries that have not yet adopted them, training technical expertise, providing reliable data on PV developments, local financing, and connection of PV structures to the national grid in favor of on-grid.

The overall approach of our article was to understand **to what extent photovoltaic solar energy effectively contributes to sustainable development in African countries**. This question remains open. First, as the benefits raised by authors do not systematically offset the drawbacks identified. Second, as the authors may also be faced with the difficulty of quantifying the sustainable development with concrete numbers, since quantification remains possible for assessing poverty. This could explain the fact that the articles seen are more focused on reducing poverty than on sustainable development. Lastly, the concept of transversal and interdisciplinary sustainable development (Brundtland, 1987), remains controversial (Beckerman, 1994) as it does not lead systematically to a consensus (Connelly, 2007) by assuming its role "*in a broadened approach encompassing the environmental and economic aspects, as well as social ones, with the main goal of meeting fundamental human needs and the quality of life of current and future populations*" (Gendron & Revéret, 2000).

**Contributions.** From these different observations, it would be interesting to assess the extent to which social innovation processes are promoted by the integration of PV within communities and how cultural traditions develop, adapt or dissolve with new habits created by PV. Note that according to Nieuwenhout et al (Nieuwenhout et al., 2001), the use of "*Solar Home Systems*" is not systematically for lighting because access to television remains a powerful motivation.

Furthermore, the representativeness of the image given by the scientific literature on PV in Africa is still questionable, considering the presence of grey literature which is fed by international funding and international multilateral or bilateral cooperation. One solution would be to integrate the grey literature within the peer-reviewed scientific reviews. The implementation of social responsibility by the firms involved in the local delivery of equipment should also be examined, considering the importance of after sales services, maintenance, and compliance with quality standards. Finally, the extent to which the different case studies carried out within the context of the evolution of PV lead us towards the microeconomic approaches (Acemoglu, Johnson, & Robinson, 2006) and micro-experimental approaches (A. V. Banerjee & Duflo, 2007), which are used in the analysis of developing countries, can be assessed.

## **2.8 Acknowledgment**

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## CHAPITRE 3 MÉTHODOLOGIE

D'après la revue « *Energy Research and Social Science* » qui se rapproche précisément de notre cadre de recherche, quatre éléments déterminants conditionnent la qualité méthodologique d'une recherche impliquée dans le domaine des sciences sociales de l'énergie (Sovacool, Axsen, & Sorrell, 2018) : la nécessité d'un point de départ clair et articulé, un cadre permettant de conceptualiser une promotion de la nouveauté, le suivi de règles favorisant la rigueur de la recherche, et un style approprié permettant de communiquer autour des résultats de la recherche. Ce chapitre passe en revue ces quatre éléments.

### 3.1 La nécessité d'un point de départ clair et articulé

Qu'est-ce qu'un point de départ clair et articulé ? D'après Sovacool et al (2018), cette rampe de lancement reposerait sur plusieurs priorités : (i) une question de recherche pertinente (ii) des objectifs de recherche permettant une contribution avérée (iii) l'expérimentation d'un cadre conceptuel théorique (iv) un design de recherche approprié.

#### 3.1.1 La pertinence de la question de recherche

Cette pertinence repose sur un socle incontournable : la question de recherche doit être une question qui n'a pas été posée au préalable, et dont la réponse peut affecter le bien être d'un nombre considérable de personnes (Sovacool et al., 2018). Notre revue de littérature présentée au Chapitre 2 a démontré de façon exhaustive l'état de la littérature scientifique actuelle en rappelant l'absence d'études sur l'impact des centrales solaires photovoltaïques reliées au réseau électrique, que ce soit en Afrique ou dans d'autres régions du monde. Ainsi, notre question de recherche (*dans quelles mesures les centrales solaires photovoltaïques contribuent-elles au développement durable, dans une stratégie d'amélioration de la sécurité énergétique et de réduction de la pauvreté ?*) n'a pour l'instant pas reçu de réponse appropriée. Nous savons également que la réponse à cette question aura des répercussions importantes sur les pays et les populations impliqués – volontairement ou non - dans la transition énergétique.

### 3.1.2 La contribution avérée des objectifs de recherche

Par ailleurs, les objectifs de notre recherche présentés dans le Chapitre I, et résumés dans le tableau 3.1 ci-après représentent des outils dont la finalité est d'aboutir à des recommandations essentielles pour les parties prenantes, qu'elles soient publiques ou privées, relevant du politique ou de la sphère des praticiens. La figure 3.1 dresse un état des recommandations attendues dans le cadre de la recherche et des principaux acteurs impliqués.

Tableau 3-1 Objectifs spécifiques de la thèse

|                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Objectif 1<br/>Évaluer</b>  | <b>Nature des impacts</b> : énergétique, social, économique, environnemental, territoire & la gouvernance, eau & alimentation, situation des femmes<br><b>Qualité des impacts</b> : positifs - négatifs<br><b>Localisation des impacts</b> : niveau local, régional, national et international                          |
| <b>Objectif 2<br/>Comparer</b> | <b>Caractéristiques des systèmes installés</b> (spécificités techniques...)<br><b>Contextes d'insertion</b> (principaux acteurs, cadre socioéconomique...)<br><b>Durabilité</b> des Centrales (basée sur leurs impacts)<br><b>Efficacité</b> des Centrales (sur la pauvreté énergétique et la lutte contre la pauvreté) |
| <b>Objectif 3<br/>Créer</b>    | <b>Création d'un outil permettant d'évaluer la durabilité</b> des Centrales PV : Indice de durabilité                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Objectif 4<br/>Proposer</b> | <b>Recommandations stratégiques de durabilité</b> : réglementation, schémas et outils de gouvernance énergétique, modalités d'acceptabilité sociale et d'économie circulaire, orientations technologiques.                                                                                                              |

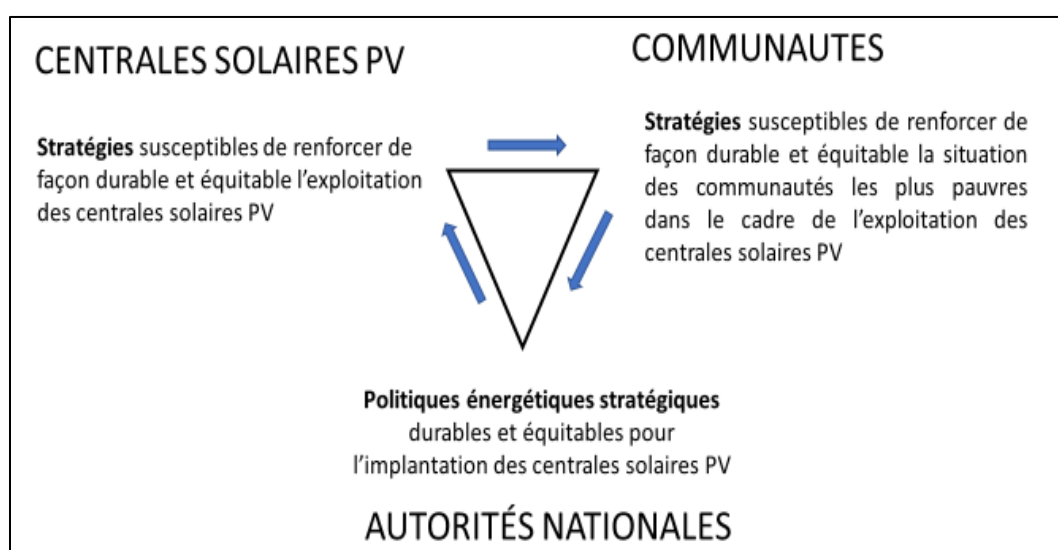


Figure 3-1 Recommandations stratégiques de durabilité (Objectifs 4 de la Recherche)

### 3.1.3 L'expérimentation d'un cadre conceptuel théorique

Un point de départ clair et articulé doit permettre également l'expérimentation d'un cadre conceptuel théorique. A ce titre, Sovacool et al (2018) identifie trois principaux paradigmes utilisés dans le domaine des sciences sociales de l'énergie : le positivisme, l'interprétativisme et le réalisme critique, dont le tableau 3.2 fait une brève description.

Dans cette perspective, le positionnement théorique de notre recherche se rapproche d'avantage du paradigme interprétativiste (la compréhension de la réalité passe par une interprétation de celle-ci), plus familier des méthodes qualitatives et des études de cas, ainsi que du réalisme critique (pouvant allier des méthodes de recherche qualitatives et quantitatives).

Tableau 3-2 Principaux paradigmes en sciences sociales de l'énergie

|                                                                                                                           | <b>Positivisme</b>                                                                                                                                  | <b>Interprétativiste</b>                                                                                       | <b>Réalisme Critique</b>                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Ontologie</b><br>Nature de la réalité<br><i>Quel regard porté sur la réalité ?</i>                                     | Réalité indépendante, objective, finie et mesurable                                                                                                 | Réalité multiple, construite socialement                                                                       | Réalité objective, indépendante, stratifiée (réel profond, actualisé, empirique)                      |
| <b>Épistémologie</b><br>Statut du savoir tiré de cette réalité<br><i>Comment est produite la connaissance ?</i>           | <b>Priorité à la prédiction</b><br>Connaissance produite à partir de l'exploration des lois générales et des relations qui ont un pouvoir prédictif | <b>Priorité à l'interprétation</b><br>Connaissance produite à partir d'une interprétation subjective           | <b>Priorité à l'explication</b><br>Connaissance produite à partir de la représentation des situations |
| <b>Méthodologie de recherche</b><br>Choix de la méthode<br><i>Avec quels outils explorons-nous la situation étudiée ?</i> | <b>Priorité à la généralisation</b><br>Approche déductive (tests d'hypothèse)<br>Méthodes : quantitatives, expérimentation                          | <b>Priorité à l'approfondissement</b><br>Approche inductive (génération de théorie)<br>Méthodes : qualitatives | <b>Pas de méthodes préférées</b><br>Méthodes mixtes encouragées<br>Interdisciplinaire                 |

Source : les auteurs, (Mingers, 2006) cité par (Sovacool et al., 2018)

Par ailleurs, notre schéma conceptuel présenté en figure 3.2 s'oriente d'avantage vers un type variance (Eisenhardt, 1989) que vers un type processuel. En effet, nous sommes portés à analyser la variance des cas, les uns par rapport aux autres. Cette approche nous permet de construire un modèle caractérisant les relations entre les variables associées par hypothèse à la durabilité des Centrales solaires. Nous analysons ainsi les différents facteurs pouvant contribuer au développement durable par le biais de l'énergie solaire PV.

Le tableau 3.3 expose les deux types variance et processuel d'un schéma conceptuel.

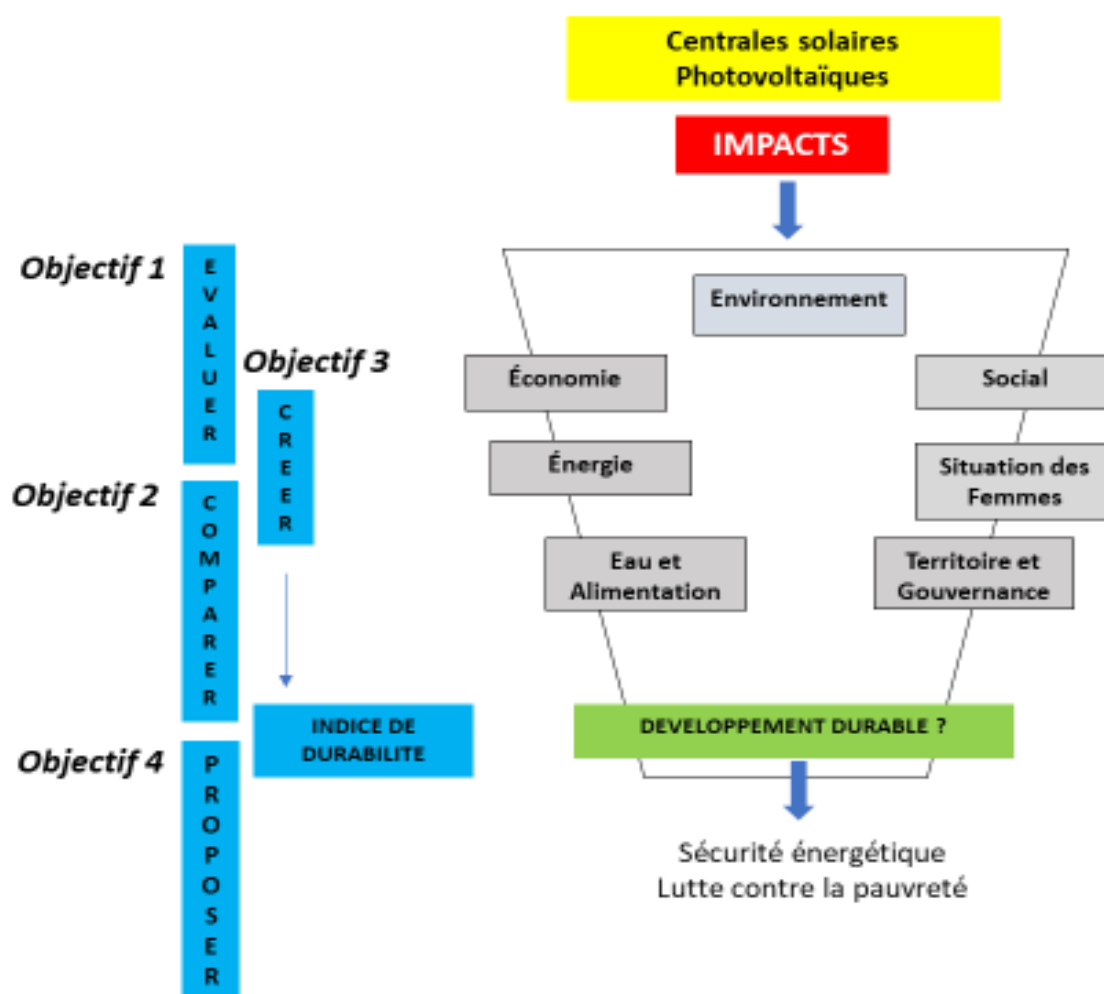


Figure 3-2 Représentation conceptuelle de la recherche, incluant les objectifs spécifiques

Tableau 3-3 Approches de type variance et processuel

| <b>Approche</b>                            | <b>Orientation vers un modèle conceptuel de type Variance</b>                                                                                       | <b>Orientation vers un modèle conceptuel de type Processuel</b>                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Position épistémologique                   | Positiviste<br>(Exception avec Eisenhardt, 1989 post positiviste)                                                                                   | Position épistémologique autre que positiviste<br>Constructivisme - Interprétativisme                                              |
| Nature de la recherche                     | Quantitatif (possibilité de mesurer les impacts)<br>Qualitatif-quantitatif (Eisenhardt, 1989)                                                       | Qualitatif                                                                                                                         |
| Objectif                                   | Aboutir à un modèle qui sera testé grâce à la recherche<br>Focus sur les différences et les corrélations                                            | Expliquer un processus qui a une évolution dans le temps<br>Comment expliquer ce processus                                         |
| Critères                                   | Identifier quels facteurs/variables affectent une situation<br>Prédire l'effet sur une variable dépendante d'un ensemble de variables indépendantes | Analyser un phénomène qui en prend en compte sa dynamique<br>Mettre en évidence un processus (séquence d'évènements, de décisions) |
| Question type                              | <i>Quel...? Combien...?</i><br><i>Dans quelles mesures...?</i><br><i>Y a-t-il une relation... ?</i>                                                 | Davantage « <i>Comment...?</i> »<br>« <i>Pourquoi ... ?</i> »                                                                      |
| Cohérence                                  | La recherche d'un modèle de variance doit aboutir à un modèle de variance                                                                           | La recherche d'un modèle processuel doit aboutir à un modèle processuel                                                            |
| Cadre conceptuel                           | Schéma avec interactions                                                                                                                            | Schéma avec évolution dans le temps                                                                                                |
| Analyse de données<br>Auteurs de référence | Miles et Huberman, 1994<br>Eisenhardt, 1989                                                                                                         | Miles et Huberman, 1994                                                                                                            |
| Études de cas<br>Auteurs de référence      | Généralement Yin, 1994                                                                                                                              | Rarement Yin, 1994                                                                                                                 |

Source : Inspiré de (Langley, 2016a; Pozzebon, 2016) et l'auteur

Par ailleurs, notre recherche nous a donné l'opportunité de tester différentes théories à partir de résultats d'analyses de cas (Eisenhardt, 1989). Il s'agit d'une approche autant inductive (aboutissant à une théorie construite à partir des résultats de la recherche) que déductive (visant à tester une théorie préexistante). Notre recherche présente ainsi une approche abductive permettant de tester une théorie existante tout en ayant une marge de manœuvre pour transformer ou proposer une nouvelle théorie basée sur nos données : c'est en approfondissant la situation des impacts des Centrales solaires PV que nous sommes plus à même de comprendre les enjeux qu'elles suscitent, et si de nouveaux concepts ou théories sont désormais à prendre en compte. Il s'agit donc d'avoir un point de départ conceptuel tout en étant ouvert aux changements que l'analyse des données fera apparaître.



Les théories identifiées dans notre recherche (figure 3.3) font à la fois partie des approches théoriques « *classiques* » (Sovacool & Hess, 2017) du champ des sciences sociales de l'énergie (développement durable aux Chapitres 5 et 7, transitions sociotechniques et perspectives multi niveaux au Chapitre 6) mais se rapprochent également des théories du développement économique (théorie du développement endogène au Chapitre 5).

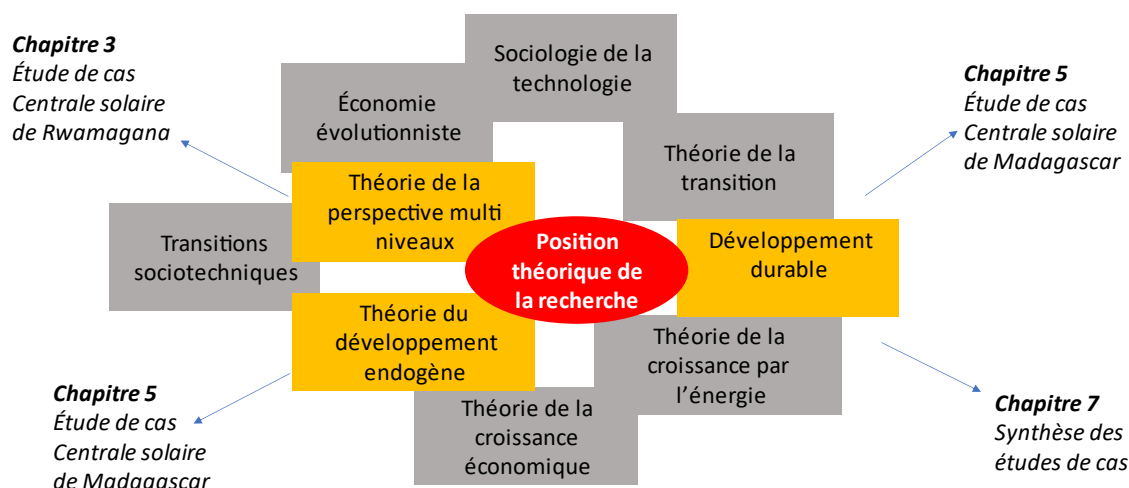


Figure 3-3 Aspects théoriques soulevés par la recherche

### 3.1.4 Un design de recherche approprié

La quatrième condition d'un point de départ clair et articulé repose sur un design de recherche approprié (Sovacool et al., 2018), ce qui nous a amené à utiliser un devis mixte reposant sur une méthodologie qualitative et quantitative, et un outil d'analyse spécifique : l'étude de cas.

#### 3.1.4.1 Axes qualitatif et quantitatif

Notre recherche a pour objectif de comprendre en profondeur la teneur des impacts des Centrales solaires. A ce titre, l'enquête qualitative s'est avérée la plus appropriée pour apprécier la complexité des situations rencontrées, l'authenticité des individus concernés, tout en faisant émerger des schémas utiles à la formulation de recommandations. Toutefois, nous avons souhaité accompagner cette profondeur d'analyse avec des données quantitatives, ces données chiffrées nous donnant l'opportunité de mesurer la durabilité des Centrales solaires et de créer

un outil (l'indice de durabilité) destiné à comparer les centrales entre elles. Aussi, la nature de notre recherche est à la fois qualitative et quantitative (Guba & Lincoln, 1994), dans la lignée des paradigmes de recherche (notamment interprétativiste) mentionnés en 3.1.3. La figure 3.4 présente les deux axes qualitatifs et quantitatifs évoqués en indiquant comment s'articulent les études de cas réalisées.

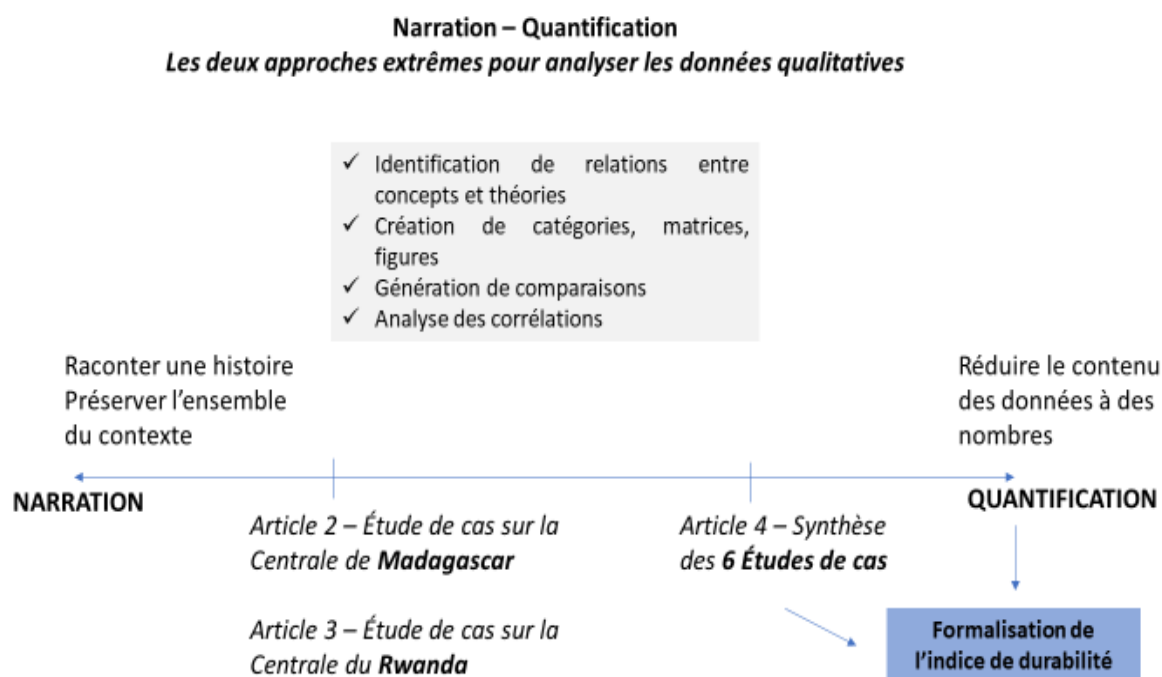


Figure 3-4 Approches pour analyser des données qualitatives

Inspiré de (Pozzebon, 2016)

### 3.1.4.2 Les Études de cas

Notre stratégie de recherche comprend également des études de cas (Robert K Yin, 2009) sur lesquelles reposent notre collecte de données primaires, notre utilité d'analyse étant représentée par les Centrales solaires. Sur les quatre approches classiques davantage utilisées dans la tradition positiviste (figure 3.5), notre démarche repose sur le choix d'études de cas multiples, similaires par nature (Centrales Solaires PV) dont les situations sont contrastées avec des impacts différents en quantité et en qualité. Cette dynamique est d'une inspiration post-positiviste (Eisenhardt, 1989), permettant une comparaison efficace des cas entre eux, et génératrice de données riches.

Deux axes (Langley, 2016a) ont été particulièrement porteurs (i) l'analyse des données à l'intérieur de chaque cas permettant d'en définir les modèles/structures en découlant (ce qui a donné lieu à la rédaction des Chapitre 5 et 6 dévolus aux études de cas situées à Madagascar et au Rwanda) et (ii) l'analyse des modèles/structures récurrents ou non, identifiés dans toutes les études de cas, permettant d'identifier similarités et différences (ce qui a donné lieu à la rédaction du Chapitre 7 faisant la synthèse des six études de cas).

La figure 3.6 présente le cycle de réalisation de ces études de cas multiples, chacune contribuant individuellement, par ses conclusions, à construire une analyse croisée générale regroupant toutes les études de cas réalisées. Ce processus nous a aidé à procéder à une généralisation théorique, c'est-à-dire à formuler les contours d'une théorie à partir de nos études de cas (Pozzebon, 2016). En effet, nos constats se sont orientés vers la formulation d'une approche théorique sur la cohérence entre le développement durable et l'exploitation d'une énergie renouvelable telle que l'énergie solaire PV. A ce titre, l'applicabilité des aspects théoriques développés par notre recherche pourraient s'étendre à d'autres contextes (autre que le continent africain) et technologies (autres systèmes énergétiques).

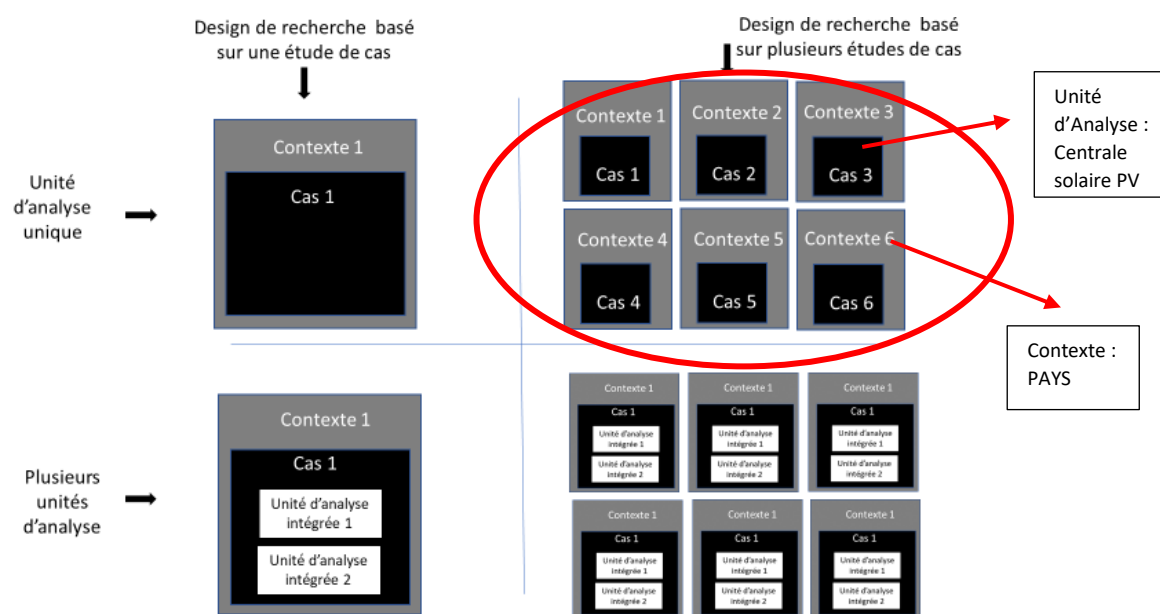


Figure 3-5 Quatre possibilités de design de recherche basées sur des études de cas

Source : (Langley, 2016a; Noël, 2011; Pozzebon, 2016)

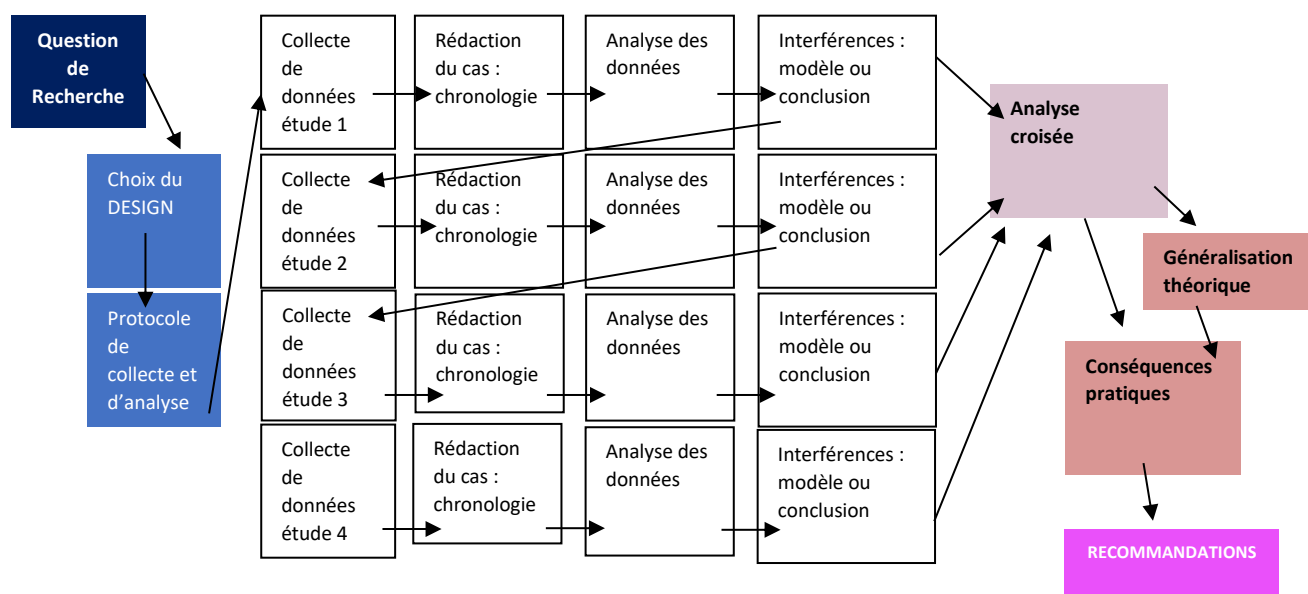


Figure 3-6 Cycle de réalisation d'une recherche avec cas multiples

*Collecte et analyse des données réalisées simultanément, de manière progressive*

Source : (A. D. Smith & Zeithaml, 1999) cité par (Noël, 2011; Pozzebon, 2016)

### 3.1.4.3 La stratégie d'échantillonnage

Comment nos études de cas ont-elles été sélectionnées ? Notre stratégie générale d'échantillonnage (Langley, 2016a; Matthew B Miles & Huberman, 1994) est théorique (à l'opposé d'un échantillonnage aléatoire), chaque cas présentant l'opportunité d'enrichir la recherche de par sa spécificité.

Cette stratégie repose sur les trois priorités suivantes. Tout d'abord, nous avons identifié des cas **homogènes** afin de pouvoir comparer ce qui est comparable (centrales solaires PV connectées au réseau électrique et situées sur le continent africain). Ensuite, nous avons tenté d'identifier des cas à **variation maximale** en sélectionnant des centrales ayant des situations contrastées (notamment en qui concerne l'intensité et la qualité de leurs impacts apparents), ceci nous permettant de faciliter les comparaisons, et de faire émerger des corrélations. Enfin, il s'est avéré nécessaire de s'assurer de la **représentativité** des cas sélectionnés afin que leurs caractéristiques soient similaires à d'autres situations rencontrées en Afrique (notamment les caractéristiques technologiques de l'installation photovoltaïque et leurs cadres d'insertion). Les activités de terrain où sont situées les études de cas se sont déroulées entre 2017 et 2019, en

fonction des financements accordés (figure 3.7). Sachant qu'une restitution de chaque étude de cas a été réalisée dans chaque pays, certaines centrales se sont servies des données collectées pour ajuster leurs processus locaux d'intégration.

Plusieurs étapes ont été importantes pour éviter le biais d'échantillonnage des répondants. Tout d'abord, nous avons utilisé systématiquement une méthode identique pour chaque étude de cas (dont la présence d'un questionnaire identique). Cette approche théorique générale nous a permis de limiter l'influence de facteurs spécifiques à chaque contexte. Par ailleurs, les personnes interrogées lors des enquêtes ont été recrutées de manière aléatoire (à 4 niveaux géographiques), mais dans la mesure où elles étaient concernées par la présence de la Centrale. Ajoutons que la collecte des données s'est réalisée en collaboration avec une personne ressource connaissant bien son terrain, et veillant à ce que les personnes interrogées comprennent les objectifs de l'étude et le sens des questions posées.

| Région                                     | Afrique de l'Ouest          | Afrique de l'Est             | Afrique de l'Ouest          | Afrique du Nord             | Afrique du Sud              | Afrique de l'Est            |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pays de localisation de l'étude de cas     | Sénégal                     | Rwanda                       | Burkina Faso                | Maroc                       | Afrique du Sud              | Madagascar                  |
| Unité d'analyse<br>Puissance des Centrales | Centrale solaire PV (20 MW) | Centrale solaire PV (8,5 MW) | Centrale solaire PV (30 MW) | Centrale solaire PV (40 MW) | Centrale solaire PV (75 MW) | Centrale solaire PV (20 MW) |
| Dates de réalisation des études de cas     | Août 2017                   | Mars 2018                    | Octobre 2018                | Février 2019                | Mai 2019                    | Juillet 2019                |

Figure 3-7 Calendrier de réalisation des études de cas

### 3.2 Un cadre permettant de promouvoir l'originalité

Outre « *un point de départ clair et articulé* », le second élément déterminant la qualité d'une recherche impliquée dans le domaine des sciences sociales de l'énergie est lié à l'existence d'un cadre permettant de conceptualiser la nouveauté. Cette nouveauté ou originalité peut prendre trois formes (théorique, méthodologique, empirique) (Sovacool et al., 2018). Les deux premières sont basées dans une triangulation de plusieurs éléments (Langley, 2016a; Matthew B Miles & A Michael Huberman, 2003; Pozzebon, 2016). Rappelons que la triangulation

représente « *l'emploi d'une combinaison de méthodes et de perspectives permettant de tirer des conclusions valables à propos d'un même phénomène* » (Fortin, 1996).

Dans notre recherche, **l'innovation théorique** repose sur une **triangulation théorique**, c'est-à-dire l'utilisation et le croisement de plusieurs théories permettant d'identifier laquelle ou lesquelles sont le plus à même de traiter nos données empiriques (cf. figure 3.3 sur les théories identifiées). Répondre à notre question de recherche a donc pu s'effectuer sous des angles différents. Cette démarche nous a permis de comprendre que la théorie du développement endogène, en apparence parfaite pour être appliquée aux énergies renouvelables, a toutefois des limites pour apprécier la durabilité d'une Centrale solaire (Chapitre 5). Nous avons également révélé que l'application de la théorie MLP (Multi Level Perspective) sur les transitions sociotechniques nécessitait un regard multiscalaire plus proche des géographes que des énergéticiens (Chapitre 6). Enfin, nous avons participé à mieux appréhender comment jauger la durabilité d'un système énergétique en utilisant trois axes d'analyse différents : évaluation sur la base (i) d'indicateurs théoriques (ii) d'indicateurs conceptuels (iii) ou sur la base des enjeux posés par son exploitation. La figure 3.8 présente cette dynamique, aboutissant à une vision nuancée (universelle, contingente, fonctionnelle) du développement durable.



Figure 3.8 Approche inductive/déductive de la recherche dans le contexte du développement durable

Source (M. A. Bouchard, 2008)

**Concernant l'originalité méthodologique**, elle repose également sur une **triangulation des méthodes** tirées d'un devis mixte permettant l'utilisation simultanée et convergente des démarches quantitatives et qualitatives évoquées en section 3.1.4.1. Ceci permet notamment d'aboutir à la construction d'un indice de durabilité dont l'application est présentée dans le Chapitre 7 et dont la schématisation est ci-dessous (Figure 3.9).

La **triangulation des données** (issue du fait de pouvoir bénéficier de plusieurs sources d'informations - observations, prises de vue audiovisuelles, individus, experts, statistiques, rapports) et la **triangulation des chercheurs** (présence d'un Comité de thèse regroupant des chercheurs de plusieurs domaines de recherche : économie, sociologie, génie industriel, génie énergétique, génie des matériaux, économie circulaire, études d'impact environnemental, développement durable, énergie) doit également être prise en compte dans cette originalité méthodologique.

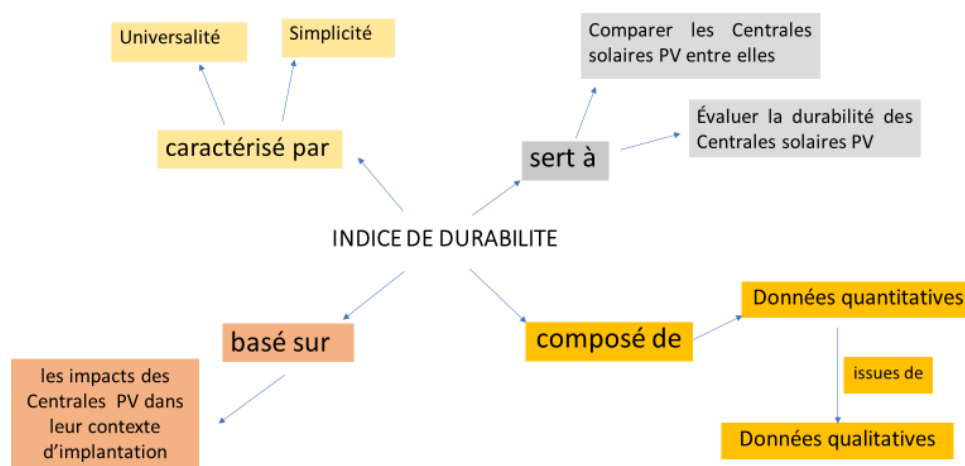


Figure 3.9 Caractéristiques de l'indice de durabilité

**Concernant l'originalité empirique**, elle repose sur la prise en compte de nouvelles données ou applications que la recherche permet de découvrir. Il s'agit par exemple d'appliquer des théories existantes à de nouvelles données ou de permettre la visibilité de données émanant de groupes particuliers ou exceptionnels comme les populations vulnérables (Sovacool et al., 2018). Notre recherche s'est effectivement attachée à formuler des recommandations visant à améliorer la situation des communautés les plus pauvres (Figure 3.1 et Chapitre 8) sur la base des verbatims émanant de ces communautés vulnérables. Notre démarche de recherche participe ainsi à valoriser des savoirs dont le contenu peut être difficile d'accès.

### 3.3 Démarche méthodologique “rigoureuse”

Outre un point de départ clair et articulé, et l'existence d'un cadre permettant de conceptualiser une promotion de l'originalité, le troisième élément déterminant la qualité d'une recherche impliquée dans le domaine des sciences sociales de l'énergie repose sur le suivi de règles favorisant la rigueur de la recherche (Sovacool et al., 2018). Cette rigueur se manifeste à plusieurs stades de la recherche, de la collecte des données à l'analyse des résultats.

#### 3.3.1 La collecte des données

**Concernant les données primaires**, elles émanent des 296 interviews semi-dirigées (en individuel ou en groupe focus) réalisées lors des six études de cas. La figure 3.10 présente le profil des personnes interviewées. Ces interviews ont été menées à l'aide d'un guide d'entretien et d'un questionnaire (placé en Annexe 1), les questions étant organisées autour de sept indicateurs d'impact : impacts sociaux, économiques, environnementaux, énergétiques, sur



l'eau et l'alimentation, le territoire et la gouvernance, situation des femmes. Les différentes parties prenantes ont été interrogées : villageois situés à proximité d'installations PV (agriculteurs, éleveurs, artisans, commerçants, enseignants...), travailleurs participant à la maintenance des centrales (agents temporaires ou permanents chargés du gardiennage et de la sécurité, de la coupe du tapis herbacé, du nettoyage des panneaux et des locaux, de l'entretien des installations électriques), personnel cadre ou de direction de la Centrale (présents ou non sur le site), représentants d'autorités administratives (services publics au sein de communes, départements, régions, capitales, dans les domaines suivants : services énergétiques, électrification rurale et non rurale, études d'impact environnementales, sécurité/incendie, développement durable), représentants de partenaires au développement (coopération bilatérale ou multilatérale, bailleurs de fonds, famille des Nations Unies), secteur privé (entreprises unilatérales ou non, situées ou non à proximité de la Centrale, filière énergétique), entités émanant de la société civile (associations, ONGs).

Comme prévu dans notre design de recherche, et afin de générer une vue d'ensemble des impacts émanant des Centrales solaires, ces interviews ont été menées sur 4 échelles géographiques d'analyse : impacts au niveau local, régional, national, international. Cette approche en entonnoir est inspirée de la méthodologie de l'étude d'impact environnementale axée sur les effets micro/méso/macro (Joao, 2002). Notons que la délimitation du niveau local est traditionnellement déterminée en fonction de la littérature proposant une distance de 30 miles (48 km) autour de la Centrale ; le terme de « *micro-géographie* » (Mudambi et al., 2018) pourrait être utilisé pour situer les riverains (individus résidents juste autour de l'enceinte de la Centrale - ou personnes directement affectées par le projet).

Les modalités des interviews ont été préalablement testées (i) lors d'une enquête exploratoire réalisée en Août 2016 ayant permis un « *peer debriefing* » (revue par les pairs) au sein d'un cours de méthodologie qualitative (Langley, 2016a) (ii) lors de l'étude de cas pilote de la thèse qui s'est tenue au Sénégal en Août 2017. À la suite de ces tests, certaines questions ont été supprimées (trop complexes) ou transformées pour être plus « *efficaces* » sur le plan de la compréhension.

Les détails relatifs à l'organisation des interviews sont mentionnés en Annexe 1, dans le cadre des échanges réalisés avec le Comité d'éthique de Polytechnique Montréal qui a suivi de près notre démarche de recherche sur le terrain (critères d'inclusion ou exclusion des participants, modalités et lieux de recrutement, modalités particulières vis-à-vis des femmes, obtention du consentement, situation d'analphabétisme, confidentialité des informations et des participants). Ces modalités vis-à-vis du Comité d'éthique sont précisées dans le paragraphe 3.3.5 ci-après.

**Les données secondaires** de la recherche émanent d'articles revus par les pairs ou de la littérature grise (rapports, statistiques...) provenant des gouvernements, d'organisations, ou des bailleurs de fonds internationaux. Des données techniques émanent également de l'exploitant de la Centrale solaire.

L'ensemble de cette dynamique de collecte des données est présenté dans la partie méthodologie des Chapitres 5, 6 et 7. Le volet quantitatif, aboutissant à l'indice de durabilité, est davantage développé dans le Chapitre 7.

## Profils des Entrevues

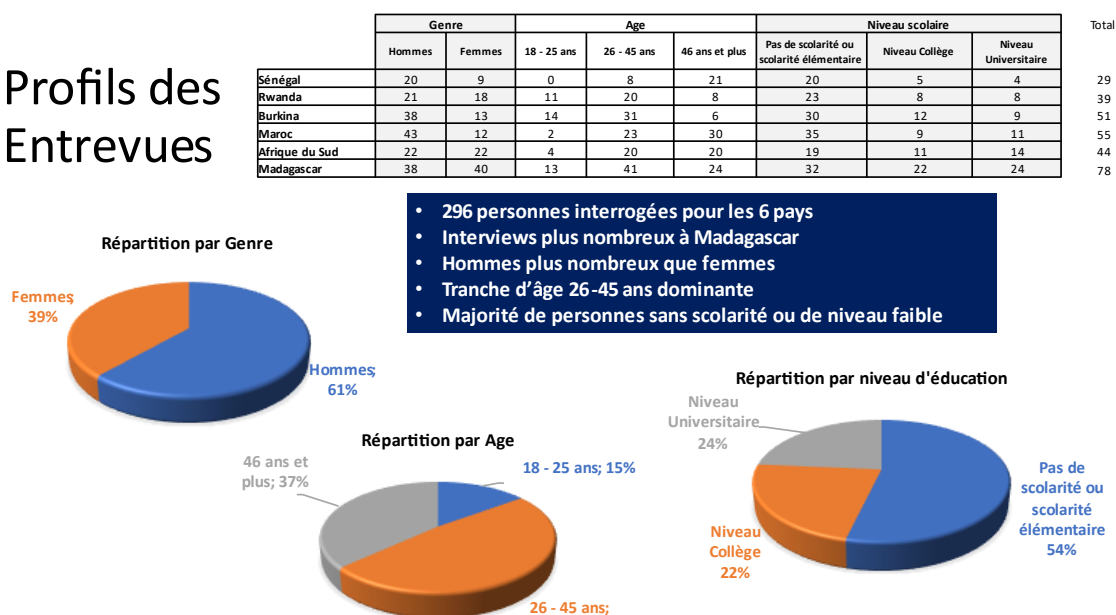


Figure 3-10 Profils des entrevues semi-dirigées réalisées dans six pays entre 2017 et 2019

### 3.3.2 Comment assurer la qualité de la collecte des données ?

Outre une préparation minutieuse des études de cas (cf. figure 3.11 présentant les 10 étapes de l'étude de cas située au Sénégal), cette qualité est assurée de plusieurs manières présentées ci-après (Langley, 2016a; Robert K Yin, 2003).

D'un point de vue pratique, notre guide d'entretien prévoit une brève introduction de l'équipe de recherche (incluant la personne ressource traductrice/facilitatrice) et la teneur de l'enquête (objectifs et déroulement de l'enquête, signature d'un formulaire de consentement et de confidentialité). Un formulaire suivant le déroulement du questionnaire est rempli au fur et à

mesure de la tenue de l'interview par l'équipe de recherche. Ce formulaire mentionne les caractéristiques de la personne interviewée (profession, âge, scolarité, lieu, date, heure, référence de l'enregistrement). Comme mentionné dans nos échanges avec le Comité d'éthique (Annexe 1) les personnes participantes à l'enquête ont été identifiées au hasard, sachant que nous avons tenté d'équilibrer leurs caractéristiques (genre, âge, scolarité). Les données recueillies dans le cadre des interviews ont été enregistrées sur support audio, et transcrites, quelque fois filmées. Ces prises de vue participent à enrichir le cadre interprétatif des données.

Les données clefs ou faits remarquables ont été capturés dans un journal de bord qui est annoté tout le long de la durée de l'enquête. Les données émanant de chaque étude de cas (enregistrements, photos, films) ont été rassemblées de manière cohérente dans le cadre d'une base de données datée et organisée dans notre ordinateur de travail. Durant le travail de terrain (13 jours dans chaque pays), une réunion journalière a permis d'identifier les données manquantes ou à compléter, en la présence éventuellement de la personne ressource. Il convient de noter que nous n'avons essuyé aucun refus à toutes nos demandes d'interview sauf au Rwanda (femmes pressées d'aller aux champs).

Par ailleurs, notons que les données qualitatives ont été systématiquement rapprochées des données quantitatives, notamment du fait des interviews menées au niveau national, qui rassemblent souvent des données chiffrées émanant d'experts situés au sein du gouvernement, ou des organismes internationaux.



Figure 3.11 Les dix étapes de l'étude de cas située au Sénégal (étude de cas Pilote)

### 3.3.3 Analyse et interprétation des données

L'analyse des données (Matthew B Miles & A Michael Huberman, 2003) suit une stratégie globale en plusieurs étapes (Matthew B Miles & Huberman, 1994) :

**La première étape** a été de comprendre chaque cas individuel en profondeur (construire l'histoire de chaque cas). Cette compréhension (A. D. Smith & Zeithaml, 1999) se réalise avant le départ sur le terrain (identification de la documentation disponible) puis lors de la durée du terrain, lors de la rencontre avec les principaux acteurs accompagnant l'exploitation de la Centrale (direction technique ou administrative, organismes de financement, autorités administratives chefs de village...). Cette « *prise en main* » nous donne en général l'opportunité de définir « *les forces en présence* » et la chronologie sous-jacente à l'histoire de la Centrale (cf. figure 3.12 relative aux différents intervenants autour de la Centrale au Burkina Faso). L'étude d'impact environnementale et sociale est un élément clef de cette étape, bien que rarement disponible au public, pour des raisons de confidentialité.

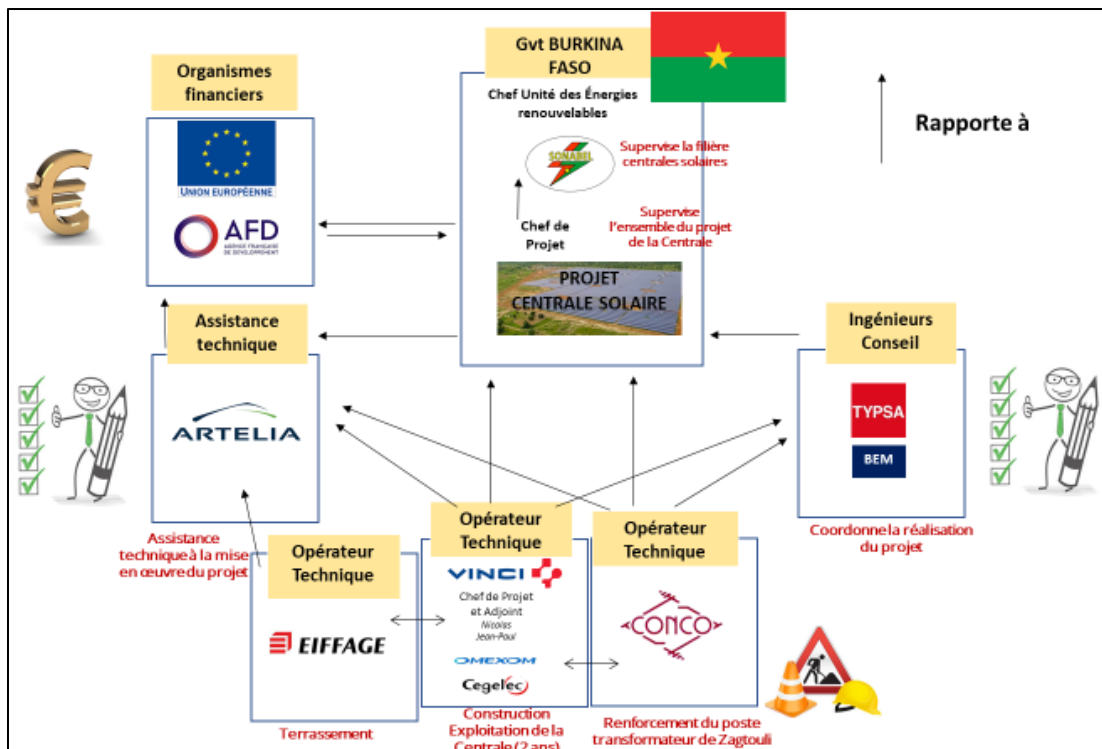


Figure 3.12 Étude de cas au Burkina Faso - schématisation des intervenants techniques et financiers

**La seconde étape** consiste à regrouper et classer les données disponibles afin d'avoir une inspiration claire des enjeux à analyser, liés à notre question de recherche. Cette étape nous permet d'identifier si un « *modèle* » type peut s'en dégager ou si d'autres données sont nécessaires pour compléter notre réflexion. Ce regroupement donne lieu à une analyse préliminaire réalisée après chaque retour de terrain. Cette analyse est présentée devant le Comité de thèse, les avis des différents experts permettant un « *peer debreffiing* ». Cette restitution des études de cas a pu se réaliser à Montréal, en présence du Comité de Thèse, mais également avant notre départ de chaque pays, en présence des intervenants (chercheurs, étudiants, autorités, exploitants de la Centrale). A l'occasion de cette seconde étape, nous savons déjà ce qui distingue un cas par rapport à un autre, et pourquoi (cf. Figure 3.13 illustrant la spécificité de l'étude de cas réalisée en Afrique du Sud).

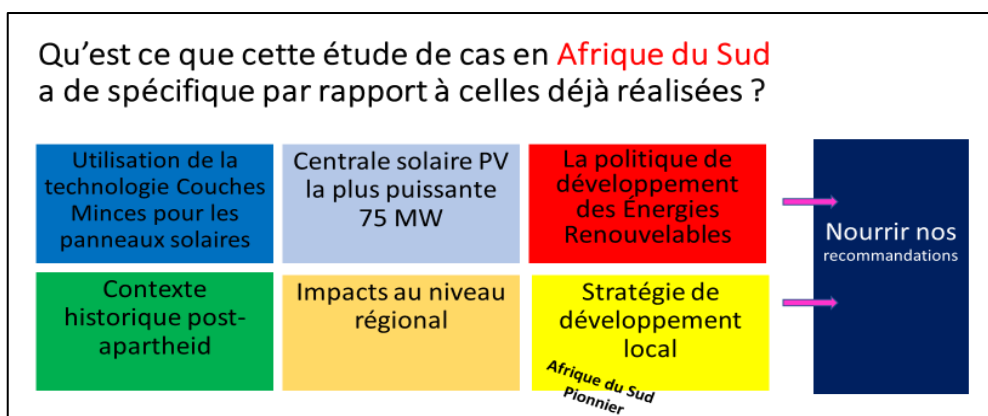


Figure 3.13 Étude de cas sur la Centrale située en Afrique du Sud - Présentation du cas au Comité de thèse (Juin 2019)

**La troisième étape** est la condensation des données, c'est-à-dire la réduction des données. Le principal objectif de ce palier d'analyse est de faire apparaître les enjeux transpirant du traitement systématique du corpus des données. Initialement cette condensation devait être réalisée via un codage utilisant le logiciel Atlas. Toutefois, l'analyse des verbatims et des formulaires remplis au fur et à mesure des interviews nous a permis de faire émerger de façon suffisamment évidente les spécificités et éventuelles « tensions » émanant de chaque étude de cas. Cette analyse a été effectuée lors de l'achèvement de chaque terrain, par la réalisation des tableaux des impacts présentés aux comités de thèse. Ces tableaux ont permis de rassembler et synthétiser les impacts par catégories et par niveaux, avec un classement dissocié pour les impacts positifs et négatifs, (cf. Annexe 1) permettant de faire apparaître les liens clefs. L'utilisation de notre questionnaire organisé autour des sept indicateurs d'impact a en outre permis de constituer une grille d'analyse thématique efficace (cf. Annexe 1)

Concernant l'aspect quantitatif, les impacts des centrales ont été évalués sur la base d'indicateurs correspondants aux sept catégories d'impact. Ces évaluations chiffrées ont été organisées sur des fichiers Excel, par catégorie d'impact, par niveau d'impact, et par pays (cf. Annexe 1). Une base de données a ainsi été constituée.

La figure 3.14 présente un échantillon des différents tableaux utilisés pour la condensation des données.

### Évaluation qualitative des impacts



RWANDA – impact sociaux, niveau local - EXTRAIT DES VERBATIMS

|                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Amélioration de la scolarité</b> | <p>« Tout va bien maintenant. Par exemple, les enfants peuvent réviser les cours à la maison »</p> <p>« Les enfants peuvent réviser les cours le soir comme il y a de l'électricité. C'est aussi plus facile qu'avant »</p> <p>« Les parents sont capables de payer les frais de scolarité »;</p> <p>« Car je gagne salaire ici. Les enfants étudient bien car je paie »</p> <p>« On est capable de payer le minerval de nos enfants ».</p> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

RWANDA - Récapitulatif des impacts sociaux au niveau local

| Impacts sociaux - niveau local                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aspects Positifs                                                                                                                 | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Découverte de la technologie photovoltaïque, notamment de grande envergure</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Méthodes de recrutement à améliorer : prise en compte des personnes âgées en dehors des circuits de recrutement, et des personnes situées autour de l'enceinte de la Centrale.</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fierté d'être visible grâce à la Centrale</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Éventuelles disparités sociales entre les résidents embauchés et ceux qui ne le sont pas.</li> </ul>                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forte acceptation sociale</li> </ul>                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact sur la famille, l'éducation des enfants, la vie culturelle</li> </ul>              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact sur la santé (système on grid en cours d'installation dans la clinique)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retard dans l'installation du système off grid de la clinique</li> </ul>                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exode rural « contenu »</li> </ul>                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conditions de travail au sein de la Centrale</li> </ul>                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pas d'impact notable sur la température ou la présence de reflets lumineux</li> </ul>     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

### Evaluation quantitative des impacts



| Niveau LOCAL                |                                                                            | Sénégal | Rwanda | Burkina | Maroc | Afrique du Sud | Madagascar |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|----------------|------------|
| Économique                  | A. Création d'emplois                                                      |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | B. Activités génératrices de revenus                                       |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | C. Soutien financier ou autre soutien à l'administration locale            |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | D. Génération de qualifications/formations                                 |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | E. Réhabilitation ou face-à-face ou de soutien ou de soutien ou de soutien |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | TOTAL                                                                      |         |        |         |       |                |            |
| Environnementaux            | A. Absence d'émission de GES                                               |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | B. Compensation plantation d'arbres                                        |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | C. Pollution sonore                                                        |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | D. Recyclage des équipements                                               |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | E. Impact sur faune/flore                                                  |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | TOTAL                                                                      |         |        |         |       |                |            |
| Sociaux                     | A. Acceptabilité sociale                                                   |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | B. Perte de santé                                                          |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | C. Sécurité des populations                                                |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | D. Soutien aux activités culturelles                                       |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | E. Conditions de travail des employés                                      |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | TOTAL                                                                      |         |        |         |       |                |            |
| Femmes                      | A. Emplois destinés aux femmes                                             |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | B. Formations destinées aux femmes                                         |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | C. Impact sur la communauté et la vie familiale                            |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | D. Éducation des enfants                                                   |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | E. Collecte produits non ligneux                                           |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | TOTAL                                                                      |         |        |         |       |                |            |
| Eau et Alimentation         | A. Sécurité alimentaire                                                    |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | B. Aspects nutritionnels                                                   |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | C. Disponibilité de l'eau                                                  |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | D. Qualité de l'eau                                                        |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | E. Impact sur l'irrigation de cultures                                     |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | TOTAL                                                                      |         |        |         |       |                |            |
| Gouvernance et territoriale | A. Évolution de la température et effet d'îlot urbain                      |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | B. Impact sur le paysage                                                   |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | C. Propriété des terres/Valeur foncière                                    |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | D. Relations avec administrés, administrations, collectivités              |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | E. Impact sur le sol                                                       |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | TOTAL                                                                      |         |        |         |       |                |            |
| Énergétiques                | A. Quantité d'électricité produite pour le niveau local                    |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | B. Qualité de l'électricité produite pour le niveau local                  |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | C. Impact sur le prix de l'électricité au niveau local                     |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | D. Sensibilisation aux aspects d'énergies renouvelables                    |         |        |         |       |                |            |
|                             | E. Impact sur le prix de l'électricité au niveau local                     |         |        |         |       |                |            |

Figure 3.14 Tableaux des impacts qualitatifs et quantitatifs

NB : Les catégories et indicateurs d'impacts sont présentés de manière plus lisible en Annexe 1

**La quatrième étape** permet l'émergence d'un modèle général qui découle de l'analyse des tableaux des impacts et des fichiers Excel quantitatifs. Les scores obtenus dans l'évaluation quantitative permettent ensuite de construire l'indice de durabilité dont la construction est précisée au Chapitre 7. Cette étape repose et suppose l'utilisation de figures graphiques (Langley, 1999) essentielles dans la présentation des données, ce qui facilite leur compréhension (cf. figure 3.15). La synthèse des tableaux et fichiers encourage les analyses croisées en permettant la comparaison des contextes et des variables (A. D. Smith & Zeithaml, 1999), sur la base des comparaisons suivantes :

- Comparaison entre les six pays
- Comparaison entre les six Centrales (incluant leurs modes de gestion)

- Comparaison entre les impacts
  - impacts par catégorie (domaine social, économique, territoire/gouvernance, énergétique, eau/sécurité alimentaire, situation des femmes)
  - impacts par niveau (local, régional, national, international)
  - impacts positifs/négatifs
- Comparaison des scores obtenus par l'indice de durabilité.

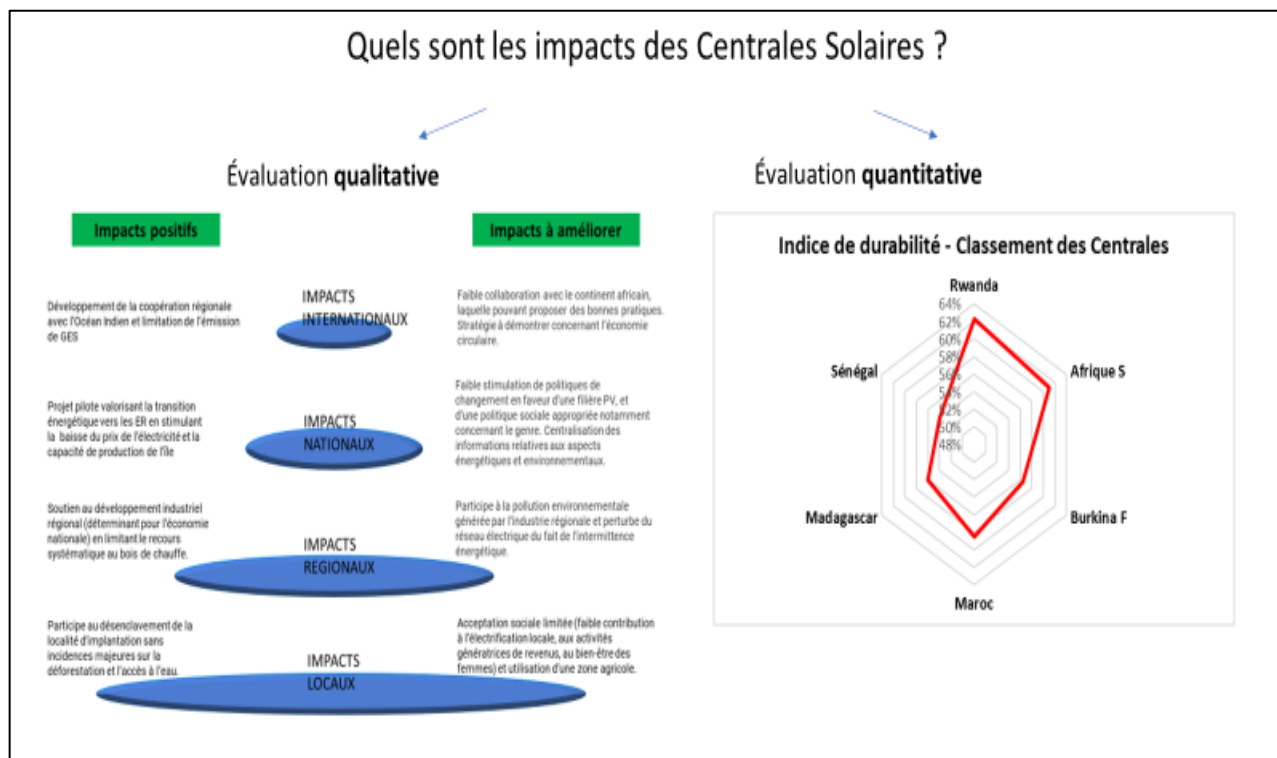


Figure 3.15 Synthèse des impacts qualitatifs et évolution quantitative (indice de durabilité)

*NB : Les données sont présentées de manière plus lisible en Chapitre 5 et 7*

**La cinquième étape** est dédiée à l'élaboration des conclusions - que nous avons présenté sous forme de conditions (la Centrale participe à la durabilité aux conditions suivantes...) – et de recommandations. Ces dernières sont organisées sous forme de cartographie visuelle afin d'en exposer facilement les étapes (Langley, 1999) (recommandations relatives à la période préinstallation de la Centrale, lors de l'installation de la Centrale...) comme présenté dans le Chapitre 8.

**La sixième étape** est relative à la confrontation de nos résultats avec des données secondaires études/rapports. Nous avons ainsi pu comparer l'analyse des impacts tirés de notre recherche avec celle présentée par l'un des principaux bailleurs de fonds impliqué dans le financement des Centrales solaires (cf. Chapitre 8 – paragraphe 8.2). Cette dernière étape intègre également



la réalisation d'un film documentaire permettant de valoriser les résultats de la recherche. La figure 3-16 présente de manière linéaire progressive le processus de collecte et d'analyse des données (A. D. Smith & Zeithaml, 1999) que nous venons d'évoquer.

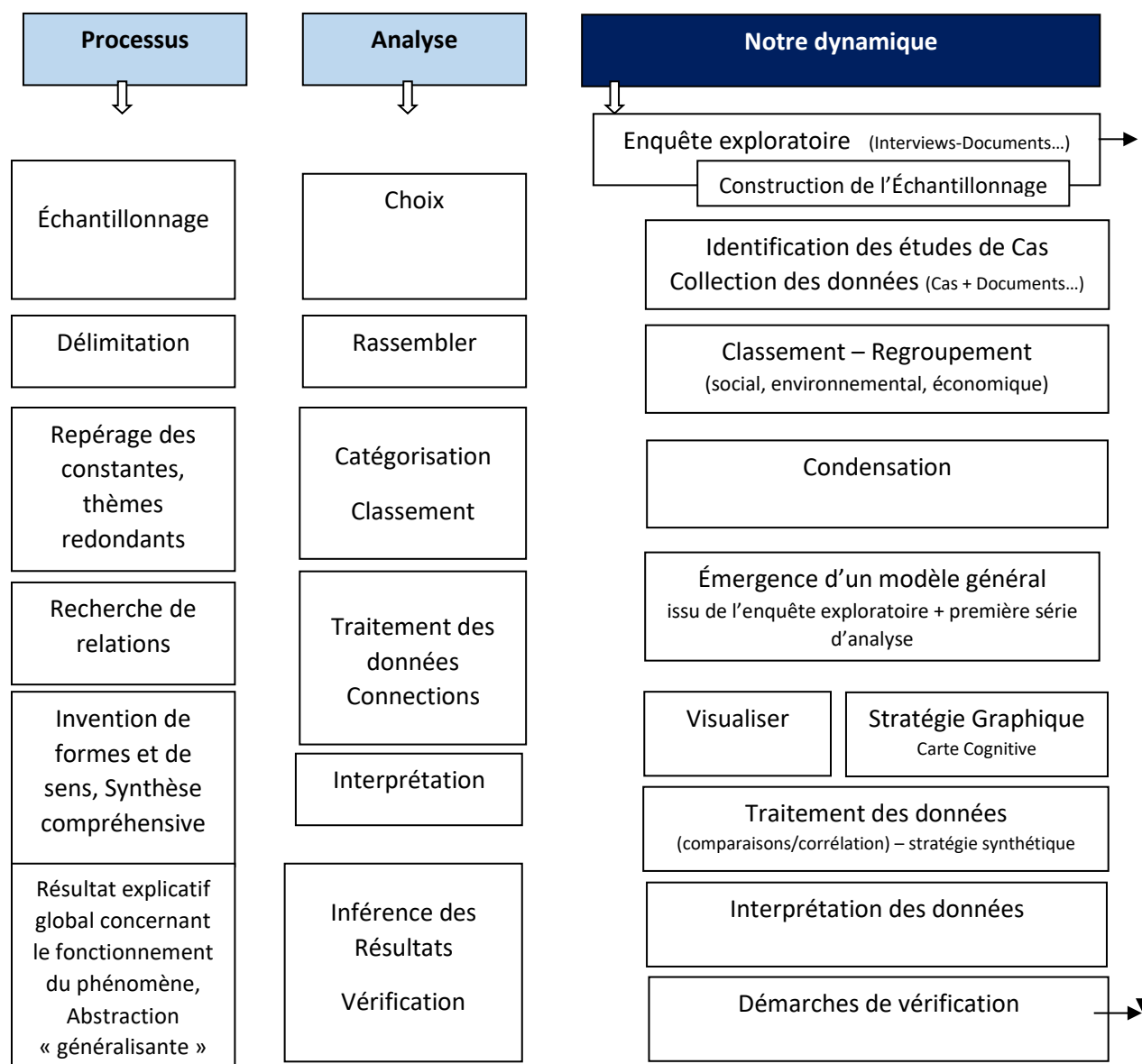


Figure 3-16 Processus linéaire de collecte et d'analyse des données

Source (Dey, 1993; Mucchielli, 2006; Wanlin, 2007)

### 3.3.4 Comment assurer la qualité de l'analyse et de l'interprétation des données ?

Plusieurs critères sont identifiés par la littérature pour assurer la qualité de l'analyse des données (Langley, 2016a; Lincoln, 2007; Pozzebon, 2016; Robert K Yin, 2003).

**Le premier critère** est de permettre une description suffisamment précise des résultats pour que ces derniers soient transférables (critère de validité externe ou transférabilité). Dans notre

cas de figure, le suivi des étapes un à six de l'analyse des données (section 3.3.3) nous paraît suffisamment précis et détaillé pour que nos résultats soient transférables à d'autres Centrales situées en Afrique ou sur d'autres continents, en particulier dans les pays où la lutte contre la pauvreté et le déficit énergétique sont des enjeux récurrents.

**Le second critère** (critère de fiabilité ou dépendabilité) est de s'appuyer sur une multiplicité des cas nourrissant une base de données solide, pour permettre une logique de réplication théorique (Robert K Yin, 2003). Ainsi, notre recherche comprend six études de cas dont la richesse représente une opportunité que nous croyons avoir exploitée grâce à la rigueur de notre stratégie de recherche.

**Le troisième critère** repose sur (i) la prise en compte des cas qui ne se conformeraient pas à la cohérence des schémas développés ; à ce titre, la diversité des résultats issus de nos données est telle que différents schémas d'analyse ont été effectivement exploités (ii) la validité interne ou crédibilité, reposant sur l'intervention d'un chercheur complémentaire qui porterait un autre regard sur nos analyses de données; à ce titre, notre recherche s'est systématiquement appuyée sur une université ou un organisme de recherche situés dans chacun des six pays étudiés (tableau 3.3). Ainsi, six chercheurs extérieurs ont contribué à l'élaboration des tableaux et fichiers Excel d'évaluation évoqués dans notre procédure d'analyse des données.

Tableau 3-4 Organismes impliqués dans la recherche

| PAYS           | Organismes                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sénégal        | Université Alioune Diop de Bambey (UADB)                                                                                                      |
| Rwanda         | African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS)                                                                                            |
| Burkina Faso   | Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique (CNRST)<br>Institut de Recherche en Sciences Appliquées et Technologies (IRSAT) |
| Maroc          | Université Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah de Fez<br>École Centrale de Casablanca                                                                   |
| Afrique du Sud | Université de Cape Town                                                                                                                       |
| Madagascar     | Office National de l'Environnement                                                                                                            |

Les références des chercheurs et personnes ressources associées à la recherche sont mentionnées en Annexe 1.

### 3.3.5 Considérations d'ordre éthique

Outre l'organisation de la collecte des données et son analyse, le respect des règles d'ordre éthique est également incontournable. A ce titre, une attestation d'évaluation éthique a été émise le 11 février 2019 par le Comité d'éthique de la Recherche avec les Êtres humains (CER) de Polytechnique Montréal, assurant que notre recherche réalisée notamment auprès des six pays identifiés par nos études de cas a reçu l'aval du CER. Précédemment, la recherche avait reçu trois certificats de conformité émis par ce CER pour les études de cas réalisées au Sénégal

(Certificat 1617-41), au Rwanda (Certificat 1617-64) et au Burkina Faso (Certificat 1819-19). Dans tous les cas, les études de terrains ont été menées en collaboration avec les organismes nationaux qui ont eu la charge de solliciter les Comités d'éthique responsables dans leurs pays respectifs, dans le cas où ces Comités se considéraient compétents. Néanmoins, le CER de Polytechnique a (i) « exigé » que les personnes interviewées dans le cadre de la recherche soient au centre de ses considérations (ii) estimé que du fait de son mandat « *le CER responsable de l'évaluation reçoive toute l'information utile au sujet des populations et des conditions locales, avec lesquelles le CER local serait normalement familier et qui serait susceptible d'avoir une incidence sur l'évaluation* » (iii) a précisé qu'« *en vertu des articles 8.1 et 8.3 b) de l'EPTC<sup>1</sup> (2014), l'approbation éthique du projet par le CER de Polytechnique Montréal est requise* ». Sont mentionnés en Annexe 1 les principaux points d'évaluation requis par le Comité d'éthique pendant le déroulement de la recherche.

### **3.3.6 La reconnaissance des risques des méthodes utilisées et les difficultés rencontrées**

La rigueur méthodologique suppose également la prise en compte des risques induits par la recherche, et la reconnaissance des difficultés rencontrées lors de la mise en œuvre des méthodes identifiées.

#### **3.3.6.1 Risques des méthodes utilisées**

**Le premier risque** que nous avons identifié en début de recherche a été l'abondance des données générées. D'autant que notre premier devis de recherche était basé sur plusieurs études de cas avec plusieurs unités d'analyse (comparaison entre les Centrales solaires PV reliées au réseau électrique national et les systèmes solaires PV non reliés au réseau). Nous avons abandonné ce schéma pour adopter celui plus simple d'une unité d'analyse par pays. La création de la base de données a été un support essentiel pour gérer sereinement comparaisons et analyse d'un matériau très riche. Les restitutions régulières du Comité de thèse nous ont « *forcé* » à structurer le travail de recherche au fur et à mesure de son avancement.

**Le second risque** a été lié au budget nécessaire pour financer les voyages sur le terrain, de manière suffisante et rapide, pour éviter des délais de recherche trop étendus. Sur les dix demandes de bourse déposées par nos soins, quatre ont été retenues. Outre le soutien de Polytechnique Montréal, des bourses ont été obtenues auprès des organismes suivants : Institut Trottier, Ministère des Relations Internationales et de la Francophonie du Québec, CRSH (Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines) et le CRDI (Centre de Recherche pour le

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<sup>1</sup> Énoncé de politique des trois conseils : Éthique de la recherche avec des êtres humains

Développement International). Le CRDI a financé les dépenses de terrains des trois dernières études de cas (Maroc, Afrique du Sud, Madagascar), Polytechnique prenant en charge les billets d'avion.

**Le troisième risque** a été lié aux différents angles théoriques générés par la recherche du fait de sa pluridisciplinarité ; il nous paraissait quelque fois inconfortable d'utiliser un devis mixte qualitatif et quantitatif à mi-chemin entre le domaine du génie et les sciences sociales. Cette tension a été apaisée par les différentes interventions des experts du Comité de thèse dont les spécialités sont complémentaires (cf. Annexe 1 sur leurs profils) et qui ont également formulé conseils et recommandations lors de la rédaction des articles. Ainsi, les articles présentés dans la thèse, et relatifs aux études de cas, ont été publiés en collaboration avec plusieurs auteurs provenant de disciplines différentes. Outre la doctorante, en charge de l'ensemble de la recherche, ces auteurs sont : (i) le ou les chercheurs partenaires émanant du pays où est situé la Centrale – qui ont participé à la récolte des données et à la constitution des tableaux des impacts (ii) le directeur et les co-directeurs de thèse impliqués dans le processus de révision des manuscrits – selon les cas, certains ont participé au financement des études, à la récolte des données (Burkina Faso) et à l'identification des chercheurs locaux (iii) les membres du Comité de thèse impliqués, chacun selon sa spécialité, dans l'ajustement des manuscrits.

**Le quatrième risque** que nous avons identifié en début de recherche a été lié à la collecte des données, et plus particulièrement à l'authenticité des réponses des participants, dans une diversité de contextes et de cultures. Conscient de cette situation, il était important que nos terrains soient préparés grâce à une documentation assimilée sur la situation politique, les aspects culturels et historiques. Par ailleurs, des rencontres préalables au déroulement du terrain ont été réalisées avec la personne ressource/traducteur (cf. Annexe 1 concernant le profil des personnes ressources) pour harmoniser les approches et évoquer notamment les sujets/propos à éviter en cas de susceptibilité des participants. Notre démarche a été également de s'assurer que notre image (vêtements, signes extérieurs de richesse, voiture utilisée, langage du corps ...) pouvait se confondre avec humilité dans l'ambiance locale, afin de générer une relation sincère avec les participants. La grande majorité de participants s'est impliquée avec simplicité et confiance, d'autant plus que l'implantation récente des Centrales suscitait interrogations, réflexions, et besoin de communication.

**Le cinquième risque** est lié aux limites posées par la généralisation des résultats. Comment déduire de ces études de cas que les impacts d'autres centrales actuellement en fonctionnement en Afrique sont de même nature ? Certes, il eut fallu que nous puissions connaître les caractéristiques globales de toutes les centrales actuellement installées en Afrique pour que nos

résultats soient parfaits, et que les critères de sélection des personnes interrogées aient été très détaillés pour aboutir à un échantillonnage strictement déterminé. Nous estimons toutefois avoir pris les mesures nécessaires pour : (i) la transférabilité de nos résultats et la validité externe de notre approche qualitative, liée à la représentativité de notre échantillonnage (ii) l'identification de centrales présentant des caractéristiques similaires (unité d'analyse homogène) (iii) la présence d'une logique de « réplication littérale » basée sur la multiplicité des cas étudiés (six cas, situés dans quatre régions d'Afrique), ce qui contribue à la robustesse de notre analyse comparative.

### **3.3.6.2 Difficultés observées durant la recherche**

Globalement, nous n'avons pas expérimenté de difficultés particulières. Mais l'un des défis majeurs a été le temps. Deux mois supplémentaires entre chaque étude de cas, notamment pour les trois derniers terrains, nous aurait permis de formaliser la rédaction d'un article par étude de cas (juste après la réalisation des terrains) ce que nous n'avons pu faire que pour la Centrale située au Rwanda et la Centrale située à Madagascar.

Nous avons également été pris au dépourvu lorsque nous avons découvert, à notre arrivée au Maroc, que la Centrale visée était en cours d'achèvement mais non encore fonctionnelle. Dans le cadre de la préparation de cette étude, cette information n'était pas disponible auprès de la personne ressource et auprès des deux universités de rattachement. Nous avons saisi cette opportunité pour analyser les impacts d'une Centrale solaire en construction.

La procédure liée à la conformité de la recherche aux règles d'éthique s'est avérée également difficile pour de multiples raisons : longueur du processus, appréciation en détails de notre stratégie de recherche, revue de l'ensemble des documents méthodologiques, fragmentation de l'approbation éthique pour les trois premiers pays visités. Mais cette procédure nous également permis de mieux travailler notre approche du terrain.

Concernant l'indice de durabilité, nous avons rencontré trois défis. Notre principal défi a été l'intégration des aspects technologiques aux données récoltées. En effet, notre projet de recherche avait initialement façonné l'indice de durabilité en intégrant les caractéristiques techniques des installations, afin de prendre en compte leur durabilité technique et leur rendement énergétique. Ceci s'est avéré compromis car certaines Centrales n'ont pas souhaité divulguer certains chiffres quantitatifs pour des raisons de confidentialité. Notre indice est donc un outil dont nous avons un point de départ, et qui évoluera dans le futur. Par ailleurs, les impacts étant évalués par une approche qualitative tirée de données primaires (entretiens, observations), l'un de nos enjeux a été de s'assurer que notre indice puisait effectivement dans

ces données pour aboutir à une évaluation quantitative ; notre choix s'est donc orienté vers un indice quantitatif nourri par la démarche qualitative. Enfin, notre troisième défi a été d'identifier le mode de calcul approprié de l'indice. Notre objectif était de développer une démarche simple mais pouvant également intégrer les 3 dimensions géographiques des impacts. Aussi, nous avons fait plusieurs tentatives permettant une pondération différente selon les échelles d'impact. Nous avons finalement abouti à un mode de calcul similaire à l'indice de développement humain (IDH), cet indice statistique étant utilisé pour évaluer le taux de développement humain par pays. Nous en avons conservé les mêmes caractéristiques (indice composite déterminé par la moyenne de trois indices quantifiant).

Concernant le film documentaire, nos rushes comprennent plusieurs interviews ou extraits d'interviews de personnes parlant le Berbère, l'Arabe, le Xhosa, l'Afrikaans, le Malgache et l'Anglais. Grâce aux verbatims, nous pouvons retracer les conversations. Toutefois, le montage technique des images s'avère plus difficile (sans présence d'un traducteur à la table de montage), ce que nous n'avions pas prévu dans notre budget.

Nous aurions également souhaité que les chercheurs ayant participé à la recherche dans chacun des six pays, puisse être rassemblés autour d'une restitution globale, afin de permettre la constitution d'un réseau de recherche autour de la problématique de la durabilité des Centrales solaires PV. Il ne s'agit pas d'une difficulté en soit, mais cette dépense aurait pu faire partie de notre budget de recherche.

## CHAPITRE 4 LES FORCES EN PRÉSENCE

La figure 4.1 représente une vue d'ensemble des principaux acteurs présents dans l'exploitation d'une Centrale solaire PV, ainsi que son fonctionnement global. Nous pouvons identifier deux types de forces en présence : (1) les acteurs internes (2) les acteurs externes. Ces derniers ont été des partenaires privilégiés pour la tenue des interviews durant les études de cas, bien que certains acteurs internes y aient également participé.

### 4.1 Les acteurs internes

Les acteurs internes sont ceux qui participent directement au financement, à l'installation, à la construction et la maintenance de la Centrale. Dans le cadre des projets de Centrales solaires financées par le secteur privé (Independent Private Producer - IPP), Huard et Fremaux identifient cinq acteurs (Huard & Fremaux, 2019) : (i) **les développeurs de projets** caractérisés par leur capacité à prendre en main de manière sécurisée toutes les étapes à entreprendre avant la construction de la Centrale (levée des financements, aspects fonciers, études techniques et environnementales, autorisations juridiques) (ii) **les investisseurs** (pouvant être des développeurs) caractérisés par leur capacité à faire face aux risques engendrés par le projet pour une durée de 15 à 25 ans (iii) **les prêteurs** chargés de financer les projets auprès de banques, dans une perspective d'endettement pouvant aller entre 70% et 90%, sachant qu'en cas de défaillances, ils sont remboursés avant les investisseurs (iv) **les contractants EPC** (Engineering, Procurement, Construction) **et O&M** (Operation et Maintenance), ces derniers pouvant avoir une sphère d'intervention plus locale puisqu'ils interviennent de manière directe auprès de la Centrale (v) **les fournisseurs de solutions ou de produits** (panneaux solaires, onduleurs, transformateurs, câbles).

Notons que dans le cadre des études de cas étudiées dans notre recherche, la majorité des projets sont des IPP (Sénégal, Rwanda, Afrique du Sud, Madagascar), les autres étant développées directement par le pays (Burkina Faso, Maroc). Dans ce dernier cas, le Gouvernement fait partie intégrante de ces acteurs internes, pouvant cumuler les rôles de développeurs, investisseurs et prêteurs.

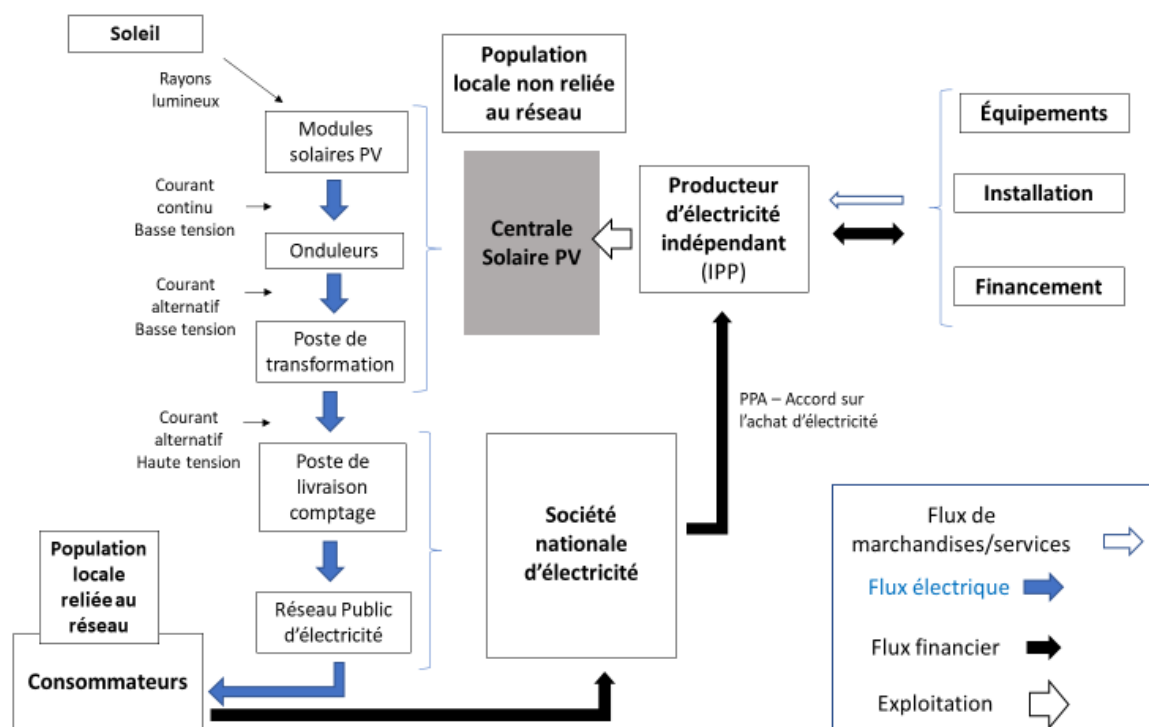


Figure 4-1 Vue d'ensemble des principaux acteurs impliqués dans l'exploitation d'une Centrale solaire PV (cas IPP)

## 4.2 Les acteurs externes

Les acteurs externes représentent l'ensemble des parties prenantes non impliquées au titre d'acteurs internes, et impactées par la Centrale ou son projet d'installation. Elles incluent plus particulièrement les populations riveraines, les autorités (locales, régionales, nationales), les représentants de la société civile (associations, ONG...), le secteur privé (formels ou informels). Comme précisé dans la figure 4.1, les populations riveraines, situées autour des Centrales étudiées peuvent ou non être reliées au réseau électrique national.

## 4.3 Brève classification des Centrales solaires photovoltaïques

L'agence internationale pour les énergies renouvelables propose une classification des installations solaires photovoltaïques (Taylor & So, 2016) présentée en tableau 4.1. Les centrales solaires reliées au réseau sont identifiées par une puissance dépassant 1MW. Notons que des unités d'assemblage de module PV sont également situées sur le continent, principalement en Afrique du Nord (Algérie, Égypte, Maroc, Tunisie), en Afrique de l'Ouest (Nigéria), en Afrique de l'Est (Éthiopie, Kenya) et en Afrique Australe (Mozambique, Afrique du Sud) pour une capacité annuelle avoisinant les 600 MW (Taylor & So, 2016).



Tableau 4-1 Catégorisation des installations solaires PV

|                   | Système non relié au réseau électrique                  |                                                             |                                                                                  | Système relié au réseau électrique                                 |                                                    |                                                                                                |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   | Courant continu                                         |                                                             | Courant alternatif                                                               | Courant alternatif/Courant continu                                 |                                                    | Courant alternatif                                                                             |
| Système           | Kits solaires pour l'éclairage                          | Solar Home System                                           | Solar Home System                                                                | Nano-grid<br>Pico-grid                                             | Micro-grid<br>Mini-grid                            | National/regional grid                                                                         |
| Application       | Éclairage                                               | Éclairage et appareils électroménagers                      | Éclairage et appareils électroménagers                                           | Éclairage et appareils électroménagers, appui électrique d'urgence | Tout utilisation (incluant industrie)              | Tout utilisation (incluant industrie)                                                          |
| Utilisation clefs | Production, stockage, éclairage, chargeurs de téléphone | Production, stockage, applications liées au courant continu | Production, stockage, éclairage, applications liées au courant continu, bâtiment | Production, distribution d'électricité en monophasé                | Production, distribution d'électricité en triphasé | Production, distribution d'électricité en triphasé et transmission                             |
| Taille            | 0-10 W                                                  | 11 W à 5 kW                                                 | 100 W à 5 kW                                                                     | 5 kW à 1 MW                                                        |                                                    | Résidentiel (100 W – 5 kW), mini grid (5 kW-1 MW), industrielle/commerciale (supérieur à 1 MW) |

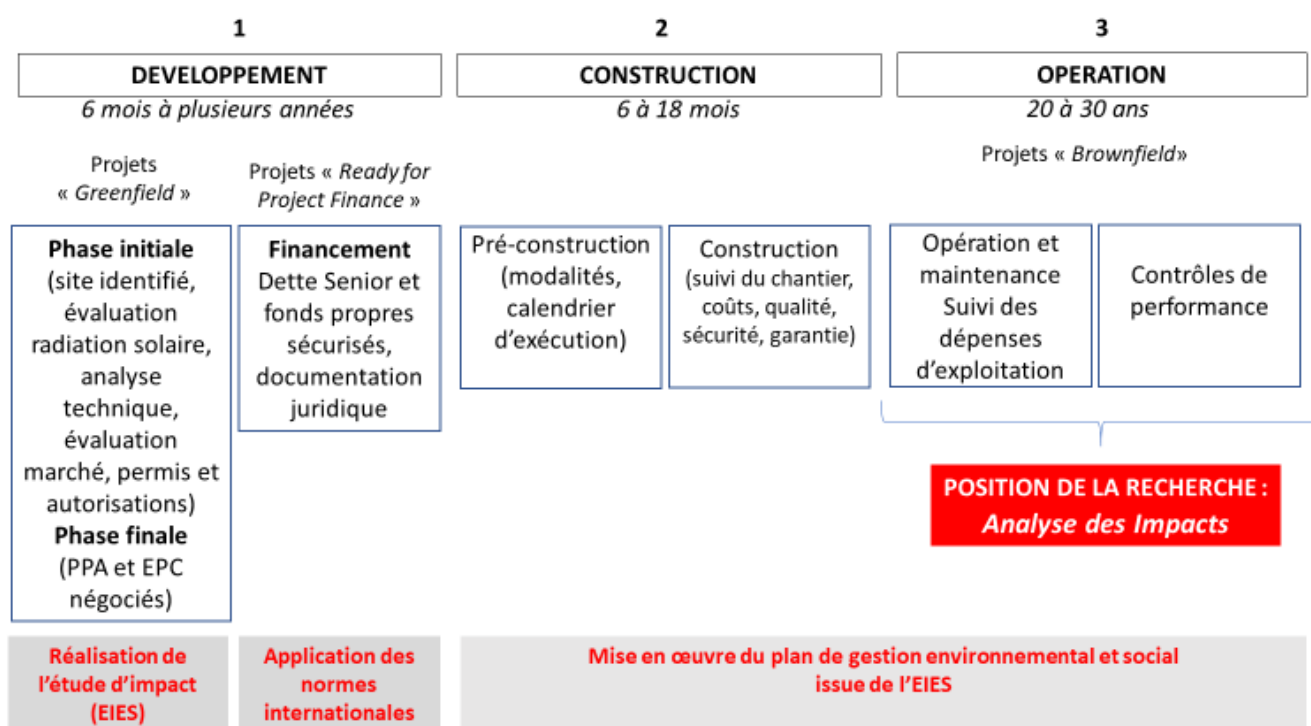
Source (Taylor &amp; So, 2016)

#### 4.4 Localisation de la recherche dans la chronologie des étapes de développement d'un projet d'installation d'une Centrale solaire PV

Les étapes de développement d'un projet d'installation d'une Centrale solaire PV suivent une chronologie spécifique (développement, construction, opération), faisant principalement intervenir les acteurs internes. La figure 4.2 présente ces étapes, sachant que la dernière phase (démantèlement de la centrale) n'est pas mentionnée sur cette figure. Lors de l'étape 1 (phase de développement), une **étude d'impact environnementale et sociale** est en principe menée par les Autorités nationales. Bien que cette étude soit publique, ce document étant souvent considéré comme confidentiel, notre recherche n'a pu consulter qu'une étude, celle relative à la Centrale du Sénégal (cf. Annexe 5). Par ailleurs, dans le cas où la Centrale est financée au niveau international, la phase de financement inclue la conformité, le cas échéant, à certaines normes internationales. Rappelons que dans le cadre du guide destiné à la mise en place de projets de Centrales solaires PV (Miller & Lumby, 2015), la Société Financière Internationale (SFI) rassemble les différents standards à respecter dans le domaine environnemental et social pour le financement de Centrales solaires PV par une institution de prêt internationale. Ces

standards mentionnés dans la figure 4.3 intègrent également ceux de la Banque Africaine de développement (M. A. Bouchard, 2019). La SFI propose une liste d'impacts résumée en figure 4.4, applicable spécifiquement aux Centrales solaires PV.

Ces éléments sont déterminants pour notre recherche puisqu'ils permettent de mettre en lumière comment, dès la phase de développement, les impacts des Centrales solaires peuvent être orientés dans une logique de durabilité. Cette démarche est plus significative pour les Centrales financées par les bailleurs de fonds internationaux mentionnés dans la figure 4.3 (Sénégal, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Maroc) puisque le développeur s'est engagé au respect de ces normes. Les prochains Chapitres de notre recherche nous permettront de vérifier dans quelles mesures le respect de ces normes orientent favorablement les impacts des Centrales solaires vers une durabilité axée sur la lutte contre la pauvreté, énergétique ou non.



PPA : Power Purchase Agreement  
EPC : Engineering Procurement Construction

Figure 4-2 Principales étapes de développement d'un projet de Centrale solaire (hors phase de démantèlement) et positionnement de la recherche

Source (Huard & Fremaux, 2019; Miller & Lumby, 2015)

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>GRUPE DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE</b><br><b>Lignes directrices générales en matière de santé et de sécurité environnementale - EHS</b><br>1-Environnement (émissions atmosphériques, économies d'énergie, eaux usées, gestion des déchets, bruit, contamination)<br>2-Hygiène et sécurité au travail (risques physiques, équipements de protection...)<br>3-Santé et sécurité des communautés (disponibilité de l'eau, prévention des maladies...)<br>4-Construction et déclasserment (environnement, santé et sécurité...)                                                                         | <b>BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT</b><br>1-Evaluation environnementale et sociale<br>2- Réinstallation involontaire : Acquisition de terres, déplacements de populations et indemnisation<br>3- Biodiversité, ressources renouvelables et services écosystémiques<br>4- Prévention et contrôle de la pollution, matières dangereuses et utilisation efficiente des ressources<br>5- Conditions de travail, santé et sécurité                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Société financière internationale – IFC</b><br><b>Normes de performance en matière de durabilité sociale et environnementale</b><br>1-Évaluation et gestion des risques et des impacts environnementaux et sociaux<br>2-Main-d'œuvre et conditions de travail<br>3-Utilisation rationnelle des ressources et prévention de la pollution<br>4-Santé, sécurité et sûreté des communautés<br>5-Acquisition de terres et réinstallation involontaire<br>6-Conservation de la biodiversité et gestion durable des ressources naturelles vivantes<br>7-Peuples autochtones<br>8-Patrimoine culturel | <b>SAUVEGARDES OPÉRATIONNELLES</b><br><b>PRINCIPES</b><br><b>Principes de l'EQUATEUR</b><br>1-Revue et catégorisation<br>2-Evaluation sociale et environnementale<br>3. Standards environnementaux et sociaux applicables ;<br>4. Système de gestion environnementale et sociale et Plan d'Action ;<br>5. Participation des parties prenantes ;<br>6. Mécanisme de règlement des griefs ;<br>7. Revue indépendante ;<br>8. Engagements à faire ou à ne pas faire ("Covenants") ;<br>9. Suivi indépendant et Reporting ;<br>10. Reporting et Transparence. |

Figure 4-3 Standards environnementaux et sociaux à respecter dans le cadre du financement de Centrales solaires PV

Source (M. A. Bouchard, 2019; Miller & Lumby, 2015)

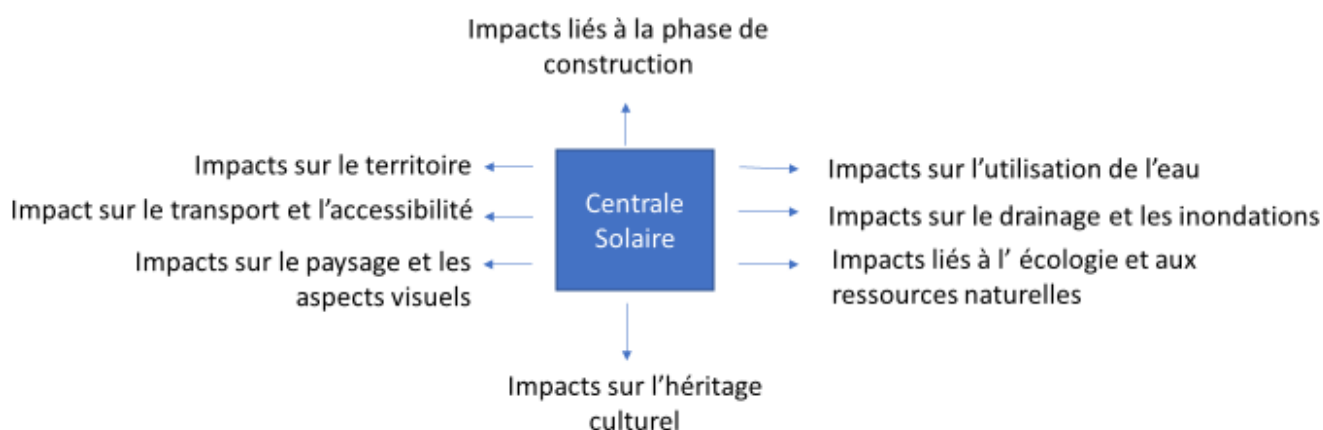


Figure 4-4 Impacts spécifiques aux Centrales solaires PV - approche IFC

Source (Miller & Lumby, 2015)

## 4.5 Les exclusions de la recherche

Notre recherche ne prend pas compte **l'analyse de cycle de vie (ACV)** liée aux Centrales solaires, c'est-à-dire leur impact potentiel tout au long de leur cycle de vie depuis l'extraction de ressources naturelles, en passant par la fabrication, la distribution, l'utilisation, jusqu'à sa fin de vie (Hertwich et al., 2016).

Si nous prenons en considération l'étude du CIRAIG pour Hydro-Québec (CIRAIG, 2013) relative aux technologies solaires à petite échelle décentralisées (moins de 50 kW) - incluant la production, le transport et l'installation des composantes des systèmes, l'étape d'utilisation et leur fin de vie - plusieurs constats sont à mentionner : (i) l'impact environnemental le plus important est surtout concentré sur **l'étape de production** (production de la cellule photovoltaïque, cadre d'aluminium du panneau et verre solaire) et non de l'utilisation du panneau (ii) les paramètres clés sont liés à la **durée de vie et au lieu de fabrication des cellules et des panneaux photovoltaïques** ; en effet, la nature de l'énergie utilisée pour la production des cellules est déterminante ce qui suppose de donner priorité aux lieux de production ayant une faible dépendance aux énergies fossiles à coût moins élevé, et proches des lieux d'utilisation des panneaux. Ce constat est confirmé par le NREL (National Renewable Energy Laboratory) américain, l'ACV d'un système PV (figure 4.5) faisant également ressortir le poids plus important du début de cycle (extraction des matériaux, fabrication, construction) en termes d'émission de GES, par rapport à la phase de production énergétique (NREL, 2012).

En comparant les énergies renouvelables (tableau 4.2), Mansson présente également le classement mitigé du solaire PV en termes de émission de GES (bilan carbone supérieur à celui de l'hydroélectricité, l'éolien et la biomasse), malgré des besoins en eau moins exigeants (Månsson, 2015).

D'après l'UNEP, les impacts du cycle de vie des technologies photovoltaïques en 2010 seraient plus importants en ce qui concerne la filière de la première génération de cellules PV issue du silicium, et particulièrement significatifs dans six domaines : (i) appauvrissement en métal (ii) occupation des terres (iii) écotoxicité des eaux douces (iv) toxicité humaine (v) formation d'oxydant photochimique (vi) acidification terrestre (Hertwich et al., 2016).

Dans la même lignée, Qi et Zhang font une analyse globale des effets de l'industrie PV en Chine sur l'environnement, en faisant l'analyse (en autres) des émanations liquides, aériennes, solides et olfactives particulièrement polluantes (fluor, chrome, fluorure d'hydrogène, tétrachlorure de silicium) (Qi & Zhang, 2017).

**Concernant l'ACV des systèmes de grandes envergures**, Ito et al (2016) mentionnent deux indicateurs clefs : les émissions de gaz à effet de serre générés par l'installation PV system et le **temps de retour énergétique** (« *energy payback time* » ou EPBT), c'est à dire le temps nécessaire à un système énergétique pour générer la quantité d'énergie équivalente à la quantité nécessaire pour produire le système (Ito, Lespinats, Merten, Malbranche, & Kurokawa, 2016). Deux constats sont présentés (i) la consommation d'énergie et les émissions de GES les plus faibles sont obtenues dans le cadre d'un module utilisant des cellules couche mince en tellure de cadmium (CdTe) (ii) le EPBT est de 0,9 an. D'autres sources peuvent évaluer ce EPBT à une durée légèrement supérieure, soit « *une moyenne de 2 à 3 ans à un système PV pour produire autant d'énergie qu'il en a fallu pour le fabriquer, cette durée étant fonction de l'ensoleillement* » sachant qu'avec le perfectionnement technologique, l'impact environnemental diminue à mesure que le rendement des cellules augmente (Photovoltaïque.info, 2019).

Enfin, notons que l'industrie du photovoltaïque (fabrication, recyclage) demeure une industrie dont les **impacts sociaux** sont à prendre en compte, liés à l'exposition des travailleurs à des substances aux propriétés corrosives et explosives dont le cadmium, l'arsenic, le silane et l'indium (Bakhiyi & Zayed, 2014). Ceci nous amène à évoquer le rôle décisif des **matières premières** utilisées dans le cadre du solaire photovoltaïque (Bihouix & De Guillebon, 2010; Brunet, 2017). En effet, selon leur type de technologie, les cellules photovoltaïques vont utiliser différentes catégories de métaux avec la présence d'alliages complexes permettant d'améliorer leur rendement énergétique. Outre le silicium (abondant) utilisé par la filière des cellules en **silicium mono et polycristallin** (première génération dominante), d'autres familles de cellules, notamment celles issues de la seconde génération, vont utiliser des métaux différents : cellules **CIGS** consommatrices de cuivre, indium, gallium et sélénium ou cellules **CdTe** consommatrices de cadmium et de tellure. L'arséniure de gallium GaAs est utilisé pour les cellules solaires à haut rendement et les cellules à base de germanium déjà utilisées dans le cadre des satellites sont également dans le domaine du photovoltaïque à concentration. Le stockage de l'électricité, nécessaire aux énergies intermittentes, requiert aussi la présence de batteries au lithium avec des capacités de stockage importantes (120 à 200 Wh/kg), soit 5 fois plus que le plomb (Bihouix & De Guillebon, 2010).

Si l'on suit les projections de l'IEA (Agence Internationale pour l'Energie) pour 2030 et 2050, d'après l'UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme), la filière au silicium devrait s'effacer progressivement au profit de la seconde génération de cellules, ce qui induirait une déperdition importante des métaux de la filière PV (Hertwich et al., 2016). Cet

« *appauvrissement en métal* » impacterait en premier lieu la « *balance of system and construction – BOS* » (cadre, supports, construction et infrastructure électrique nécessaires pour fournir l'électricité PV au réseau), les onduleurs et transformateurs, et non systématiquement le module photovoltaïque. Par conséquent, dans l'hypothèse où l'énergie électrique fabriquée par l'énergie solaire photovoltaïque dépasserait 10, 20, 30 % ou plus de la production totale d'électricité au niveau international, les métaux les plus sollicités seraient davantage ceux utilisés pour les transformateurs, les onduleurs et la construction (cuivre, fer, manganèse) « *et non les métaux sous-produits plus rares et plus coûteux utilisés dans les couches absorbantes des semi-conducteurs* » (Hertwich et al., 2016).

Ce point de vue n'est pas partagé par tous puisque d'après Grandell et Thorenz, certaines technologies photovoltaïques actuelles dépendantes de l'indium, du tellure, du germanium, et du ruthénium (soit les cellules PV CdTe, CSSC, CIGS) seront dans l'incapacité de répondre à nos besoins énergétiques dans une perspective à grande échelle (Grandell & Thorenz, 2014). Cette position est confirmée par d'autres auteurs (Tao, Jiang, & Tao, 2011) estimant que sans percées technologiques significatives la plupart des technologies actuelles ne peuvent couvrir que environ 2% de notre demande d'énergie en 2100.

La figure 4.6 présente l'ensemble des enjeux posés par l'analyse cycle de vie d'une installation solaire PV.

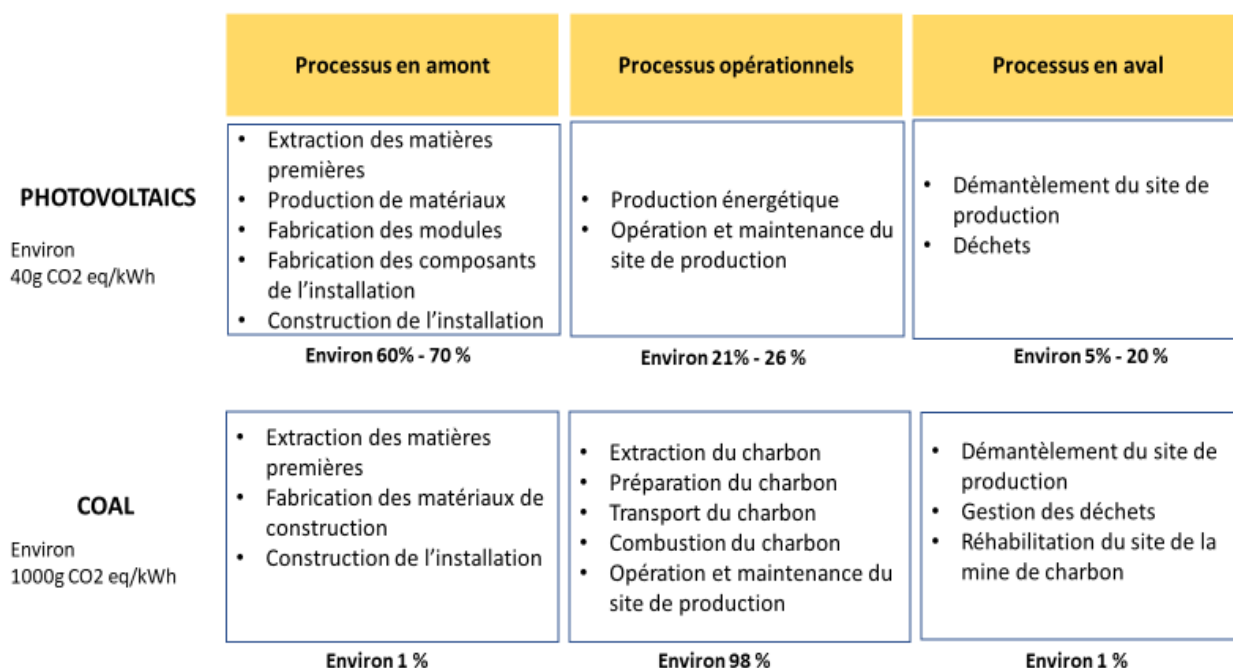


Figure 4-5 ACV d'un système PV

Source (NREL, 2012) citant Burkhardt et al, 2012 et Whitaker et al, 2012

Tableau 4-2 Estimation des émissions de GES et des besoins en eau dans le cadre des énergies renouvelables - ACV

|                                                         | Solaire PV   | Hydroélectricité | Éolien | Biomasse | Bioéthanol | Pétrole                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------|----------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| Densité énergétique (Wh/m <sup>2</sup> )                | 10 - 20      | 0.1 - 100        | 1 - 15 |          |            | 10 <sup>3</sup> - 10 <sup>4</sup> |
| Émissions de GES (g CO <sub>2</sub> équivalent par kWh) | 50           | 10               | 34     | 22 - 41  | 10 - 240   | 324                               |
| Besoins en eau (m <sup>3</sup> /Gj)                     | 0.004 - 0.01 | 4.7 - 58         | 0.001  | 2-64     | 10 - 76    | 0.36                              |

Gj : gigajoule

Source (Månsson, 2015)

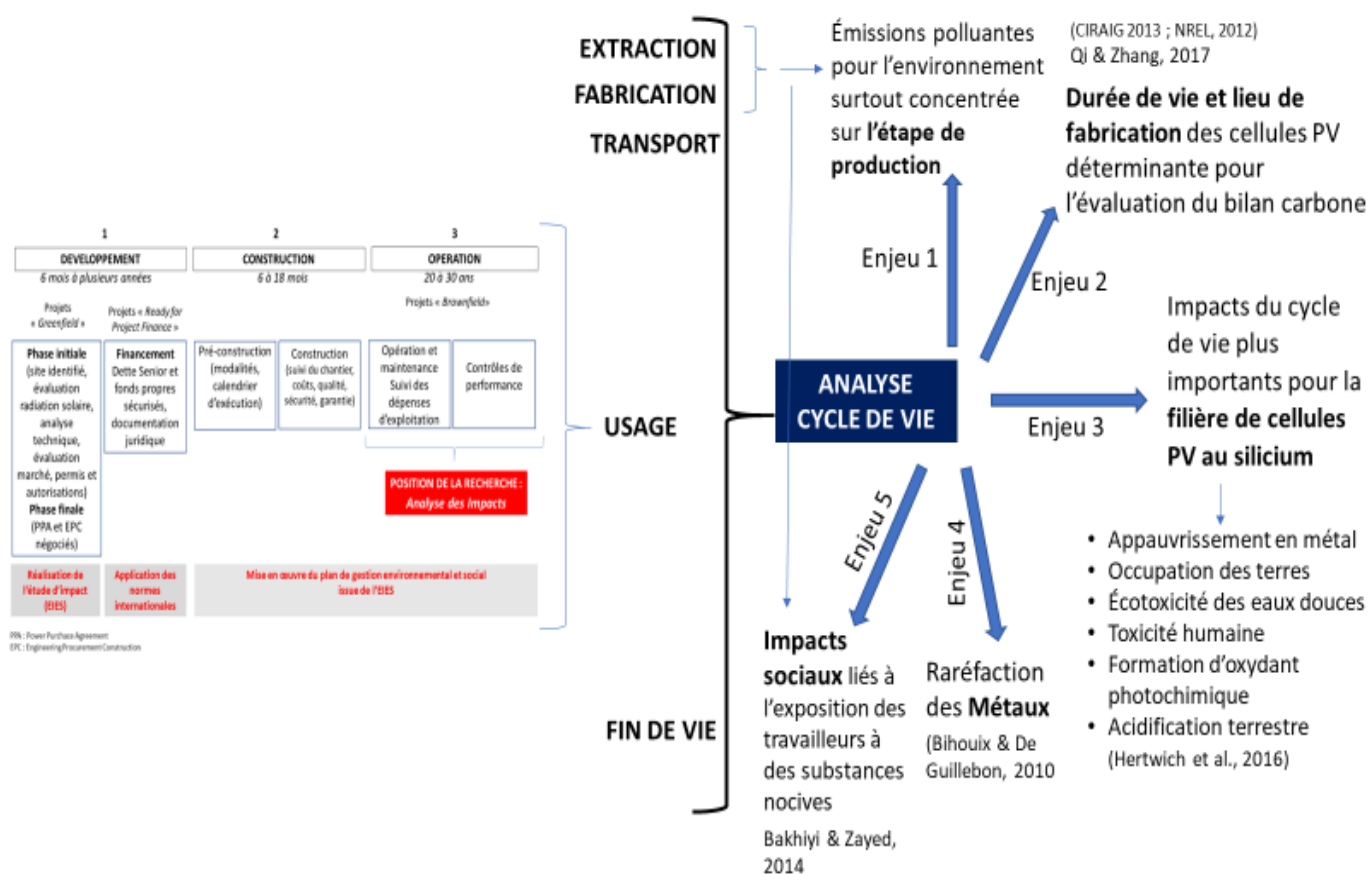


Figure 4-6 Enjeux révélés par l'ACV d'un système de production solaire PV

NB : concernant la partie « Usage » de la figure se référer à la figure 4-2, plus lisible

## **CHAPITRE 5 ARTICLE 2 « IMPACTS GENERATED BY A LARGE-SCALE SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANT CAN LEAD TO CONFLICTS BETWEEN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS : REVIEW OF KEY LESSONS LEARNED IN MADAGASCAR »**

### **5.1 Présentation de l'article**

Notre article intitulé « *Impacts generated by a large-scale solar photovoltaic power plant can lead to conflicts between sustainable development goals: review of key lessons learned in Madagascar* » a été publié dans la revue « *Sustainability* » en Septembre 2020. Les auteurs sont les suivants : Carole Brunet, Oumarou Savadogo, Pierre Baptiste, Michel A. Bouchard (auteurs émanant de Polytechnique Montreal, Canada), Jean Chrysostome Rakotoary, Andry Ravoninjatovo (auteurs émanant de l'Office National pour l'Environnement, Madagascar) Céline Cholez (Grenoble-INP, PACTE, MSH-ALPES, France), Corinne Gendron, Nicolas Merveille (auteurs émanant de l'UQAM, Montréal, Canada). Cet article est une étude de cas basée sur une Centrale solaire PV située à Madagascar. L'enquête s'est déroulée au mois de Juillet 2019.

### **5.2 Résumé de l'article**

In a context of energy transition towards renewable energies, this case study situated in Madagascar allows us to verify the extent to which an on-grid photovoltaic solar power plant represents a vector for sustainable development. The article proposes a model for assessing sustainability from a qualitative multi-criteria perspective. This analysis fits into the theoretical question of the science of sustainability by challenging the theory of endogenous development. The innovation of this research is based on the use of a qualitative approach to a technological issue filling a literature gap in the major issue of the effective sustainability of renewable energy (particularly in the context of an island state). The study emphasizes that the plant can only represent a vector for sustainable development with the collaboration of the concerned parties, which implies considering the electrification needs at the local level. The article confirms that the impacts generated by the power plant can lead to conflicts between different sustainable development goals. Theoretically, the study emphasizes that the evaluation of the sustainability of solar power plants should follow a process that: (i) uses a preferably qualitative methodology likely to understand the local conditions of the communities in which they are established; (ii)



identifies dissociated indicators while taking into account the context; and (iii) analyzes the possible negative interactions between the impact areas by highlighting the key areas linked to land management and the well-being of women within a poverty reduction approach.

### 5.3 Introduction

*"Africa can lead the world in low-carbon power development by embracing the revolution in clean energy"* according to Kofi Annan (1938–2018), former Secretary-General of the United Nations and 2001 Nobel Peace Prize winner (Africa Progress Panel, 2016). A breath of optimism is currently fueling the energy sector of the African continent. Despite the 620 million people without modern access to electricity, the continent has an enormous potential in natural resources which represents an opportunity for its electrification thanks to renewable energies (RE) (IRENA, 2015).

By betting on RE, the actors assume a positive link between the technological development of *"green"* energies and economic and human development. Through this case study, we attempt to verify this hypothesis by evaluating the sustainability of a photovoltaic (PV) solar power plant. The study helps elucidate the conditions for setting up a solar power plant in one of the most economically vulnerable countries in the world, the island of Madagascar (UNDP, 2018c; World Population review, 2020). Our research question is as follows: To what extent does the presence of the photovoltaic solar power plant located in Ambatolampy represent a vector for sustainable development (SD) in a strategy for energy security and poverty reduction? The study shows that the impacts generated by the power plant can lead to conflicts between the different areas of sustainable development goals.

The originality of this research is based on the use of a qualitative approach that applies social science tools to a technological issue in a field where the quantitative approach is usually predominant. The research also helps to fill the gap in the appropriate literature to address the major issue of the effective sustainability of renewable energy (especially for an island state). It is also critical to feed appropriate strategies and policies stimulating socio-economic growth adapted to decentralized resource planning.

To date, the impact of photovoltaic solar energy on the sustainable development of African countries (Brunet, Savadogo, Baptiste, & Bouchard, 2018) remains more limited to an analysis based on the three pillars (economic, social, and environmental) (Bawakyillenuo, 2012; Mala, Schläpfer, & Pryor, 2009). In addition, the authors (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010; Karekezi & Kithyoma, 2002; Mandelli et al., 2016; Martinot et al., 2001; Nfah, 2013; Nieuwenhout et al., 2001; Nkwetta et al., 2010; Rahman et al., 2013) specialize more in the area of decentralized

off-grid photovoltaic equipment which corresponds more to the needs of the most vulnerable, both for logistical and financial reasons. Some authors have developed an analysis of on-grid power plants but in a compartmentalized manner: for their performance (Akinyele et al., 2015), their impact on their social acceptance (Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b; Hanger et al., 2016), biodiversity (Stoms, Dashiell, & Davis, 2013), their visual impacts (del Carmen Torres-Sibille et al., 2009; Rodrigues et al., 2010), their integration context (Kaundinya et al., 2009), and the integration of their production onto the electricity network (Cabrera-Tobar et al., 2016; Eltawil & Zhao, 2010) mostly because of the challenges posed by the intermittence of variable renewable energies (VRE) in the grid. Aspects of spatial justice linked with land dispossession were also studied by some authors with a specific focus in India (Stock & Birkenholtz, 2019; Yenneti, Day, & Golubchikov, 2016). To date, there is no literature that holistically considers the impacts of PV solar power plants, particularly in Africa where they are most suitable due to the sunlight conditions (World Bank, 2019e). This is where the interest of this research is lodged.

Regarding the theoretical framework, the other benefit of the case study is that it presents a model of analysis rooted, from a theoretical point of view, in the science of sustainability (Kasemir, Jaeger, & Jäger, 2003) by challenging endogenous development defined as a development based mainly on local actors, resources and cultures (Haverkort, Millar, & Gonese, 2003; Haverkort, van't Hooft, & Hiemstra, 2003). Stimulated by Kates in 2001 (Kates et al., 2001; Wiek, Ness, Schweizer-Ries, Brand, & Farioli, 2012), the science of sustainability is based on a mix of relatively complex transdisciplinary approaches, defined as *"reflexive, integrative, method-driven scientific principles aiming at the solution or transition of societal problems and concurrently of related scientific problems by differentiating and integrating knowledge from various scientific and societal bodies of knowledge"* (Lang et al., 2012).

Assessing sustainability—i.e. *"to determine whether or not a particular proposal, initiative or activity is sustainable or not"* (Pope, Annandale, & Morrison-Saunders, 2004)—has fueled literature for many years (De Maio, Scheld, & Woldeamanuel, 2019; Pope et al., 2004). It is a legitimate concern that is met with several challenges. First, assessing sustainability is based on a concept that is difficult to define (Seiko, 2018) : sustainable development. The definition of “sustainable development” indeed includes a variety of approaches, principles, and models depending on the context of implementation; in line with its historic roots, the environmental impact study (Gibson, 2001; Pope et al., 2004) mainly centered on the three pillars (economy, environment, society) (Pope et al., 2004). Figure 1 summarizes a variety of theoretical approach to the concept of sustainable development. Due to the multiplicity of concepts and their limits,

four principles of sustainability were transversally identified around normativity by Waas in 2011 (T. Waas et al., 2014; Tom Waas, Hugé, Verbruggen, & Wright, 2011) for whom sustainable development is a social construct based on normative choices, equity, integration, and dynamics, namely the process of change. Waas defines sustainability as an objective "*aimed at a just and equitable society, with respect for the integrity of the planet—its living species, its survival systems, and its non-living elements*" (T. Waas et al., 2014), this definition being close to that of Gendron and Revéret in 2000 (Gendron & Revéret, 2000) which defines sustainability as "*a broad approach encompassing environmental and economic but also social aspects with the main aim of meeting basic human needs and the quality of life of current and future populations*". This paper falls along these lines and is focused on those principles of sustainability and its basic objective (Figure 1) while identifying a balance created by the energy tool between sustainability and poverty.

In addition, the notion of sustainability raises a variety of issues including governance, the participation of the civil society, human rights, the role of women (Seiko, 2018), food security (Drimie & Mini, 2003), conflict resolution, land rights for the poorest, and sustainable economic growth (Kates & Dasgupta, 2007). In a typology of the SD presented by Riffon and Villeneuve from 2011 (Riffon & Villeneuve, 2011, 2013), the numerous issues requiring consideration lead to territorial, systemic, and scientific approaches. This paper has attempted to integrate these various approaches while addressing the variety of issues stated above, particularly in the African context.

Finally, according to Seiko et al, in 2018 (Seiko, 2018), the practice of sustainable development in Africa also requires an "*institutionalized sustainable development*" approach that optimizes the use of resources. This paper acknowledges the need for "an integrated, place-based science will require new research strategies and institutional innovations to enable them especially in developing countries still separated by deepening divides from mainstream science" Kates et al. (Kates et al., 2001). In 2017, Gasparatos et al. (Gasparatos et al., 2017) noted the low contribution of African authors to the science of sustainability, a finding made by in 2001, Kates and Dasgupta in 2007 (Kates & Dasgupta, 2007) (considering that the science of fundamental and applied sustainability must be included in the dynamics and the problem of poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa), and Wiek et al. in 2012 (hoping to stimulate networks between research bodies in collaboration with developing countries in order to achieve sustainable transformation, the potential of which remains limited) (Kates et al., 2001). In fact, the year after the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (2000), the New African Initiative made a plea to "*eradicate poverty and place their countries, both individually and collectively on a path of*

*sustainable growth and development*". There are multiple areas of intervention, giving rise to NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) (Obasi, 2002), a multi-sectoral framework based on the concept of SD (Obasi, 2002).

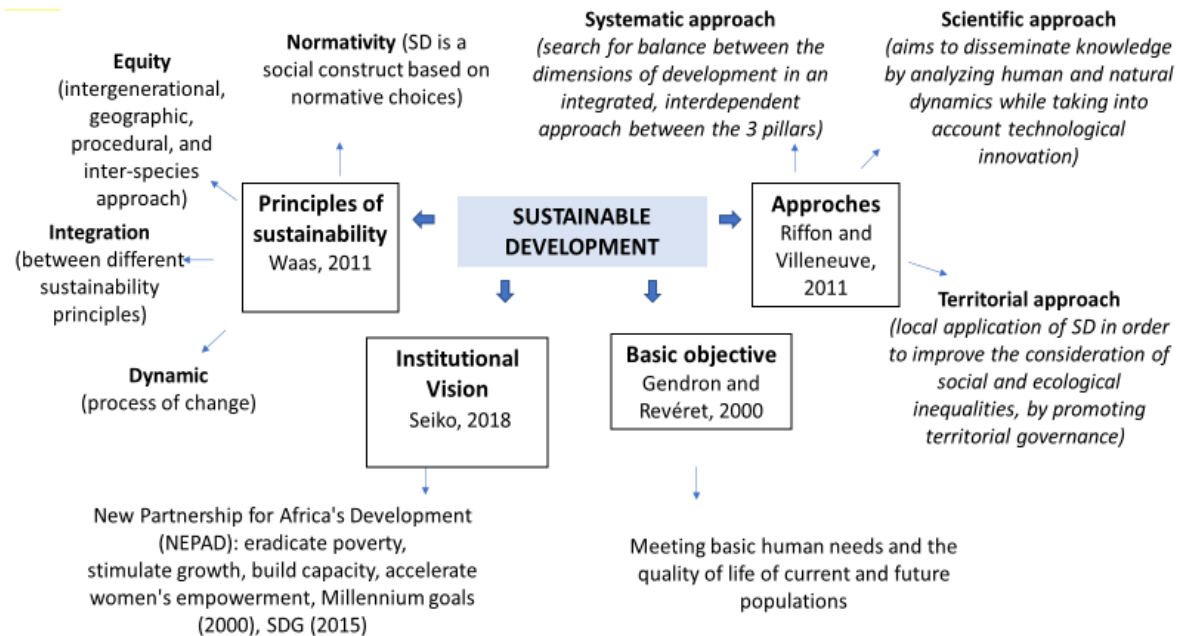


Figure 5-1 Theoretical approach to the concept of sustainable development according to the study

In addition to the challenge of identifying an adequate definition of SD, the second difficulty in measuring sustainability is the variety of methods and indicators (Singh, Murty, Gupta, & Dikshit, 2009) that allow for its operationalization and understanding (or how to measure the immeasurable according to Bell and Morse (Bell & Morse, 2012)) according to the research fields (Pope et al., 2004). In 2001, Bell and Morse dissociated the quantitative and explicit indicators from the qualitative and implicit indicators (Bell & Morse, 2001). In 2007, Ness et al. (Ness, Urbel-Piirsalu, Anderberg, & Olsson, 2007), followed by Singh et al. in 2009 (Singh et al., 2009), listed several categories, dissociating: (i) indicators and indices, which can be non-integrated and integrated, (ii) assessment tools based on flow of materials and/or energy from a life cycle perspective, and (iii) integrated evaluation, based on the evaluation of policies or projects. Other authors (Mori & Christodoulou, 2012; Reed, Fraser, & Dougill, 2006) classify the levels of approaches integrating top-down indicators (frameworks of indicators defined by experts, then applied to research) and bottom-up indicators (indicators selected by the stakeholders). Note that for Pissourios (Pissourios, 2013), the analysis of the choice of indicators reveals that sustainability assessments are often limited to the area of specialization

of the authors, which does not favor the publication of interdisciplinary assessments. Also, Blanchet, in 2012, encouraged taking into account two principles (Blanchet, 2012; Stiglitz, Sen, & Fitoussi, 2009) that the case study applied: (i) dissociating development and sustainability by choosing a series of indicators rather than a synthetic one, and (ii) avoiding an overly quantitative, overly accountable approach to measuring collective performance.

As far as the sustainability of energy systems is concerned, several studies propose different evaluation models, with the number of indicators varying from four to 75, bearing in mind that all of them include the three dimensions (Santoyo-Castelazo & Azapagic, 2014). With regard specifically to renewable energies, two models are proposed: GSI (general sustainability indicator) (Liu, 2014) and SEDI (Sustainable Energy Development Index) (Iddrisu & Bhattacharyya, 2015). Regarding electrification in rural areas and developing countries, four to six dimensions of sustainability are retained (institutional, economic, environmental, socio/cultural, organizational, and technical aspects) (Feron, 2016; Ilskog, 2008), as presented in Figure 2 on off-grid systems in rural areas. Note that several authors (Clancy, Skutsch, & Batchelor, 2003; Feron, 2016; Yannick Glemarec, Bayat-Renoux, & Waissbein, 2016; Oparaocha & Dutta, 2011; Terrapon-Pfaff, Dienst, & Ortiz, 2015) mention the low involvement of women in the design of energy projects and yet their role remains central in the chosen sustainability dimensions. Regarding the impacts of solar power plants, Stoms et al. presented a multi-criteria spatial method in 2013 "*for modeling risk of conflict with biological resources*" in California (Stoms et al., 2013) and two other authors propose a method to quantitatively assess the visual and aesthetic impacts of renewable energy installations (del Carmen Torres-Sibille et al., 2009; Rodrigues et al., 2010).

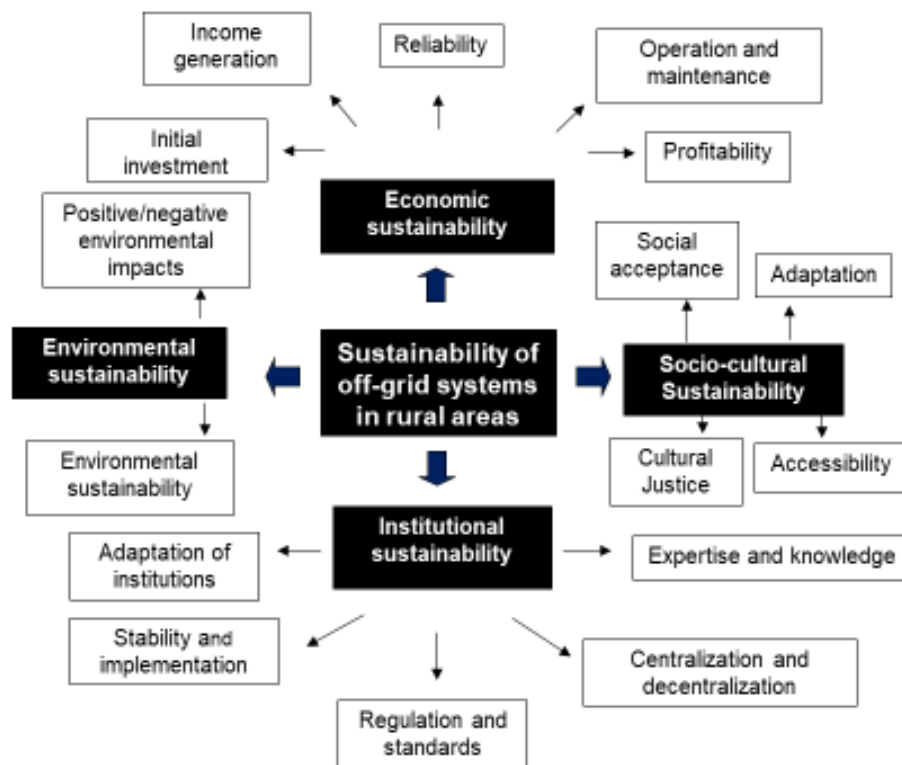


Figure 5-2 Sustainability indicators for off-grid PV systems in rural areas in developing countries

Source : inspired by (Feron, 2016)

In this methodological landscape, our research is characterized by a choice of indicators that are appropriate for the context (in terms of the characteristics of sustainability specific to the African continent and according to the energy system studied); they are qualitative, integrated, and have a top-down tendency. Bottom-up or community-based indicators that are more suited to the local level (Reed et al., 2006) would have made it possible to relate more adequately to the chosen systemic, territorial, and scientific approach to sustainable development, but would have made it difficult to compare several case studies from different countries. However, the qualitative approach allows a phase of observation and better understanding of the socio-cultural context in which the solar power plant is found, using a participatory approach which can capture the resilience of the communities (Takeuchi & Aginam, 2011). We have therefore also adopted a bottom-up rationale as illustrated in Figure 3, following Féron et al. in 2016 in Chile, (Feron, 2016) who use a qualitative method (semi-structured interviews), which Yadoo and Cruickshank also used in 2012 (Nepal, Peru, Kenya) (Yadoo & Cruickshank, 2012). Their approach is focused on poverty reduction within the framework of green energies. The advantages of the qualitative approach in sustainability science are also emphasized by Alexander et al. in 2019 (Jones et al., 2018), who mention the wealth of data available thanks to this method and their adaptation to complex socio-environmental contexts: “qualitative data

presents untapped opportunities for sustainability science”. In the Appendix 2, Figure B3 provides an overview of the historical framework of key research references.

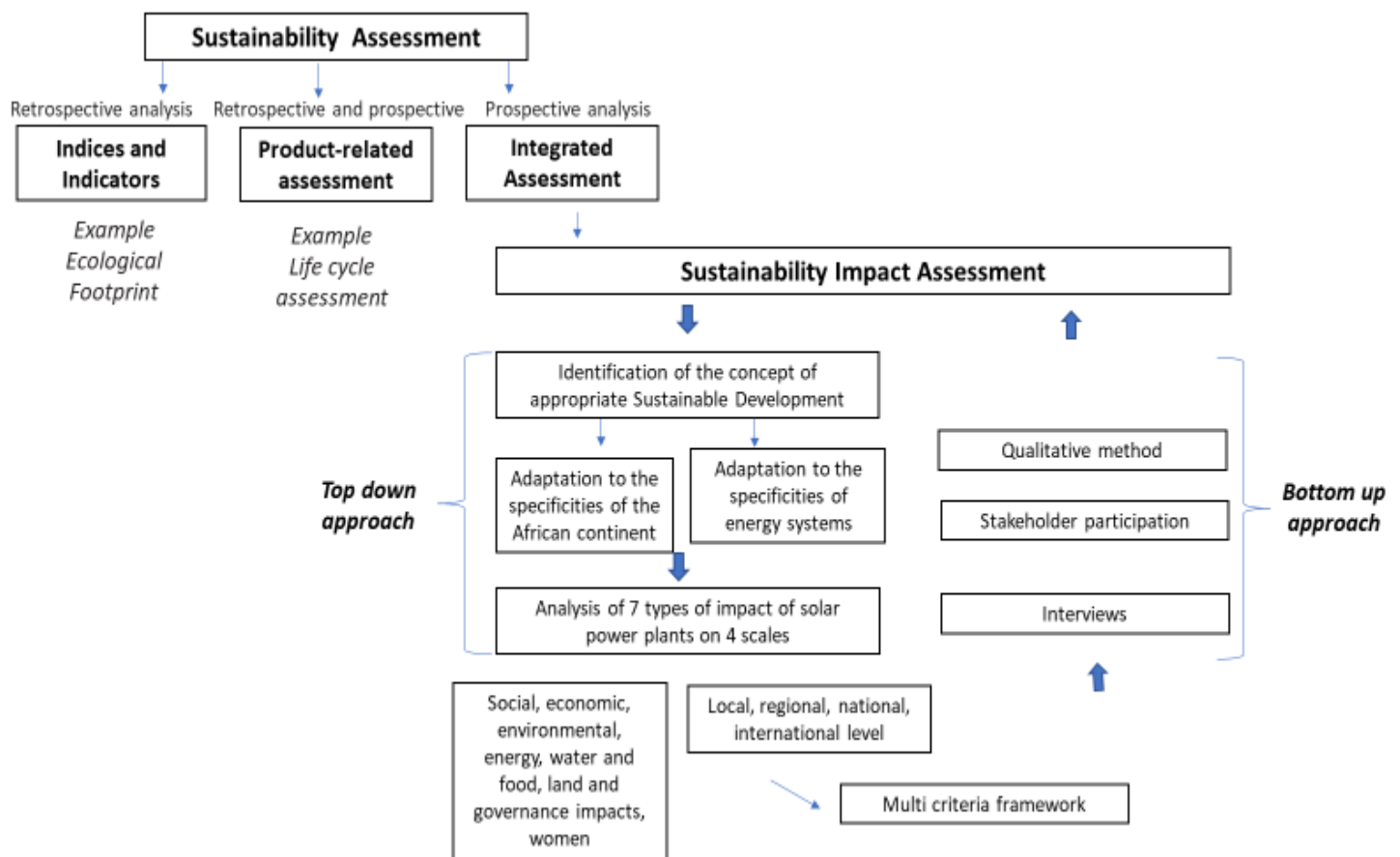


Figure 5-3 Sustainable Impact Assessment, theoretical approach to research

Source : (Ness et al., 2007) and the authors

## 5.4 Methods and Context

Our approach is not to analyze the impacts of electricity; rather, we focus on analyzing the impacts of how to deliver this service. This case study based on a qualitative methodology (Eisenhardt, 1989; Ryan & Bernard, 2000; Robert K. Yin, 2012; Robert K Yin, 2017) was conducted in July 2019 in Madagascar with 79 interviews whose characteristics are specified in Table 1. The study is based on the interview of the main actors involved in the operation of the solar power plant and the study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, and the protocol was approved on February 11, 2019, by the Ethics Committee of Polytechnique Montreal (Research Ethics Committee 1819-44). The interviews were conducted using a pre-established questionnaire which was used to carry out similar studies on solar power plants located in South Africa, Burkina Faso, Morocco, Rwanda, and Senegal. All subjects gave their informed consent for inclusion before they participated in the study. In the case of the

Madagascar power plant, the main actors are the private operator (owner of the power plant), the populations located near the power plant, actors working in development cooperation, as well as various authorities such as representatives of the surrounding villages, those of the district, the region, and of JIRAMA (Water and Electricity Utilities). In addition, several documents, statistics, and reports from peer-reviewed and gray literature have been used or mentioned in this article.

While “impacts” may be theoretically defined as objectively measurable direct effects as compared to impacts, defined as a subjective measure of the importance of these, and possibly indirect effects, the latter is prioritized in this research in line with the selected qualitative approach and the will to let the interviewed people express their whole range of perceived impacts. To these primary sets of data coming from the verbatim reports are added another set of impacts derived from our own field observations. The impacts identified in this paper are therefore the results of a triangulation of methodological and analytical techniques allowing us to combine primary data (verbatim from interviews), secondary data (field observations, report, statistics), and accumulated knowledge of ONE (National Office for Environment in Madagascar) in the field of Environmental Impact Assessment. As a result, the reliability and validity of our research is in line with the selected qualitative approach.

In order to have an overview of the impacts of the solar power plant, four levels of impact were analyzed: impacts at the local, regional, national, and international levels. These impacts were grouped into several categories: social, economic, and environmental—impacts on energy, water, and food as well as on land, governance, and women. The impacts were classified into positive and negative impacts. Figures B1 and B2 in the Appendix 2 present the methodological approach used in impact classification and the conceptual approach of the study. Our objective was to identify and analyze the impacts of a PV solar power plant in its integration context. It is on this basis that we have made recommendations so that its presence fully contributes to the sustainable development of the island.

Our approach remains exploratory (Sovacool et al., 2018) since we went to meet the people who make up our field of research through appropriate data collection (semi-structured interviews, focus group, observations). This method allowed us to understand in depth the impacts of the Solar Power Plant by highlighting the relationships it has (or has not) forged with stakeholders. The coding procedure is carried out during the analysis of the verbatims, by creating impact tables which we then classified by indicators (7) and by levels (4). Thus, our research is abductive (Anadón & Guillemette, 2006), that is to say, both inductive (close to Grounded theory, since the analysis of our empirical data leads us to the development of a



theoretical formulation) and deductive (since our starting point remains the theoretical concept of sustainable development that we apply to our data). This intermediate position seems to be more appropriate to allow an analysis of the data collected using a flexible but « *highly-structured framework* » (Sovacool et al., 2018).

Table 5-1 Interviewed groups

| Sex  |        | Age (years) |       |          | Level of education              |             |            |
|------|--------|-------------|-------|----------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Male | Female | 18-25       | 26-46 | 46 and + | Unschoolled or elementary level | High school | University |
| 39   | 40     | 13          | 41    | 25       | 32                              | 22          | 25         |
| 79   |        | 79          |       |          | 79                              |             |            |

Regarding the context, the problem of access to energy in island states like Madagascar is highlighted in the recent literature (Dornan, 2014; Hammar, Ehnberg, Mavume, Cuamba, & Molander, 2012; Praene et al., 2017; Surroop & Raghoo, 2018; Surroop, Raghoo, Wolf, Shah, & Jeetah, 2018). Table 2 describes the main characteristics of the country; Table 3 gives an overview of the electricity consumption and production over 10 years; Figure 4 shows three recurring challenges; and Figure 5 summarizes government priorities. Like most African countries, Madagascar's energy profile is focused on biomass. Wood constitutes an essential source of energy production for basic needs (92% of the country's total consumption), which has generated a decisive impact on deforestation (between 1950 and 2000, the island lost nearly 40% of its forest cover) (IME, 2019). In 2015, the main sources of energy were biomass (77%), petroleum products (12%), mineral coal (7%), and hydroelectricity (2%). Compared to other African islands States (Surroop & Raghoo, 2018), Madagascar has relatively good installed capacity (in second position with 692 MW after Mauritius (766 MW) (SREP, 2018), and in first place for installed capacity linked to renewable energy (170 MW) thanks to hydroelectricity. In fact, 60% of the installed capacity (46% thermal, 54% hydroelectricity (SREP, 2018)) is actually available due to inadequate maintenance of thermal power plants (World Bank, 2018a). Electricity production currently relies on petroleum products which the country mainly imports (USD 150 million in 2014, an increase of 100% compared to 2009) (SREP, 2018).

In a tense energy context (Antanarivo University, 2019), the government's strategy is to rely on an increase in installed energy capacity by focusing on an energy mix with a larger share of renewable energies. Also, reducing poverty would be based on RE potential for the creation of sustainable growth (IME, 2019; SREP, 2018). There is a direct link between the use of REs and poverty reduction. This relationship could be explained by the electrification of isolated areas

and energy access to basic social infrastructure (health and education), both favored by the reduction in the price of energy (Praene et al., 2017).

Regarding solar PV potential (Praene, Radanielina, & Rakotondramiarana, 2016), of the 692 MW of installed capacity, around 33 MW comes from photovoltaic solar energy (De Souza O, 2019), which gradually came up since 2006; by 2018, 1% of the energy mix came from renewable energies (SREP, 2018). This installed capacity should increase rapidly since the current trend of international donors is to develop the exploitation of renewable resources. The country has great potential. Indeed, solar energy production on average is 2000 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year (SREP, 2018) due to sunshine that goes beyond 2800 hours per year over the whole island (Fondation Énergies pour le Monde, 2013), and some regions in the north and south can reach more than 5500 hours (Praene et al., 2016). Some studies measure the west coast solar radiation to be between 4000 and 6500 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> (Praene et al., 2017). The maximum daily solar radiation (Praene et al., 2016) is evaluated at around 750 W/m<sup>2</sup> with the annual average being approximately 250 W/m<sup>2</sup>.

Table 5-2 Main characteristics of the country of Madagascar

Source: (IRENA, 2019; Kojima & Trimble, 2016b; Murdock et al., 2019; UNDP, 2018b; UNEP AfDB, 2017; World Bank, 2019d, 2020)

|                                                                  |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| GNI per Capita (USD) (2017)                                      | 510        |
| GDP growth (annual %) (2018)                                     | 4.6        |
| Total population (2018)                                          | 26,262,000 |
| Population Density inhab/km <sup>2</sup> (2018)                  | 45         |
| Population growth (annual %) (2018)                              | 2.7        |
| Surface area (sq. km) (2018)                                     | 587,295    |
| % of total jobs in agriculture (2019)                            | 68%        |
| Agricultural land (% of land area) (2016)                        | 71%        |
| Proportion of GDP from Agriculture (2016)                        | 20%        |
| Total unemployment (% of total labor force) (2019)               | 1.6%       |
| IDH 2018–Category                                                | 162–Low    |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2012) (% of population) | 77%        |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (metric tons per capita) (2014)        | 0.1        |
| Access to electricity (% of population) (2017)                   | 24%        |
| Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population) (2017)      | 17%        |
| Unit Prices effective 2018 for 30 kWh/month in USD/kWh           | 0.25       |

Note: Although the economic growth has been relatively stable (around 5% over the last five years), its poverty rate remains high (World Bank, 2019)). A large part of the economy is not monetarized due to a significant rural sector (Harvey et al., 2014). Madagascar is one of the least electrified countries on the African continent; the country is ranked 184th out of 190 countries in terms of access to electricity, which represents one of the main obstacles to the development of the country and the expansion of the private sector (World Bank "Doing Business") (World Bank, 2018a, 2019b). The majority of consumers consume at a low voltage (99%) and consumption per capita is around 50 kWh/year (Index Mundi, 2017a; Praene et al., 2017). Over the past twenty years, the demand for electricity has increased by 5% per year (Georgelin, 2016).

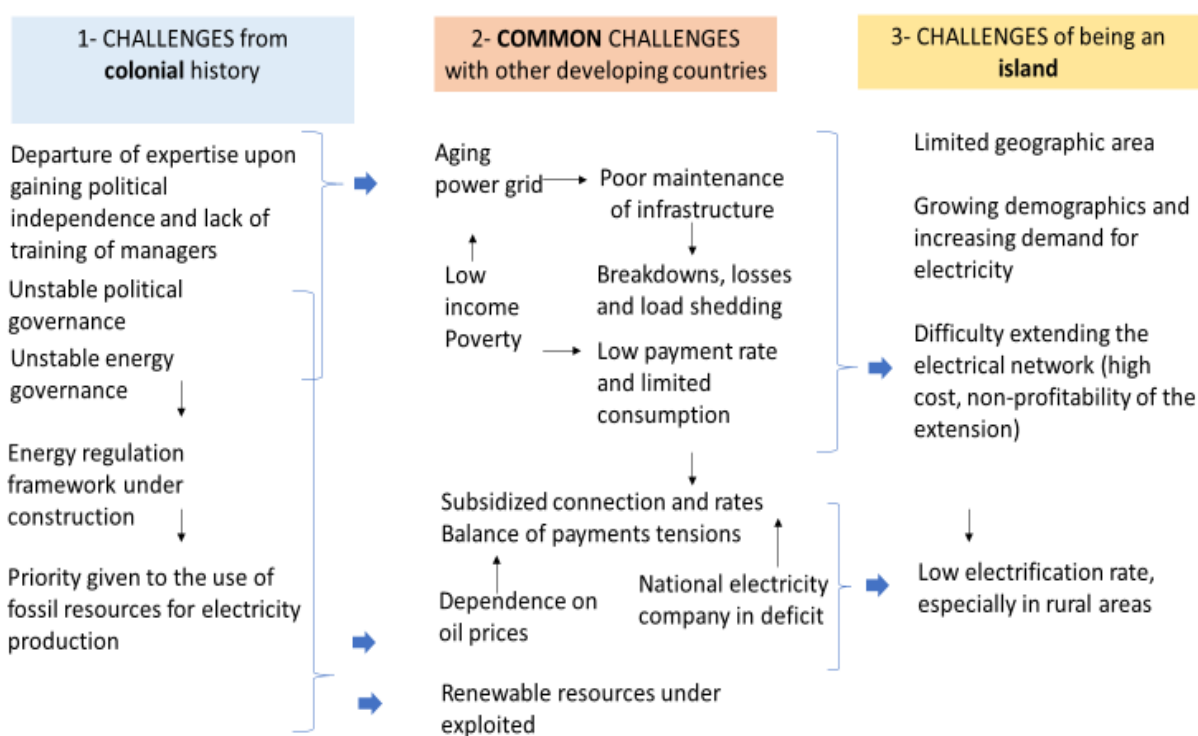


Figure 5.4 Three recurring challenges in the energy situation in Madagascar, according to studies carried out in the references

Source : (Dornan, 2014; Surroop & Raghuo, 2018; Surroop et al., 2018)

Table 5-3 Electricity consumption and production in Madagascar

Source : (Harvey et al., 2014)

|                          | 2002       | 2012        |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|
| <b>Production (GWh)</b>  |            |             |
| Hydro power              | 535        | 755         |
| Fossil Fuels             | 245        | 595         |
| Solar Energy             |            | 0.0008      |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>780</b> | <b>1350</b> |
|                          |            |             |
| <b>Consumption (GWh)</b> | 585        | 926         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>585</b> | <b>926</b>  |

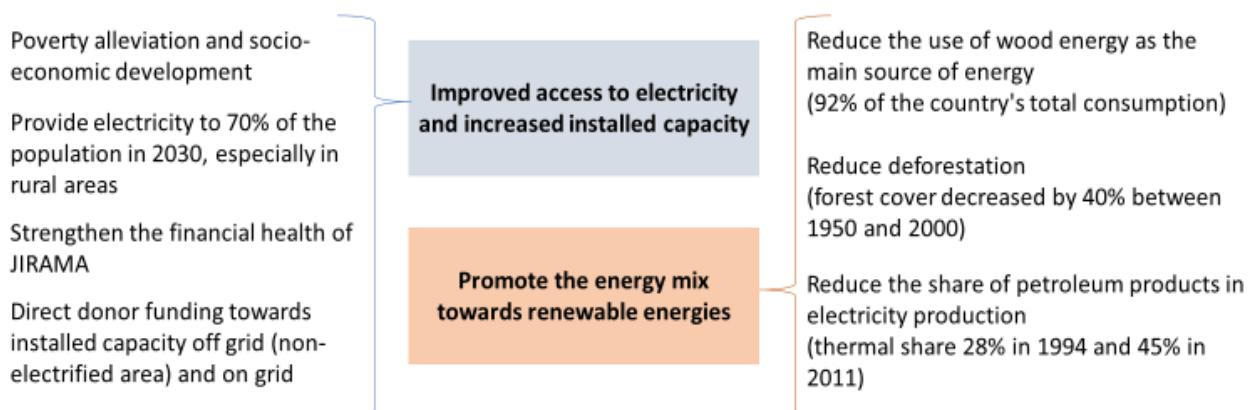


Figure 5.5 Government strategy

The following is a brief description of the photovoltaic solar power plant. The plant is located in the Vakinankaratra Region (ONE, 2014), the second most populous region in Madagascar. It has an average population density of 99 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> (national average is 42 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>) with a high population concentration in the urban commune of Antsirabe I (1730 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>). The solar power plant is connected to the Malagasy national electricity grid on the HV Antananarivo–Antsirabe line, one of the three interconnected HV lines that make up the Malagasy grid, the other two being those of Toamasina and Fianarantsoa. A starter station (63 kV) located 6 km from the power plant allows connection to the grid, to Antananarivo or Antsirabe. The plant was commissioned in February 2018 with the official start of production beginning July 10, 2018. Its construction, which cost 25 million Euros, lasted approximately 10 months with a total of 300 employees hired both locally and nationally. It was built on equity by a private operator, a subsidiary of an international group. With 20 MWp, the power plant has no energy storage structure (planned for the future, in the event of an extension). Currently, the plant uses a 4 kW UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) powered by a generator in the event of a power outage to supply the SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) and internet connections. It occupies an area of 30 hectares of a total area of 55 hectares with 73,008 polycrystalline panels. The solar production has been estimated at 4.6 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day, allowing production to power 50,000 households. It had an average of 4.91 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day in June, the month before our study. The technology of the 73,008 panels used is polycrystalline (270 Watts and 275 Watts) mounted in an output voltage group of 750 V each), accompanied by 15 inverters of 1200 kV.

Several elements were taken into account when choosing the site of the plant: (i) the presence of a 63 kV HV line halfway between Antananarivo and Tsirabé, an industrial site that

has an energy demand; (ii) the flat site (1600 m altitude) formerly intended for agriculture, benefiting from a cool temperature (e.g., 13 degrees at 10:30 a.m. in July 2019) and an easterly wind cooling the panels; and (iii) good weather forecasts (one year of weather tests) estimating a production of 34 GWh per year on the basis of a power plant of 20 MW, or 1700 hours of production per year. In terms of production, the best yields are in September/October and generally between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. Note that besides the power plant in this study, other solar power plant projects are expected before the end of 2019 (De Souza O, 2019) in the Analamanga region and in the Vakinankaratra region, each of 5 MW.

The plant's construction project was subjected to an environmental engagement program (PREE), a procedure for projects with limited environmental impact. According to the non-technical summary of the project submitted to the ONE (National Environmental Office), within the framework of the PREE, no major or moderate impact has been identified. Note that the plant was financed by equity from a private operator. In this context, the private operator submits to the legal provisions of the country and possibly to the provisions of the international economic group to which it belongs. As emphasized by the IFDD (Francophone Institute for Sustainable Development) (Pavlik et al., 2013), *"here, environmental assessment is replaced by the concept of environmental and social governance (ESG) of companies a proactive form of environmental and social self-governance"*.

## 5.5 Results

### 5.5.1 Local impacts

#### 5.5.1.1 Economic impacts

Due to its location in a rural commune whose activities are mainly agricultural, the solar power plant participates in different ways of opening up the commune in which it is installed. Table B1 in the Appendix 2 provides a detailed inventory of the positive and negative economic impacts at the local level. There are three main points to note: employment, income-generating activities, and compensation. Firstly, the construction of the plant has generated around 300 jobs and its current operation allows the creation of 17 positions, 5 of which are permanent. Table 4 describes these jobs. Since most of the employees of the power plant live in the commune with their families, it is necessary to consider their economic impact because of the salaries which some of them receive. It should be noted that several local residents would have appreciated a fairer and more transparent recruitment of construction workers so that all could enjoy a source of income during the construction. Secondly, the construction of the plant

involved local private operators (e.g., services of a security company, manufacture of lightning conductors on each transformer station). The development of income-generating activities around the power plant is, however, not visible, the latter being isolated from the local economic systems. The power plant nevertheless helps to secure nearby economic exchanges (transportation of crops, etc.) due to the presence of a lit road adjoining the facilities. A greater impact would have been visible if the roads around the power plant had been rebuilt. Only the road leading to the plant has been developed, bearing in mind that it is not paved. Thirdly, a sum of 20 million Ariary (USD 5500) was paid to the commune by the private operator for the installation of the plant. This sum was spent on the needs of the commune, but without particularly targeting the area located nearby.

Table 5-4 Description of jobs generated by the power plant

|                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Total number of jobs for operation of the plant: 17</b> | 1 Development Director<br>1 O&M Manager (located in Mauritius)<br>1 Operations and maintenance manager<br>3 Operations managers (engineer) + 1 intern<br>10 cleaners:<br>- Cleaning of the panels (2 truck drivers, 2 staff in charge of the Karcher, 2 cleaners, 1 supervisor).<br>- Cleaning of premises (3 staff) |
| <b>Number of permanent jobs</b>                            | 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Number of temporary jobs</b>                            | 7 (panel cleaning)<br>2 (cleaning of premises)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Number of positions occupied by women</b>               | 2 (cleaning of premises)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Security personnel</b>                                  | Subcontracted by a private company<br>12 guards including 2 policemen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

### 5.5.1.2 Social impacts

Table B2 in the Appendix 2 provides a detailed inventory of social impacts at the local level. There are three main points to note: social strategy, security, and training. Firstly, the power plant made several spontaneous donations of approximately 300 kg of clothing and school items to the 11 schools in the five Fokontanys (neighborhoods), including a sum of 700,000 Ariary (USD 190) in school notebooks. The plant has therefore invested in various social actions at the local level. Those interviewed were often proud to realize that it is one of the priorities of the president of the island. Some residents also noted that the power plant respected the appropriate rituals specific to their culture. However, although several social initiatives have been planned for the future (installation of a phone-charging station, standpipes for residents etc.), the residents' expectations remain unfulfilled. This can be explained by limited public consultation prior to the construction of the plant (few people were consulted). Furthermore,

the isolation of the local residents remains palpable (remote health units, no public transport, poor roads etc.). Finally, the plant has not formalized its social approach in a formal framework consisting of a real action plan. Also, its level of social acceptance is moderate—bearing in mind that solar technology is nevertheless generally well accepted in rural areas compared to other energy systems (Pavlik et al., 2013). Secondly, for many residents, in addition to access to a better telephone network, the most visible impact for the populations is the improvement of security around the site. It should also be remembered that in the sustainability analysis of the installation, the authors included the potential theft of panels “sustainability was defined by social acceptance, environmental harm, education, theft potential, and scalability” (Pavlik et al., 2013). Thirdly, as far as training is concerned, in addition to the training on the operation of the inverters, employees have developed their skills more on the job during operation than within theoretical training: “everyone brought their own training” said one of the employees.

### **5.5.1.3 Environmental impact**

As far as the environmental context of the site of the plant is concerned (the district is mainly characterized by savannah), the ONE (National Office for Environment) carried out an assessment of the various environmental issues in the Vakinankaratra region (ONE, 2014). In the area of biodiversity, a deterioration has been observed, linked to the fact that there are no “notions and principles on sustainable management”. Regarding soil and plant cover, several phenomena are observed, including the use of inadequate agricultural production methods. Also highlighted are the pollution of surface water and the drying up of water sources, the frequency of extreme weather phenomena, and worrying socio-economic indicators (limited access to basic infrastructure). In this context, the impacts of the power plant mentioned in the Appendix 2 (Table B3) neither worsen nor improve the environmental situation. There are three main points to note: pollution, fauna, and vegetation. Firstly, due to its activity being based on renewable energy, the power plant prevents the generation of 24,000 T of CO<sub>2</sub> per year. The site does not produce noise or bad smells. Local residents do not complain about visual pollution (landscape or reflections). It should, however, be noted that there is dust pollution from the laterite road built by the plant. Regarding the material waste from the plant, boxes, and PV pallets brought during construction of the site were used by the villagers to decorate their houses. Defective panels or those at end-of-life are to be returned to China in coordination with the manufacturer. Secondly, the plant does not seem to have any significant impact on wildlife. Note, however, the possible impact of the light coming from the plant at night. Certain animals live within the site of the plant (guard dogs, snakes, mason wasps under the panels, bird nests in the ventilators, etc.). The power plant also used sheep to remove the grass growing around



the panels, before inviting local residents to remove it. Thirdly, the site is surrounded by wooded areas, following tangible reforestation (not carried out by the plant). Since the land was formerly cultivated farmland, the earthworks did not have any significant impact.

#### **5.5.1.4 Energy impacts**

Table B4 in the Appendix 2 provides a detailed inventory of energy impacts at the local level. Two main points are noted here: production and storage. As the power plant's production is injected into the 63 kV grid which supplies urban and rural areas between Antananarivo and Antsirabe, it has a local impact for people already connected to the grid. However, the presence of the power plant has not had any impact on the electrification of residents living near the facilities. We note that the actual production quantity of the plant (29 GWh since it started operating in June 2018) is slightly below forecasts (34 GWh). Regarding energy storage, as mentioned in Table 5, the power plant generated the intended quantities and the vast majority of people interviewed at the local level indicated that power cuts have decreased since its installation. Unfortunately, the power produced is not stored. Consequently, in the event that the national electricity grid is not working, the electricity produced by the plant is neither used nor stored. See nomenclature table with units in the Appendix 2, Table B8.

Table 5-5 Energy production from the power plant (per month)

Source: Solar Power Plant

| <b>Production in GWh</b> |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| <b>2018</b>              |              |
| July                     | 0,88         |
| August                   | 3,00         |
| September                | 3,10         |
| October                  | 3,20         |
| November                 | 1,90         |
| December                 | 2,66         |
| <b>2019</b>              |              |
| January                  | 2,45         |
| February                 | 2,54         |
| March                    | 2,62         |
| April                    | 2,65         |
| May                      | 2,32         |
| June                     | 1,69         |
| <b>TOTAL 2018-2019</b>   | <b>29,01</b> |

#### 5.5.1.5 Impacts on water and food

Table B5 in the Appendix 2 provides a detailed inventory of the impacts on water and food at the local level. Concerning the availability of water, the plant has no significant impact bearing in mind that the area does not experience water stress. Furthermore, the power plant has not yet assessed the amount of water used for the cleaning carried out between August and October 2018 (no cleaning product used). Note that several respondents made a link between the presence of the plant and the fact that there is less rain, which for many, has the benefit of circumventing inconvenient floods. Regarding the impact on feeding of local residents, the main issue remains the fact that the area used by the plant is a fertile area that could have been used for local agriculture and yet according to the ONE, the region of Vakinankaratra (ONE, 2014) is characterized by poor distribution of cultivable land. Note, however, that in this region, the cultivated part in the cultivable area is 51% which means that the area in which the power station is located is not in deficit of land to cultivate. In addition, the access roads around the plant have not been rebuilt, which can alter the transportation of crops and seeds to farmers.

#### 5.5.1.6 Impacts on governance and land

Table B6 in the Appendix 2 provides a detailed inventory of the impacts on governance and the territory at the local level. With regards to the land, it should be noted that the power plant sits on an area of 55 ha (of which 30 ha are currently used). This land belongs to the region and is being used under a concession granted for 25 years. The presence of the plant has not had an impact on the value of the land around it and there has not been any conflict regarding the ownership of the land (according to the ONE, less than 5% of the land in the region has title deeds (ONE, 2014). Respondents appreciated the fact that the land looks better with the panels

installed. Note, however, that even if access to the plant has been made easy by the new laterite road, the access roads beyond the plant are poorly maintained and do not favor the local rural communities. Few impacts are to be noted as far as governance is concerned. The installation of the power plant was accompanied by payment of a fee to the commune and its presence has helped develop relationships with the concerned Fokontany (villagers have been invited to harvest the grass cover between the solar panels, there has been contact with schools, etc.). Note also that the locals feel that they were not consulted before the installation of the power plant.

#### **5.5.1.7 Impacts on the situation of women**

Table B7 in the Appendix 2 gives a detailed description of the impacts of the plant on the situation of women. Two main points are to be noted: the context and low impact. The women interviewed at the local level (villagers working along the fence of the plant, whose children are in the Fokontany schools, or who are residents nearby) share their feeling of inferiority and their difficulty in working in a structure that is dominated by men. They present their socio-cultural context: there are few educated women available to work in the plant, there are 3–15 children per family, work in the plant requires physical strength, there is a strong patriarchy, jealousy of spouses is possible especially if the work does not meet the etiquette criteria, and there is risk of gaining a bad reputation for doing night work. The women interviewed also explained the difficulties they face in transporting their harvest due to the condition of the access roads around the plant, and poor access to health care (in the event of a full-term pregnancy, for example) with these damaged roads. Finally, the power plant seems to have an imperceptible impact on women in general (work, health, education of children, food security, etc.). It employs two women (unskilled and temporary) out of the 13 current jobs, even though it plans to adopt a policy that is more open to female employment.

#### **5.5.1.8 Conclusion of local aspects**

At the local level, the positive impacts are mainly centered on the opening up effect that the presence of the plant has. This opening up is based on several factors mentioned above: enhanced security due to the night lighting and the presence of local police and guards around the plant, improved roads along the facilities (which promotes exchanges between communities), and an improved telephone network. From an economic and environmental point of view, the impacts are not significant, although the plant has created a dozen jobs and vegetation around the site has generally been preserved.

At the local level, the priority impacts to be improved mainly relate to the lack of support for rural electrification. Although the power plant is an energy source for the electricity grid, it does

not contribute to the extension of electrification at the local level. In addition, women benefit little from the presence of the plant near their homes. Finally, the absence of a dynamic link to the development of income-generating activities does not promote solid social acceptance, especially since the consultations later carried out on construction remain unrepresentative of the residents.

### 5.5.2 Regional impacts

Compared to local impacts, the regional impacts are much less visible. The most important impacts are centered on the economic and energy aspects, the other impacts being imperceptible. In fact, the power plant is located in the Vakinankaratra region, the most industrialized area on the island (Sourisseau et al., 2016) which has significant electricity needs. Compared to other energy sources in the region around Anstirabe (the biggest industrial city in the country), the power plant is more powerful than other renewable energy sources emanating from hydroelectricity or thermal. Its production should therefore limit the use of firewood especially in the textile industries. However, this electrical production should also give this polluting industrial activity (textiles, tobacco, food) tangible environmental impacts. From an economic point of view and in the aforementioned logic of energy support, the power plant indirectly supports job creation and the development of the Region. It also pays an amount of 30 million Ariary per year (8200 USD) for the occupation of the land (27-year lease for 50 hectares). This sum is used for administrative costs at the regional level.

### 5.5.3 National impacts

At the national level, the economic impacts are the most significant. The financial profitability of the plant depends on the price of the electricity it generates. This price is set in Euros due to the legal arrangements between the Malagasy government and the plant. As a result, its profitability will depend on the exchange rate between the Euro and the Ariary. However, when the project was launched, the exchange rate was 3250 Ariary. At the time of the study, it was 4000 Ariary. It turns out that JIRAMA buys the kWh produced by the plant at a price higher than that at which it sells it to consumers. Although JIRAMA does not benefit much from the power plant, it cuts its financial deficit because the cost of producing electricity in its thermal power plants is higher than the price of electricity generated by the PV power plant. The average cost of producing electricity purchased by JIRAMA *"was between 1100 and 1200 Ar/kWh between 2011 and 2015. In comparison, the average selling price of electricity to all JIRAMA customers is around 380 Ar/ kWh"* (SREP, 2018). The sale price of the electricity generated by the power plant to JIRAMA is 12.5 Euro cents, or around 480 Ariary, depending on the

exchange rate between the Euro and the Ariary. Table 6 describes this data. This situation remains mitigated, however, because JIRAMA is engaged in an electricity subsidization strategy on a national scale which goes far beyond its financial capacity. As of June 30, 2019, the World Bank recorded arrears of 1.6 trillion Ariary (Antsa, 2019). Beyond the financial aspects, although the plant does not participate in the development of a PV industry in Madagascar, it does participate in stimulating the electrical networks sector (civil engineering, wiring, etc.). We also note that the development of sites based on renewable energies should lead to a reduction in the volume of hydrocarbons purchased by JIRAMA, bearing in mind that between 2009 and 2014, the amount of hydrocarbons purchased doubled (nearly USD 150 million in 2014) (SREP, 2018).

Although few in number at the national level, the social impacts are positive and significant. The power plant is a source of national pride since it is the first in the Indian Ocean. It thus improves the image of Madagascar while raising awareness on a large scale of the place of renewable energies in the energy landscape. Finally, the plant contributes to strengthening capacities within the multiple collaborations undertaken (JIRAMA, ministries, private operators, donors).

Regarding environmental impacts, although the island's energy needs are constantly increasing, the presence of the plant directly contributes to reducing dependence on fossil fuels. This is a decisive point in the fight against climate change, which represents the main impact of the power plant at the national level regarding environmental impacts. However, note the non-disclosure to the public of the environmental impact study.

The main energy impact of the plant at the national level remains the increase in installed electrical capacity and participation in the island's energy mix. Since it is the first of its kind built on Malagasy soil, the plant is launching the symbol of an aggressive strategy focused on renewable energy. In addition, it was designed according to the capacity of the national grid: "The line is limited by its capacity, so we want to go beyond it. We cannot produce more than Jirama can consume". An extension is planned in the future in order to provide more electricity to Antsirabe and Ambatolampy. This extension would allow an additional 18 MW in PV and 10 MW in storage (using TESLA batteries) in order to regulate the intermittent production during the day and to use the electricity stored after sunset. This strategy could be effective because in terms of production, the best yields from the PV plant are during the months of September and October and generally between 10:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m., bearing in mind that according to JIRAMA, the peak hours for electricity consumption are between 5:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. The peak time for electricity consumption on the island therefore does not correspond

to the peak production time of the plant. In addition to this discrepancy, there are technical repercussions which generate fluctuations on the national electricity grid due to the intermittent production of the power plant.

Regarding the impacts on water and food, no significant impact is identified at the national level. As for the territorial impacts, there is none perceptible enough to be emphasized. Regarding the impacts on governance, it should be noted that the plant is classed as a “presidential project” which gives it a certain legitimacy. However, at the national level, there is centralization of decisions and information regarding the plant, which remains to be improved in order to encourage the strengthening of skills at all levels. Furthermore, it seems unlikely that the presence of the power plant will have a decisive impact on the development of an energy policy adapted to the specifics of PV power plants. The impact on the situation of women at the national level is quite limited. Indeed, the presence of the plant does not contribute to promoting a possible strategy favorable for a gender policy, especially within the development of renewable energies.

Table 5-6 Financial data on the price of electricity

Source : JIRAMA, (Ministry Of Water, 2018; Rahaga, 2018)

|                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sale price of electricity generated by the power plant (kWh) | Euro 12,5 c<br>480 Ariary                                                                                                                                      |
| Electricity tariff in Madagascar (kWh)<br>(Consumer price)   | Euro 11,3 c (2018)<br>370 Ariary – exchange rate 3250<br>Ariary/Euro (2018)<br><br>Euro 9.25 c (2019)<br>370 Ariary – exchange rate 4000<br>Ariary/Euro (2019) |
| kWh price - Thermal power stations<br>(Gasoil, heavy fuel)   | 1 000 Ariary                                                                                                                                                   |

#### 5.5.4 International impacts

Just like the national impacts, the economic impacts stand out at the international level. Indeed, the economic impacts reveal that the presence of the power plant represents a strong symbol of the notoriety of the island at the international level since it is the most powerful plant in the Indian Ocean. This positive image should be emphasized for investors bearing in mind that the country is also ranked 158th out of 180 countries according to the 2019 Corruption Perception Index (Transparency, 2020). The Plant highlights the presence of renewable energies and Madagascar’s capacity to attract private investment in line with its sustainable development and its commitments in the Conference of Parties in 2015 (COP 21). However, it should be remembered that most of the equipment used by the plant is imported (from China) and that the

engineering framework is mainly centered on European collaborations without any particular attachment to the sub-region of the African continent. In the social field, the impacts are mainly centered on the sharing of skills within the parent company and its subsidiaries, especially in the Indian Ocean. In the environmental field, even if the presence of the plant reinforces the idea of an island that seeks to protect its natural capital and biodiversity, the implementation of a circular economy strategy remains far from reality.

#### 5.5.5 Summary of impacts

**In the economic field**, the impacts are significant at all levels. Admittedly, the power plant enables the highlighting of an investment of a private operator in the field of RE (international level), helps to lower the price of electricity and limits the debt burden of JIRAMA (national level), all while funding the area of installations (regional level) and promoting the economic opening up of populations at the local level. However, since most of the equipment used by the plant is imported (international level), it does not contribute to the development of a PV market in Madagascar (national level), and at the regional and local levels, the impacts are limited (lack of income-generating activities for residents).

**In the social field**, the impacts are limited, especially at the local level, and absent at the regional, national, and international levels. The power plant makes it possible to open up the local community and to develop large-scale PV solar energy for local residents, but its social acceptance locally remains limited.

**In the environmental field**, the impacts are visible at all levels. The plant highlights a strategy and symbol of energy transition (international and national levels), while reducing the use of polluting energy sources (regional level) and preserving the local setting. However, the practical application of a circular economy approach (at international and local levels) and the fact that its energy production indirectly supports polluting industries (regional level) must be considered. However, their energy source will pollute less than in the past when they only used thermal electricity.

Like in the environmental and economic sectors, the **impacts in the energy sector** are omnipresent. Of course, the power plant remains a powerful energy system in the Indian Ocean (international level) which boosts the installed capacity on the island (national and regional levels) and limits the frequency of power cuts. However, it remains subject to intermittent energy supply (disruption of the electrical grid, peak electricity consumption does not correspond to the peak production of the plant), bearing in mind that it does not contribute to electrification at the local level.

**Concerning water and food**, the impacts are mainly present at the local and regional levels. Firstly, the power plant's energy production enables the development of a regional industry that pollutes through its liquid discharges. In addition, the plant occupies a fertile agricultural area that can be used for local agriculture.

**In the area of governance and territory**, the impacts are visible at the regional and national levels, not so much at the local and international levels. Few territorial issues are to be raised seeing that the plant pays an annual fee to the region (we cannot verify the use of these funds). From a governance point of view, the plant has a special regard since it is seen as a "*presidential project*", which also encourages a centralization of decisions and information relating to its operations. We also note that the process of consulting the populations at the local level is not unanimous.

**As for women**, they are invisible when it comes to impacts and this is most concerning. This indicates that the plant has not had any positive effects on the social or economic life of women, yet they are at the heart of the island's development axes. Table 7 presents a summary of the different impacts identified at the local, regional, national and international levels. Figure 6 brings together the most significant impacts of the plant.



Table 5-7 Summary of impacts

|                              | Major positive impacts                                                            | Major impacts to be improved                                                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>International impacts</b> |                                                                                   |                                                                                           |
| <b>Economic</b>              | Promoting investment of an international private operator on equity               | Importation of most of the equipment used by the power plant                              |
| <b>Social</b>                | Sharing knowledge between the entities of the international private operator      | Imperceptible impacts                                                                     |
| <b>Environmental</b>         | Reinforces the image of Madagascar as a protected natural space                   | Dynamics of circular economy at the scale of the sub-region to be demonstrated            |
| <b>Energy</b>                | Most powerful power plant in power in the Indian Ocean                            | Imperceptible impacts                                                                     |
| <b>Water and food</b>        | Imperceptible impacts                                                             | Lack of noticeable impacts                                                                |
| <b>Governance and land</b>   | Contributes to giving a positive image in a context of risk/corruption            | Organizations in the sub-region have limited take-up of RE                                |
| <b>Women</b>                 | Imperceptible impacts                                                             | Imperceptible impacts                                                                     |
| <b>National impacts</b>      |                                                                                   |                                                                                           |
| <b>Economic</b>              | Stimulation of reduction in price of electricity supplied by RE                   | Does not participate in the development of the PV industry in Madagascar                  |
| <b>Social</b>                | Capacity building and development of expertise                                    | Imperceptible impacts                                                                     |
| <b>Environmental</b>         | Contributes to reducing dependence on fossil fuels                                | No access to the Environmental Impact Study (not public)                                  |
| <b>Energy</b>                | Increased energy capacity of the island                                           | Electricity consumption peak does not correspond to the power plant's production peak     |
| <b>Water and food</b>        | Imperceptible impacts                                                             | Imperceptible impacts                                                                     |
| <b>Governance and land</b>   | Establishment of the site supported by the State " <i>presidential project</i> ". | Centralization of decisions and information relating to the power plant at national level |
| <b>Women</b>                 | Imperceptible impacts                                                             | No drive for the development of a policy that favors women.                               |
| <b>Regional impacts</b>      |                                                                                   |                                                                                           |
| <b>Economic</b>              | Payment of an annual allowance to the Region                                      | Lack of regional economic exchanges                                                       |
| <b>Social</b>                | Imperceptible impacts                                                             | Imperceptible impacts                                                                     |
| <b>Environmental</b>         | Limiting the use of firewood in industries                                        | Energy support for polluting industries                                                   |
| <b>Energy</b>                | Support for local regional industry                                               | Impact on the electricity network due to intermittent production                          |
| <b>Water and food</b>        | Imperceptible impacts                                                             | Risk of energy support for polluting industries (wastewater discharges)                   |
| <b>Governance and land</b>   | Payment of an annual allowance to the Region                                      | Limited collaboration on the sharing of information about the power plant                 |
| <b>Women</b>                 | Imperceptible impacts                                                             | Imperceptible impacts                                                                     |
| <b>Local impacts</b>         |                                                                                   |                                                                                           |
| <b>Economic</b>              | Well lit road promoting trade and security                                        | No income-generating activities                                                           |
| <b>Social</b>                | Large-scale solar awareness                                                       | Limited social acceptance                                                                 |
| <b>Environmental</b>         | Limited deforestation                                                             | Equipment end of life                                                                     |
| <b>Energy</b>                | Limitation of power cuts                                                          | No contribution to local electrification                                                  |
| <b>Water and food</b>        | No negative impacts on access to water                                            | Fertile area that can be used for local agriculture                                       |
| <b>Governance and land</b>   | Development of relations with the Fokontany                                       | Limited consultation with local populations before installation                           |
| <b>Women</b>                 | 2 out of 13 employees are women                                                   | Women's jobs are temporary and for the unskilled                                          |

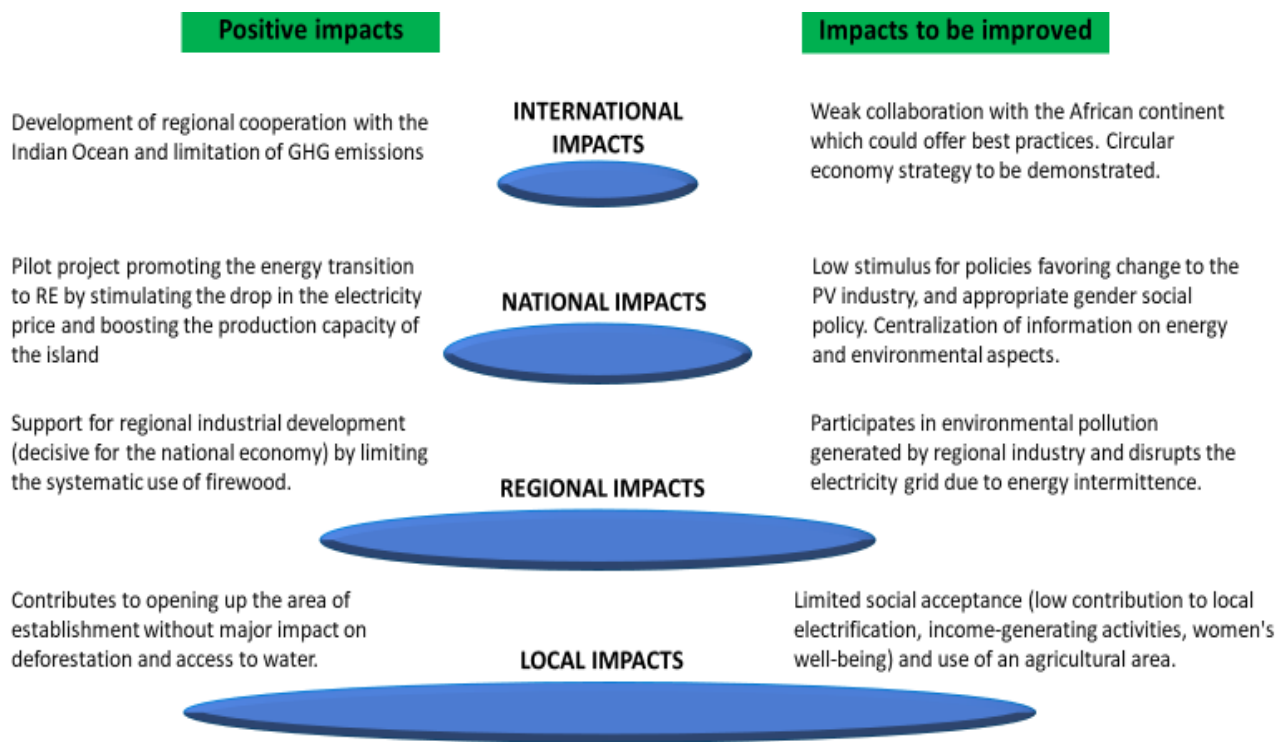


Figure 5.6 Summary of the most significant impacts

## 5.6 Discussion and recommendations

### 5.6.1 Tensions between SDGs and Endogenous Development

Our case study touches on the interdependence between the impacts of PV solar power plants on the basis of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which "*provide a holistic and multidimensional view on development*" (Pradhan, Costa, Rybski, Lucht, & Kropp, 2017), especially for Africa which greatly contributed to their development (De Maio et al., 2019): "what if non-polluting energy sources are more expensive, thus increasing the burden on the poor, for whom they represent a larger proportion of daily expenditure? Which goal will take precedence?"

Several authors have studied the interdependence of the SDGs: "*Countries must interpret the SDGs according to their national circumstances and levels of development, so interaction scores will vary*" (Nilsson, Griggs, & Visbeck, 2016). With regard to SDG 7, "*ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all*", it is considered to reinforce the achievement of other goals (for example, the supply of electricity enables operation of electrical

irrigation systems) or creating conditions for achieving another goal (e.g., promoting education through providing light at night) (Nilsson et al., 2016).

Negative correlations have also been observed “between SDG 7 and 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure), and SDG 15 (Life on land) for 25–40% of the data pairs”; similarly, the “proportion of population with access to electricity, which is an indicator for SDG 7, has increased in some countries by expansion of non-renewable energy sources” (Pradhan et al., 2017). In addition, an increase in consumption can also go against reducing waste and combating climate change (Nilsson et al., 2016), just as the use of renewable energies (SDG 7) can have a negative impact on zero hunger because of the agricultural areas used or the reduction of wooded areas (SDG 15) (Mika & Farkas, 2017).

These observations are confirmed in our case study. Figure 7 gives an overview of the indicators identified for the case study according to the areas of intervention of the SDGs and Table 8 mentions the impact of the plant on the SDGs. As shown in Figure 8, these tensions between SDGs weaken the sustainability of the project by also weakening its potential to generate endogenous development (Millar, 2014). This conflicts with the conviction that renewable energies are a vector for development based on a “*local productive system*” (Del Río & Burguillo, 2008). This article will not stop at the nuances of endogenous development (Tremblay, 1999) briefly explained in Figure 9 but it brings us closer to a literature determined to identify a concept of sustainable development specific to the African continent (Malunga & Holcombe, 2017).

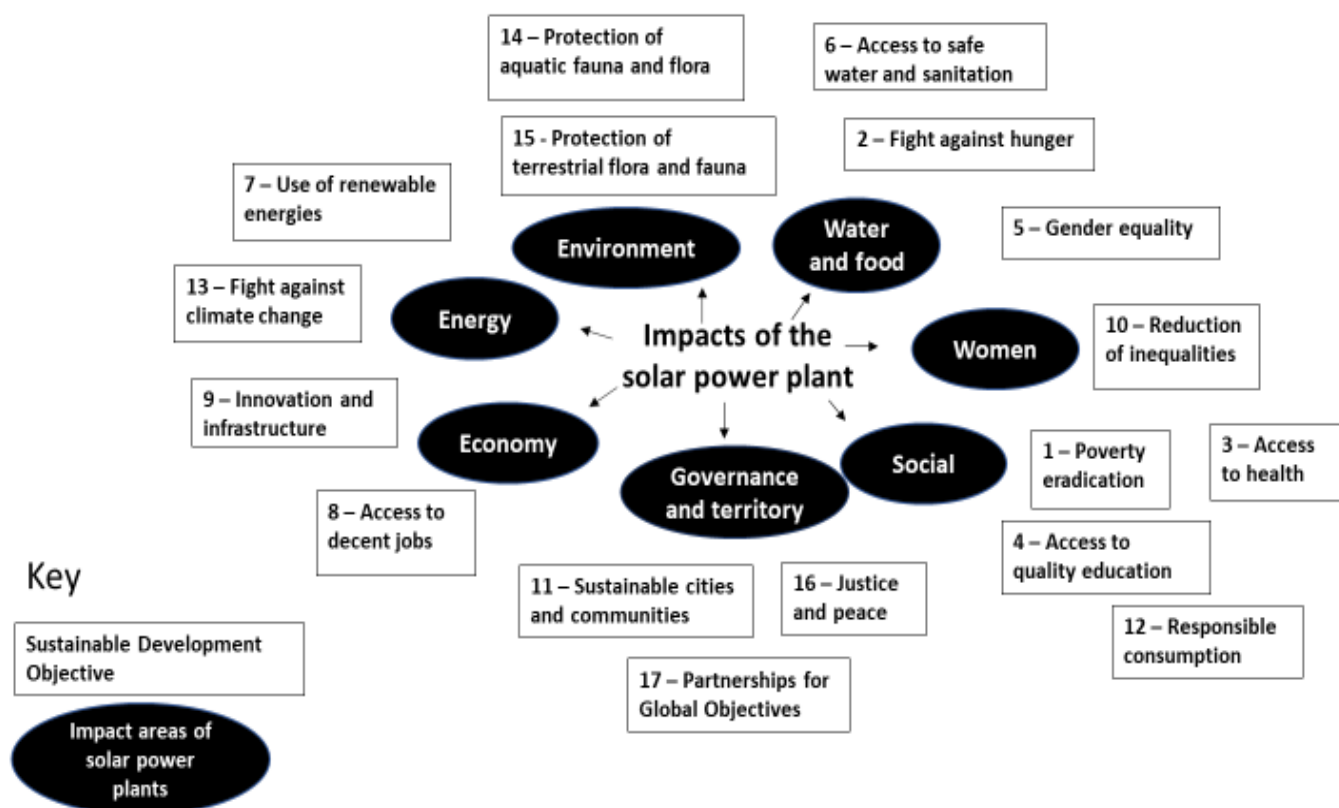


Figure 5.7 Overview of the indicators identified for the case study according to the SDGs' areas of intervention

Table 5-8 Major impacts of the PV Power Plant vis-à-vis the SDGs

|                            | The solar power plant supports or contributes                                                    | The solar power plant supports or does not contribute                      | Reason for impairment or non-contribution                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>International Level</b> | SDG 13- Climate action                                                                           | SDG 9- Industry, innovation and infrastructure                             | Importation of most of the equipment                                                                                                                                    |
|                            | SDG 9- Industry, innovation and infrastructure (promoting the investments of a private operator) |                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                            | SDG 8- Decent work and economic growth                                                           |                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                            | SDG 7- Clean and affordable energy                                                               |                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>National Level</b>      | SDG 11- Sustainable cities and communities                                                       | SDG 9- Industry, innovation and infrastructure                             | Non-encouragement of a PV market, environmental and social impact study results were not made public, centralization of decisions and information relating to the Plant |
|                            | SDG 9- Industry, innovation and infrastructure (building national expertise)                     |                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                            | SDG 8- Decent work and economic growth                                                           |                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                            | SDG 7- Clean and affordable energy                                                               |                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Regional Level</b>      | SDG 11- Sustainable cities and communities                                                       | SDG 7- Affordable and clean energy                                         | The production of the plant does not correspond to peak consumption, repercussions of intermittent production on the electricity grid                                   |
|                            | SDG 9- Industry, innovation and infrastructure                                                   | SDG 6- Clean water and sanitation                                          | Development of polluting industries using energy generated by the power plant                                                                                           |
|                            | SDG 8- Decent work and economic growth                                                           |                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                            | SDG 7- Clean and affordable energy                                                               |                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Local Level</b>         | SDG 16- Peace, justice and strong institutions (fees paid to the commune)                        | SDG 15- to be confirmed                                                    | Impact of night light on biodiversity                                                                                                                                   |
|                            | SDG 15- Life on land (trees preserved)                                                           | SDG 10- Reducing inequalities                                              | Inequalities between households with electricity and those without                                                                                                      |
|                            | SDG 11- Sustainable cities and communities                                                       | SDG 8- Decent work and economic growth                                     | No impact on income-generating activities                                                                                                                               |
|                            | SDG 8- Decent work and economic growth (job creation)                                            | SDG 7- Affordable and clean energy                                         | Not available for local residents                                                                                                                                       |
|                            | SDG 9- Industry, innovation and infrastructure                                                   | SDG 6- Clean water and sanitation (impact to be confirmed)                 |                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                            | SDG 7- Clean and affordable energy                                                               | SDG 5- Gender equality                                                     | Women's well-being affected or not support                                                                                                                              |
|                            | SDG 3- Good health and well-being for people (night light and security)                          | SDGs 1/2/3- no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being for people | Fertile area that could be used for cultivation, roads in poor condition, limited employment                                                                            |

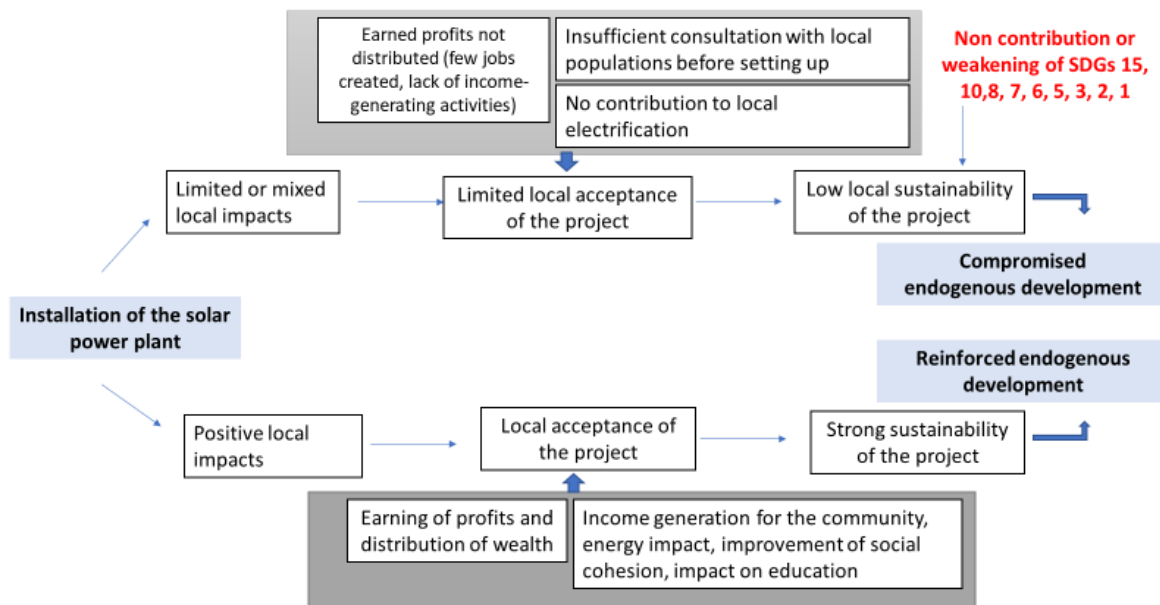


Figure 5-8 Analysis of the theory of endogenous development applied to this case study

Source : (Del Río & Burguillo, 2008)

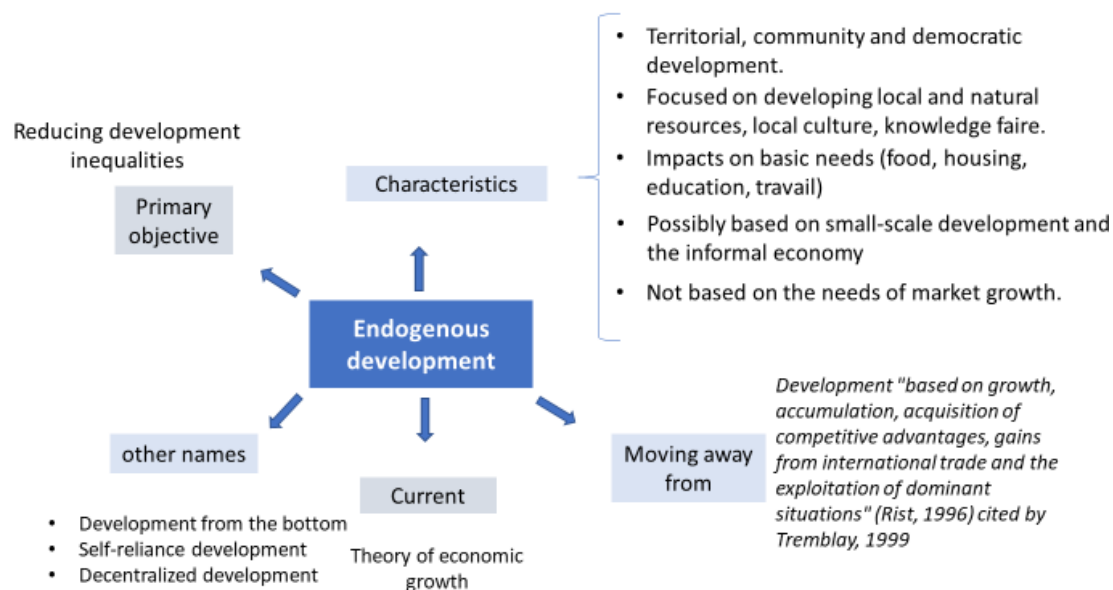


Figure 5.9 Brief overview of the theory of endogenous development

Source : (Harris, 2003)

### 5.6.2 Recommendations

These recommendations attempt to make an "integrated" link between policy, investment, and energy access since they concern the main players and areas affected by the presence of the solar power plant. This is a first step towards stimulating the sustainability of the Plant by taking into account the challenges posed by the weakening of the SDGs. All levels are concerned (local, national, and international) bearing in mind that carrying out a strategic environmental

assessment seems to be a priority. These recommendations take into account the wishes of the stakeholders interviewed, although the electrification of the plant's location area remains a recurring request from local communities.

From a practical point of view, several recommendations described in Table 9 are to be formulated to improve the sustainability of the plant.

From a theoretical point of view, we believe that the evaluation of the sustainability of solar power plants in a context of energy and socioeconomic poverty should follow an approach that: (i) envisages a methodology (preferably qualitative) capable of taking into account local conditions as close as possible to the communities in which they are installed; (ii) identifies dissociated indicators, taking into account the context of installation, which is at the heart of the concerns of stakeholders; and (iii) analyzes the possible interactions and negative correlations between the impact areas like in the priorities set by the SDGs while highlighting the key areas linked to land management and the well-being of women in determining an approach to fight against poverty (Pissourios, 2013).

The methodology presented in this work can easily be translated to other developing countries. As mentioned in paragraph 2, identical research was carried out in five other countries of the African continent with similar results, which is in the process of being published. In all cases, tensions between SDGs appear, which may call into question the endogenous development based on large scale solar PV power plants.

Table 5-9 Summary of practical recommendations

|                            | <b>Recommendations</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>Implementation of recommendations</b> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>Overall approach</b>    | Strategic environmental assessment integrating locally appropriate energy coverage                                                                                                                                                                   | Government                               |
| <b>Local level</b>         | Implementation of a strategic social plan<br>Improvement of access roads<br>Monitoring water consumption<br>Use of IDA (International Dark Sky Reserve) standard*                                                                                    | Power plant                              |
| <b>National level</b>      | Gender policy adapted to on-grid RE investments<br>Rural electrification policy linked to on grid RE installations<br>Provision of environmental and energy data<br>Creation of a meteorological data network<br>Implementation of the IDA standard* | Government                               |
| <b>International level</b> | Monitoring of RE policies used on the African continent, especially regarding local development (Eberhard & Naude, 2017; Wlokas, Westoby, & Soal, 2017)<br>Anticipation of a circular economy strategy                                               | Government                               |

\* in order to alleviate power plant night light's impact on the biodiversity (see Table 5.7, local impacts)

## 5.7 Conclusion

In a context of energy transition towards renewable energies, this case study allows us to verify the extent to which the presence of the photovoltaic solar power plant represents a vector for sustainable development in strategy for energy security and poverty reduction. We found that compared to the regional, national, and international levels, the most significant impacts (in terms of frequency and magnitude) are found at the local level.

Basing on the problem statement of our study, the lessons learned are as follows: (i) the plant can only be a vector for sustainable development with the collaboration of stakeholders, which includes the communities living near the facility; (ii) social acceptance of the plant cannot be considered without taking into account the electrification needs at the local level, especially in a poor rural area; (iii) although the power plant is an energy system in its own right, its optimization depends on factors outside of its control (cloud cover, operation, and quality of the electrical grid); (iv) although the power plant is based on renewable energy, the use of the electricity it produces does not exclude the generation of polluting activities; and (v) by downplaying the regional level of its impacts and the improvement of the situation of women at the local level, the plant loses the opportunity to strengthen its sustainability. This article proposes an adapted theoretical model for the evaluation of the sustainability of a PV solar plant. It identifies possible conflicts that may arise between the different the SDGs. These findings contradict the theory of endogenous development which considers renewable energies as a systematic vector for local development.

The results obtained in the framework of our research should encourage prudent policy decisions by way of the development of renewable energies. Indeed, the fight against climate change is a priority, and this fight requires a drastic reduction in our carbon emissions. However, although based on natural elements such as the sun, the wind or the tide, these green energies require fully-fledged technological systems whose complexity of impacts cannot be underestimated.

## 5.8 Acknowledgements

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## **CHAPITRE 6 ARTICLE 3 « THE THREE PARADOXES OF THE ENERGY TRANSITION – ASSESSING SUSTAINABILITY OF LARGE-SCALE SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC THROUGH MULTI-LEVEL AND MULTI-SCALAR PERSPECTIVE IN RWANDA »**

### **6.1 Présentation de l'article**

Notre article intitulé « *The three paradoxes of the energy transition - Assessing sustainability of large-scale solar photovoltaic through multi-level and multi-scalar perspective in Rwanda* » a été publié dans la revue « *Journal of Cleaner Production* » en Décembre 2020. Les auteurs sont les suivants : Carole Brunet, Oumarou Savadogo, Pierre Baptiste, Michel A. Bouchard (auteurs émanant de Polytechnique Montréal, Canada), Céline Cholez (Grenoble-INP, PACTE, MSH-ALPES, France), Corinne Gendron, Nicolas Merveille (auteurs émanant de l'UQAM, Montréal, Canada).

Cet article représente une étude de cas basée sur une Centrale solaire PV située au Rwanda. Notre enquête s'est déroulée au mois de Mars 2018.

### **6.2 Résumé de l'article**

Among renewable energies, photovoltaic solar energy has a prominent place with a 25% increase in installed capacity worldwide in 2018, including the development of grid-connected photovoltaic solar power plants. These new technological tools promise to supply populations with clean energy and to fight climate change by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, in perspective with sustainable development. Basing on a qualitative case study located in Rwanda, this article draws from the impacts of a photovoltaic solar power plant by concretely verifying to what extent its impact (evaluated in seven categories on four territorial levels) actually participates in this sustainability strategy. The article engages in an analytical discussion on the place of the solar power plant in a socio-technical Multi-Level Perspective, enriched with a Multi-Scalar approach. The study reveals three major paradoxes: (i) at the international level, the promotion of the energy transition to renewable energies (symbolized by the power plant) does not lead to systematic local electrification; (ii) although the operation of the power plant generates carbon credits from the Credit Carbon Mechanism, it does not necessarily ensure the implementation of local socio-economic development and yet this development is in principle linked to the allocation of the said credits; and (iii) due to its indirect impact on the electricity tariff, the

power plant seems to limit the State's actions with regards to the fight against poverty, which seems contradictory to the impetus aroused by the new renewable energy economy. Appropriate recommendations have been proposed.

### 6.3 Introduction

In terms of installed capacity, the share of solar in the generation of electricity on the African continent increased from 127 MW in 2009 to 6 GW in 2018 (Statista, 2020). This dynamic has especially been stimulated by the drop in technological costs of solar energy (85% since 2010) (BloombergNEF, 2019) and by the availability of international funding earmarked for "clean" technologies (C. S. Watson, L., 2019). The basic assumption of this dynamic is that installing solar technologies will make it possible to supply "green" electricity, thus limiting the emission of GHGs. Consequently, the creation of solar power stations is supposed to fully contribute to mitigating climate change from the perspective of sustainable development as per SDG 7 (UN, 2018). This case study wishes to contribute to this issue by concretely verifying whether the impacts of a photovoltaic (PV) solar power plant actually contribute to this sustainability objective and what lessons can be drawn from it.

At present, the literature about on-grid solar power plants in Africa is poorly developed. It especially evokes the issue of their social acceptance (Baurzhan & Jenkins, 2016b), their integration into the transmission system (Cabrera-Tobar et al., 2016) and the hope that job creation (Hanger et al., 2016) raises around several issues mentioned in Figure 1 (Brunet et al., 2018). In the face of a review of the still-limited scientific literature, gray literature is more abundant, coming from international donors (World Bank, 2019k) and RE data-sharing organizations (REN21, 2019). Regarding the precise impacts of on-grid PV solar power plants, the gray literature focuses on various standards linked to international donors' funding procedures, notably those of IFC and AfDB (IFDD, 2019).

Our case study is situated in Rwanda. After the 1994 genocide, Rwanda has been gradually rebuilt and embarked on a process of political stabilization and consistent socio-economic reform. Its growth rate is around 8% as of 2019 (IMF, 2019), the highest in Africa in the context of poverty reduction (55% of the population lives on less than USD 1.90 per day). In this context, its natural resource potential represents an opportunity, its profile being similar to its landlocked neighbours in East Africa, centred on hydroelectricity and solar energy (Rutibabara & Mutabaruka, 2018). This energy potential is all the more important to exploit as its electrification rate remains particularly low, around 30% (Populationdata.net, 2018). Rwanda

has, therefore, recently embarked on an energy strategy promoting renewable energies, especially solar energy.

This article is based on the study of the impacts of the Rwamagana solar power plant, an on-grid photovoltaic power plant providing two thirds of the solar installed generation capacity of the Rwanda grid in 2019 (USAID, 2020).

The main objective of this paper is to analyze the sustainability of the solar power plant by analyzing its impacts. The study attempts to answer the following overarching question: to what extent does the presence of a PV power plant in a rural area represent a vector for sustainable development, notably for contributing to energy security and achieving poverty reduction?

In order to answer this main question, we have elected to adopt an empirical, field-based approach in identifying the impacts of the solar plant using seven sustainability indicators at four different geographical scales. From a theoretical point of view, two complementary theoretical fields were used as analytical frameworks; namely, the multi-level perspective (MLP), defined as an approach taking into account a multi-dimensional transition framework (F. W. Geels, 2018b) and the Multi-Scalar Approach (MSA), defined as an approach taking into account a multi-spatial transition framework (Bohnsack, 2018). After presenting the theoretical framework of the MLP in section 2, our discussion in section 6 will develop the need to use an MSA, in addition to the MLP. It is through this analytical discussion that the three paradoxes of the energy transition are emerging from our case study.

The novelty of the present research is based on two key points. First, it fills the gap of the current literature dedicated to renewable energies that didn't yet address the major issue of the effective sustainability of the grid-connected PV power plant in Africa. In addition, the research is innovative in the use of a qualitative approach and the application of social science tools to a technological issue.

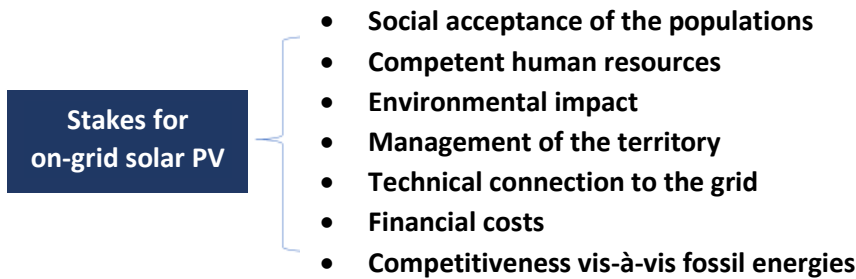


Figure 6-1 Issues regarding on-grid photovoltaic installations

Source (Brunet et al., 2018)

## 6.4 Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework of this case study is close to recent literature, aware of the “need for greater attention to the neglected socio-cultural and political dimensions of sustainable energy access,” within the framework of a “social practice-based approach” (Ockwell, Byrne, Hansen, Haselip, & Nygaard, 2018). For Simmet (2018), two visions currently coexist: “an internationalist discourse in which technologies like solar panels, supported by foreign aid are expected to transform society; and a locally embedded approach in which social conditions determine desirable futures, assisted by technology” (Simmet, 2018). From a theoretical point of view, these visions take us to the heart of socio-technical transitions and, more precisely, into the wave of the socio-technical Multi-Level Perspective (MLP) (F. W. Geels, 2018a, 2018b) defined as “a framework for understanding sustainability transitions that provides an overall view of the multi-dimensional complexity of changes in socio-technical systems” (F. W. Geels, 2010).

Originating in the Dutch Twente School, the MLP has its source in the evolutionary theory of economic change and scientific and technological studies (Lenfle, 2017). The MLP theory forges a link between institutional theory, evolutionary economics and sociology of technology (Verbong & Geels, 2010) and is described as a “hybrid theoretical framework bridging science and technology studies and evolutionary economics drawing extensively on institutional analysis as a middle-ground spanning these traditions” (Coenen et al., 2012). The MLP makes it possible to conceptualize the sustainability transitions in explaining it by the result of multidimensional interactions between three levels: the niche from where the innovations are born; the regime, characterized by a dominant, stable and locked system; and the landscape, which represents a contextual framework crossed by external events.

The evolution of socio-technical systems is explained by a dynamic of change (Verbong & Geels, 2010) between the three levels, the regime being destabilized by the pressure from the landscape, which creates opportunities for niche networks ready to extend their learning or improvement processes based on their interests. The transition ultimately represents only a change *"from a sociotechnical regime to another"* (Verbong & Geels, 2010). The MLP thus makes it possible to understand the foundations of these evolutionary processes by dissociating their conditions, their causes, but also their successes and their failures (Ismaeel, 2019).

As mentioned by Ismaeel in 2019, "MLP departs from the old dichotomy in social sciences between structure and agency; no one of them is given primacy, instead, both interact dynamically to create social reality" (Ismaeel, 2019). In the energy sector, this social reality is particularly marked by the importance of the infrastructures of the electric system which, by definition, is stable and locked like the *"regime"* within the MLP. Also, transitions in this area are slow and difficult, and the MLP framework allows us to understand its evolution (Wainstein & Bumpus, 2016).

This opportunity is seized within the framework of our study, centred on the impact of a solar power plant within the energy landscape of a low-income country. The other opportunity we have is to introduce a physical dissociation between the three levels of the MLP theory (niche, regime, landscape) towards the three classic levels of socio-economic evolutions (micro, meso, macro), which are change drivers stimulated by innovation (Jørgensen, 2012). This "niche-micro level," "regime-meso level," "landscape-macro level" fragmentation allows us to understand how the dynamics of change can impose themselves on different corpora (institutional, structural, political, etc.) in a top-down manner (from the landscape-macro level) or bottom-up manner (from the niche-micro level) (A. Smith, 2007).

In the field of RE, as early as 2007, Smith et al. drew a parallel between the pressure exerted by the niche of sustainable technologies on the regime structured around fossil fuels or wood in developing countries (A. Smith, 2007). Still, in the context of low-income countries, Rolffs et al. (2015) uses MLP to analyze the sustainability of energy access by the Pay-As-You-Go financial system (Paula Rolffs et al., 2015) by mentioning two significant points: (i) the need for *"extending analysis beyond the traditional T and F (technology and finance/engineering and economics) focus of the existing literature to also attend to theories of social change;"* and (ii) the potential of the socio-technical transitions theory *"to contribute both to research in low-income country contexts and to the specific problem of sustainable energy access"* by considering sociocultural practices.

Along these lines, recent case studies were carried out in 2018 and 2019, using MLP for the development of biogas (Bößner et al., 2019) and geothermal energy (Wisaksono, Murphy, Sharp, & Younger, 2018) in Indonesia. In the African context, the MLP was used to analyze the energy transition in Nigeria (Osunmuyiwa, Biermann, & Kalfagianni, 2018) and in Rwanda (Rodríguez-Manotas, Bhamidipati, & Haselip, 2018) concerning the solar power plant, which is the subject of this study. Figure 2 presents an overview of the MLP, including the strong points and weak points mentioned in the literature.

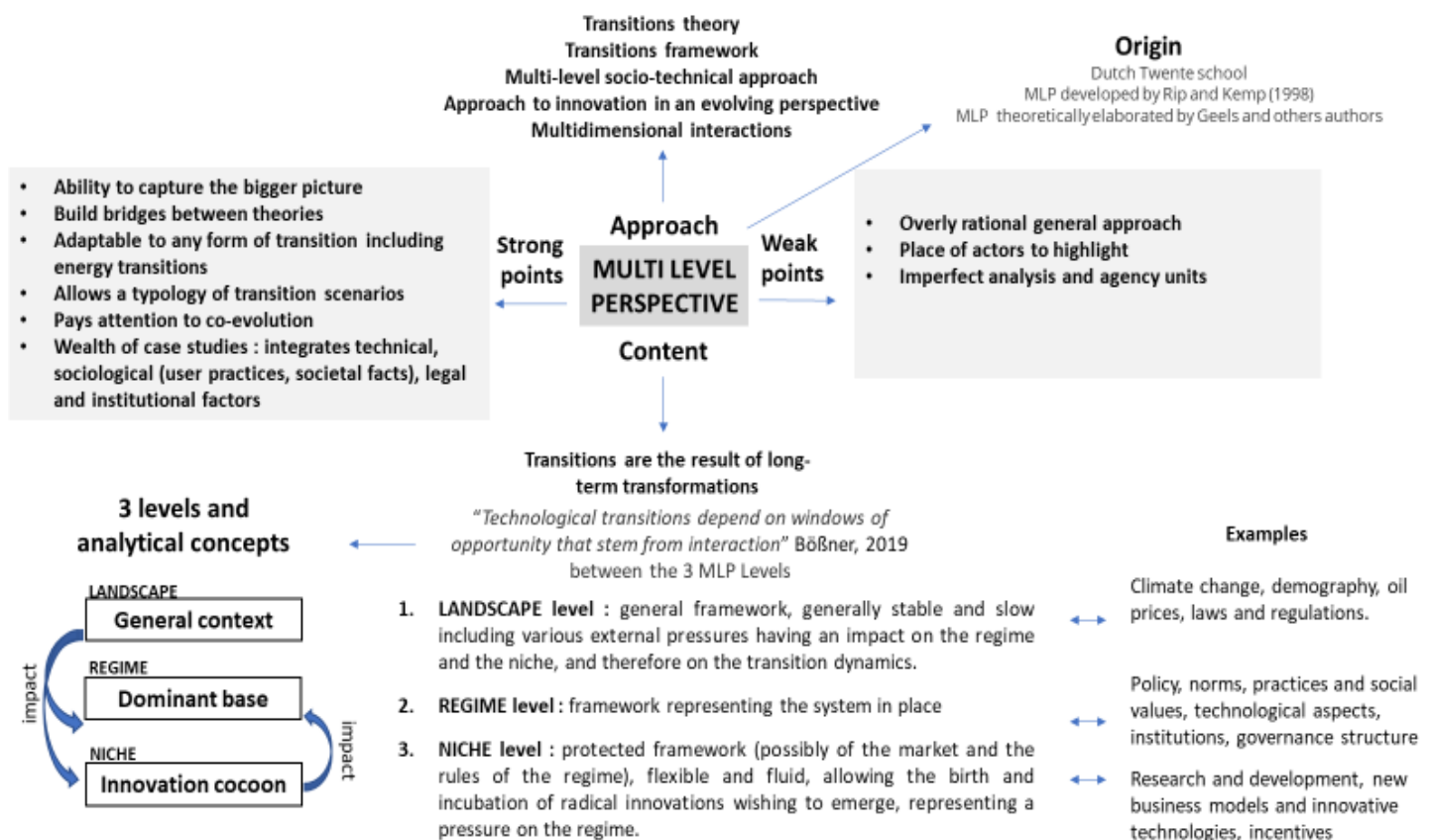


Figure 6-2 Multi level Perspective overview

Sources: (Berkhout, Smith, & Stirling, 2004; Bößner et al., 2019; F. W. Geels, 2011; Lenfle, 2017; Osunmuyiwa et al., 2018; Smink, Hekkert, & Negro, 2015; Verbong & Geels, 2010; Whitmarsh, 2012) and the authors

## 6.5 Methodology

The present research is part of a larger study which, as a whole, includes case studies (Robert K Yin, 2011) of PV solar power plants located in six different countries in Africa. The case study in Rwanda took place in March 2018; the main macroeconomic characteristics of this

country are shown in Table 1. The PV power plants represent a unit of analysis according to a conceptual starting point presented in Figure 3. Our approach was not to analyze the impacts of electricity but rather to focus on the impact analysis of how to produce this good, based on a qualitative method (Eisenhardt, 1989).

A qualitative approach was adopted in order to faithfully and closely map a tangible reality as felt on the ground by various stakeholders. The face-to-face survey process also made it possible to grasp the cultural dimension of the impacts, particularly at the local level. This dimension is often underestimated in favour of a quantitative approach, while it induces hidden costs for investors more inclined to value a "*bankable*" approach (Cornieti & Taobane, 2019). In addition, the multiplicity of the perception of impacts by the respondents allows triangulation of opinions and, therefore, a rich and solid evaluation for research (Langley & Abdallah, 2011). As the research involved direct interactions with human beings, it was endorsed by the Ethics Committee of our university (Research Ethics Committee 1819-44), which validated the aspects relating to the identification and the agreement of the participants, the process interviews, the anonymity of the data, the content of the questionnaire, the interview guide, and the sampling of respondents. As a result of these requirements, 39 respondents were randomly chosen once they met the research criteria. Their profiles are detailed in Table 2.

Various stakeholders were interviewed: villagers located near the plant (farmers, craftsmen, traders, etc.), workers involved in its maintenance (private sector, temporary or permanent guards and security officers, cutting of grass cover, cleaning of the panels and premises, maintenance of electrical installations), management staff of the Central present on the site, representatives of administrative authorities (public service within the municipality, district and Kigali, in the following areas: health services, water management, energy, rural and non-rural electrification), and representatives of development partners (bilateral and multilateral cooperation).

The questionnaire used for these stakeholders (and identically used for the six case studies conducted in six other African countries) consists of 73 questions organized mainly around seven impact categories defined in the literature on the sustainability criteria of renewable energies (Bhattacharyya, 2012; Feron, 2016). The seven categories are economic, social, environmental, energy, impact on governance and territory, water and food, and the situation of women. In addition, the interviews were conducted on four scales of impact: local, regional, national, and international. These different aspects are illustrated in Figures 4 and 5.

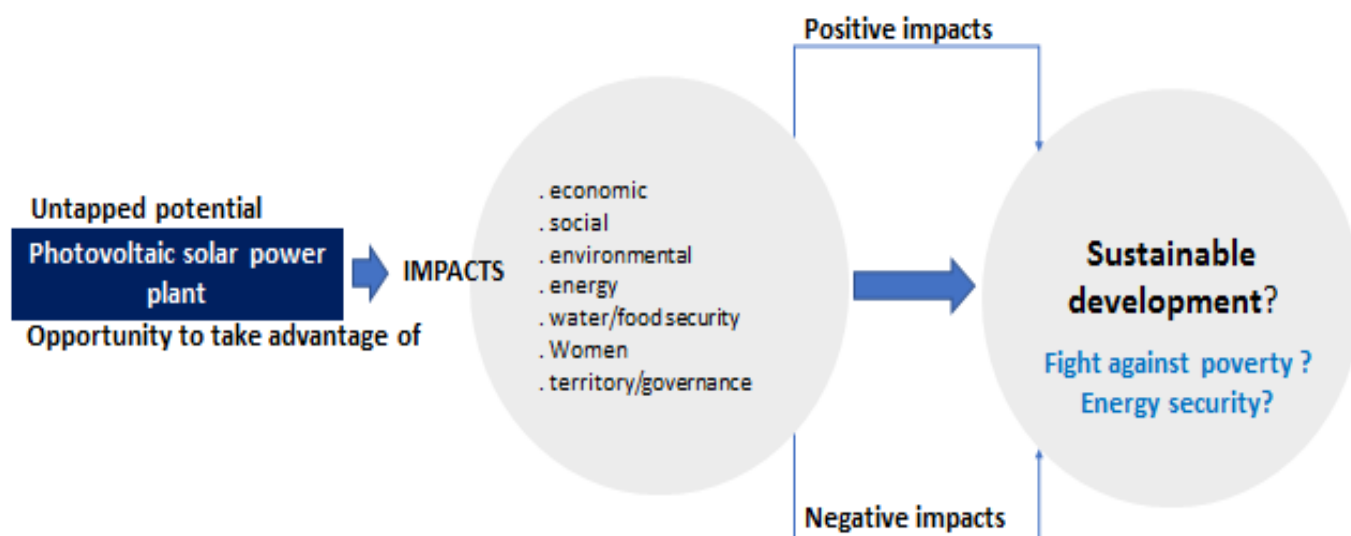
The questionnaire includes introductory questions (for example, "*When did you visit the Plant?*"), relating to the impact hierarchy (e.g. question 1 "*Since the plant was installed, what do you think has changed the most?*"), to the impact assessment (example: question 67 "*If this plant was perfect, what would it bring you? To your village?*"; question 70 "*If a power plant like yours were going to move to another community, what advice would you give to make it go well?*").

Empirical data collection was based on primary sources (semi-directed interviews, focus groups) and secondary data (direct observations, statistics, and documentary review). The interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim. This structure, typical of qualitative methods, has allowed triangulation of research resources. As far as data processing is concerned, it was done primarily by coding through a "*highly structured framework*" (Sovacool et al., 2018). Consequently, the impacts were grouped and categorized by themes (seven categories), by impact levels (four scales), and according to their quality (positive and negative impacts) through appropriate tables.

Data analysis (M.B. Miles & A.M. Huberman, 2003) followed a two-step strategy: (a) understanding each level of analysis (local, regional, national, international) by establishing correlation tables; and (b) comparison of results between levels of analysis to reveal similarities and differences, drawing conclusions by identifying relationships between data, and verification through studies/reports from secondary data. This approach has helped to build reliability and validity of the research.

As our methodology presents, the multidisciplinary approach of our research is based on a sustainable development design carried out on the analysis of the impacts generated by the power plant by category of impact and by geographical level. This design was created to be in coherence with the theoretical dimension of the study since our objective is to analyze the nature of the energy transition in Rwanda using the classic MLP approach while valuing a spatial approach. This spatial analysis of sustainability transition is based on the use of the Multi-Scalar approach, which is inspired by the methodology of the environmental impact study generally focused on micro/meso/macro effects (Joao, 2002). Our study appropriated this dimension by studying the impacts of the Solar Power Plant in a funnel approach on the four geographical scales mentioned above (local/micro, regional/meso, national and international/macro-level).





3

Figure 6-3 Conceptual Diagram

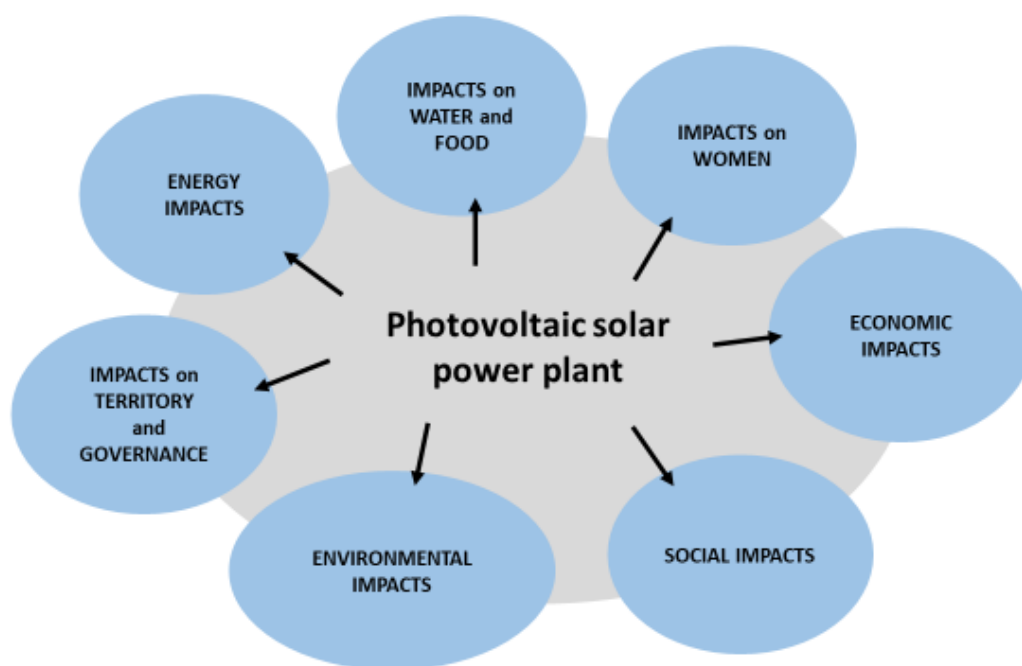


Figure 6-4 Category of impacts

Sources (Bhattacharyya, 2012; Feron, 2016; Iliskog, 2008; Yadoo & Cruickshank, 2012)

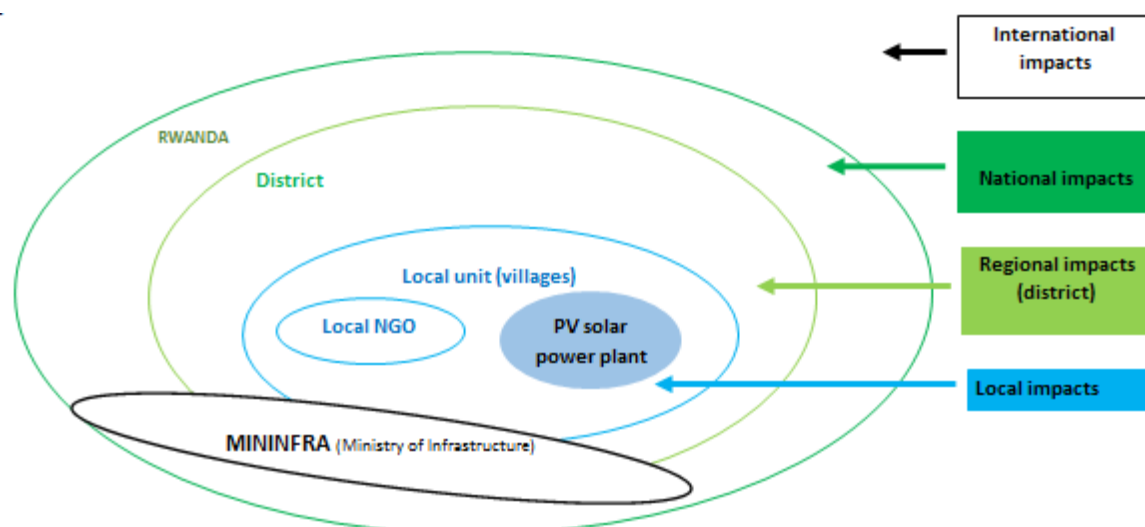


Figure 6-5 Diagram of impact levels and main players

Table 6-1 Main characteristics of Rwanda

Source (GetInvest, 2017; IDA, 2017; Index Mundi, 2017b; Populationdata.net, 2018; World Bank, 2019a, 2019f, 2019k)

| <b>Rwanda</b>                                            |                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Territory</b>                                         | 26 338 km <sup>2</sup>             |
| <b>Population</b>                                        | 12 million inhabitants (2018)      |
| Population growth / year                                 | 71 % in rural areas                |
| Density                                                  | 2.37 % (2017)                      |
|                                                          | 459.02 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> |
| <b>GDP</b>                                               | 9.5 Billion USD (2018)             |
| <b>GDP per capita</b>                                    | 773 USD (2018)                     |
| <b>GDP growth</b>                                        | 8.70 % (2018)                      |
| <b>Carbon emissions</b>                                  | 0.1 (2014)                         |
| Metric tons per capita                                   | 0.076 (2014)                       |
| <b>Poverty rate</b>                                      | 55.5 % (2015)                      |
| HDI                                                      | 0.524 (196th out of 188) (2017)    |
| <b>Electrification rate</b>                              | 29.4% (2016)                       |
| <b>Average annual electricity consumption per capita</b> | 54 kWh (2017)                      |

Table 6-2 Profile of people interviewed

| <b>Gender</b> | <b>Number of participants</b> | <b>%</b> |
|---------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| <b>Male</b>   | 21                            | 54       |
| <b>Female</b> | 18                            | 46       |
| <b>Total</b>  | 39                            |          |

| <b>Age</b>               | <b>Number of participants</b> | <b>%</b> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| <b>Below 25</b>          | 11                            | 28       |
| <b>Between 26 and 45</b> | 20                            | 51       |
| <b>46 and above</b>      | 8                             | 21       |
| <b>Total</b>             | 39                            |          |

| <b>Level of education</b>             | <b>Number of participants</b> | <b>%</b> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| <b>Uneducated or elementary level</b> | 23                            | 59       |
| <b>High school level</b>              | 8                             | 21       |
| <b>University level</b>               | 8                             | 21       |
| <b>Total</b>                          | 39                            |          |

## 6.6 Background

### 6.6.1 Energy profile of Rwanda

In most East African countries, more than 90% of the population remains dependent on biomass (UN, 2014a), considering that agriculture remains at the heart of the socio-economic profile of these countries. Rwanda still follows this trend. Agriculture occupied more than 70% of the workforce in 2016 (AfDB, 2016b), and biomass (firewood, charcoal, crop residues, used mainly for cooking food) remains the country's main energy source with 85% of its energy balance (Ministry of Infrastructure, 2015). Since the poverty rate (AfDB, 2016b) is two times higher in rural areas (43% in 2013-14) than in urban areas (15% in 2013-14), rural electrification is a priority within the framework of the Rural Electrification Strategy (2016) (Ministry of Infrastructure, 2016) and around 80% of the rural population does not have access to electricity.

As far as electricity production is concerned (IDA, 2017; Swedish Trade and Invest Council, 2016), renewable energy remains dominant (Table 3), with the share of hydroelectricity whose production has slightly decreased (53% in 2014, 45% in 2017). Thermal power plants come in second position with oil and peat, also decreasing (43% in 2014, 34% in 2017). Methane (3% in 2014, 14% in 2017) is playing an increasingly important role, as is solar energy (0.2% in

2014, 4% in 2017). Rwanda also imports 3% of its electricity from East Africa. Total electricity production (Ministry of Infrastructure, 2017) is 704 GWh, with a progressive rise from 76 MW in 2010 to 208 MW in 2017. Electricity consumption is dominated by households (mainly for lighting) and the industrial sector (cement, mines, and textiles), representing 51% and 42% of the consumption, respectively, in 2012. The slight increase in consumption is explained by the currently limited rate of access to electricity (Ministry of Infrastructure, 2017). As is the case in most SSA countries, *"many households cannot afford connection fees and electricity prices, which limits the expansion of network access"* (World Bank, AFREA, & ESMAP, 2016).

Since the government's objective is to achieve 100% access to electricity by 2020, numerous investments have been made to extend the network and reach a 230% increase between 2010 and 2017. Access to electricity is directly linked to its price. Nevertheless, the average cost (IDA, 2017) of connection to the electricity grid fell from USD 1,000 in 2010 to USD 490 in 2017 (USD 560 according to other sources) (Development Bank of Rwanda, 2017). However, the government has introduced a subsidy to allow potential customers who are at the bottom of the social pyramid in terms of income to get connected at the cost of around USD 67 for those who can spread out their payment. Note also that the topography of the country (the country of a thousand hills) represents a significant challenge to overcome in ensuring coverage of the territory by a centralized electrical network at an affordable cost for all in the country's current economic context. The electricity network is therefore forced to adapt to geographic conditions, hence impacting its expansion cost (Uwibambe, 2017). Electrical losses (technical and non-technical) on the grid amounted on average to 24.5% in 2013 (GetInvest, 2017) with hidden costs (underpricing, loss of transport and distribution, losses in bill collection, overstaffing) as well as the problem of the sector's financial deficit according to the World Bank (World Bank et al., 2016). With a rate of around USD 0.30 per kWh in 2016, Rwanda is characterized as having a high cost of electricity (Development Bank of Rwanda, 2017). This rate is higher than the average observed in SSA (USD 0.21 per kWh). In January 2017 (IDA, 2017), the tariff for households with monthly consumption of up to 15 kWh was reduced by 51%. According to the World Bank, the cost of electricity remains high because of the cost generated by production capacities put in place without effective competition. Although subsidized, the price of electricity remains higher compared to neighbouring countries (IDA, 2017) and is unaffordable for households and industries (Kojima et al., 2016).

Like the majority of African countries, the problem of access to electricity in Rwanda revolves around how its energy deficit can be bridged, considering the current funding needs. The

viability of the electricity sector depends on parameters that are difficult to reconcile: covering the production costs of the sector, offering affordable services to low-income households (World Bank et al., 2016) and supporting its industrial development using a sustainable environmental approach, as illustrated in Figure 6. According to the World Bank (2017), this problem is closely linked to the country's economic balance: “Rwanda has implemented successive phases of reforms to create an electricity sector that is capable of fulfilling its mandate and since 2013, remarkable improvements have been made in the sector (...) despite these achievements, electricity remains a constraint for the development of Rwanda due to the high and increasing cost of the service, which limits accessibility for the government and consumers” (IDA, 2017).

Energy governance is administered by the Ministry of Infrastructure with two main areas of energy management: (i) Rwanda Energy Group, which produces up to 90% of the electricity (The Gold Standard, 2016); and (ii) Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority, which regulates the sector, including the licenses granted to PPIs resulting from deregulation of the energy market with submission to the FIT.

Table 6-3 Installed generation capacity on the National Grid (2019)

Source: (Rwanda Energy Group, 2020)

|                                                |        |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Renewable Energy                               | 122 MW |
| Renewable Share % of the total generation      | 53%    |
| Non-Renewable Energy                           | 102 MW |
| Non-Renewable Energy % of the total generation | 45 %   |
| Imports                                        | 2 MW   |
| Total                                          | 226    |

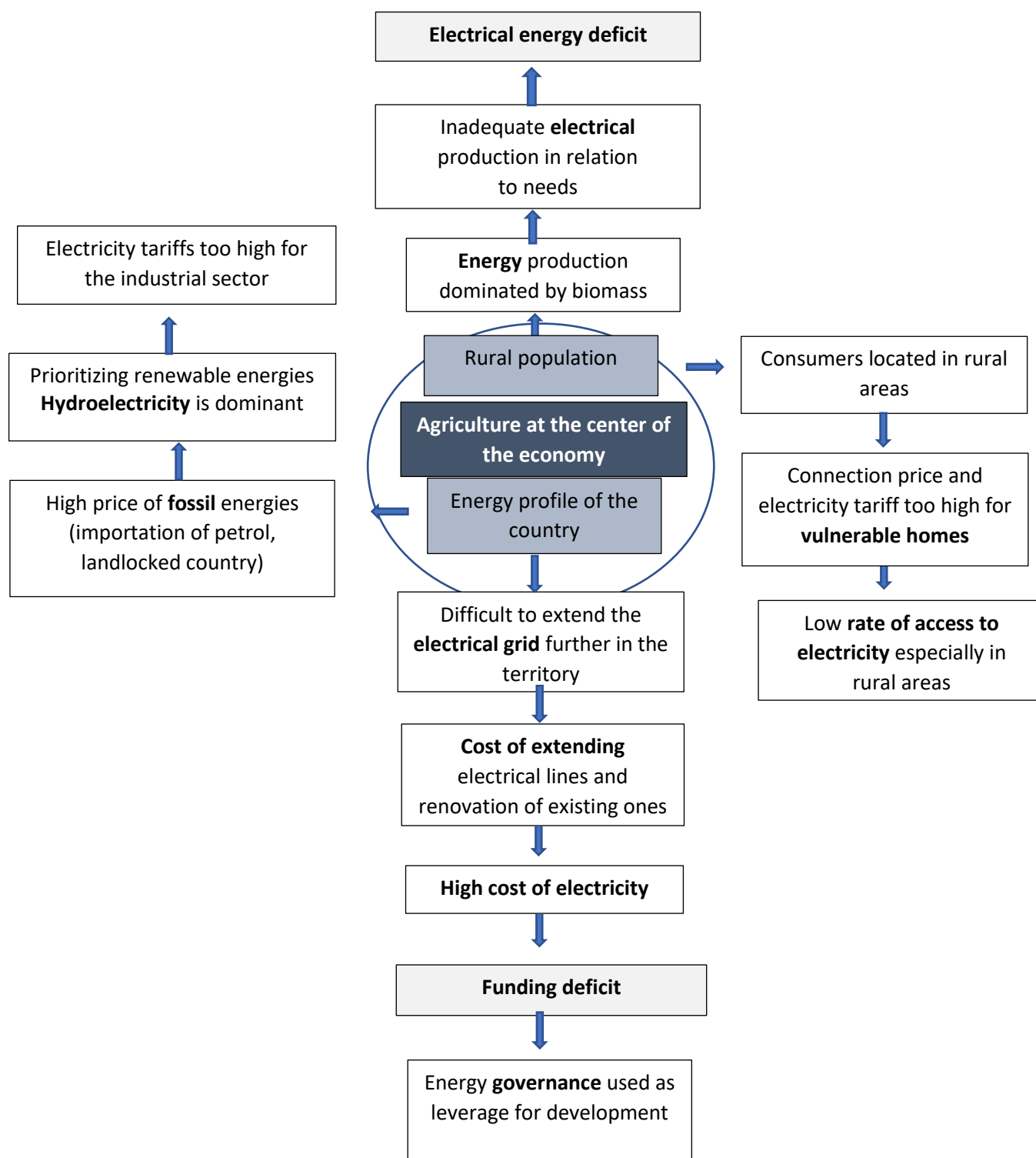


Figure 6-6 Characteristics of the energy landscape of Rwanda

### 6.6.2 Renewable energies

Within the framework of the "*Vision 2020*" strategic plan, the protection of the environment and the sustainability of resources are priorities because of the available potential (Swedish Trade and Invest Council, 2016). The RE share in the energy mix will be between 45% and 59% by 2030 (Ministry of Infrastructure, 2017). According to the commitments made by Rwanda in the COP 21, the Nationally Determined Contribution implies three priorities (IDA, 2017): (i) increasing the share of new renewable capacity on the grid; (ii) installation of solar PV mini-grids in the rural sector; and (iii) increasing energy efficiency through demand-side measures and reducing losses on the grid. Rwanda's strategy for RE is thus based on a framework for both the production of on-grid RE and the development of off-grid solar energy. This will be accompanied by the liberalization of the sector towards private operators; Figure 7 summarizes this strategy.

The average solar energy intensity is between 4 and 6 kWh per m<sup>2</sup> per day, with the Eastern province (where the PV solar power plant in this study is located) having the highest potential of solar energy. The estimation of the national potential of solar energy of the country is 66.8 TWh per year (GetInvest, 2017). The installed power capacity for on-grid solar installations was 12.08 MW, which corresponds to a produced energy of more than 7 GWh for the year 2017 (Ministry of Infrastructure, 2019). In addition to the power plant located in the Rwamagana District, the other power plants on the grid are the Mont Jali power plant located near Kigali (250 kWp) and the Nasco solar power plant installed by the Buffett Foundation (3.3 MWp) for land irrigation. Two other projects are currently under study: a 10 MWp solar power plant located in the Nyagatare District and another of 20 MWp in collaboration with the International Solar Alliance.

## STRATEGY

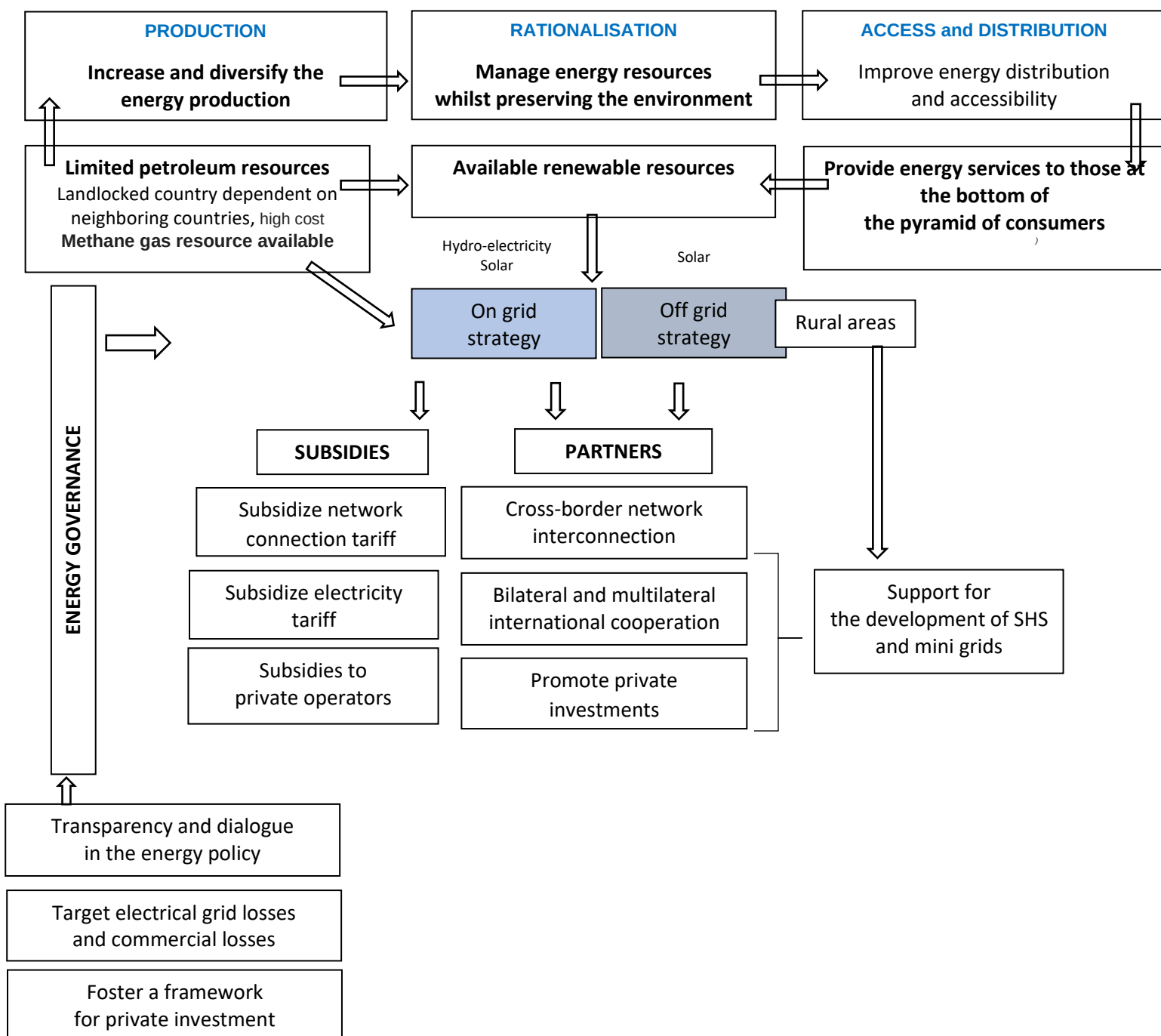


Figure 6-7 The renewable energy development strategy

### 6.6.3 Brief description of the Rwamagana power plant

The PV solar power plant is located 80 km from Kigali in the Rwamagana District. The main characteristics of the district in this study come from the “District Development Plan 2013/2014 - 2017/2018,” issued in June 2013 (Rwamagana District, 2013). The plant was built in 2013 and started operating in July 2014 thanks to several sources of international funding mentioned



in Table C1 in the Appendix 3 (Rodríguez-Manotas et al., 2018). All of the plant's production is intended for the national electricity grid without energy storage. With a capacity of 8.5 MWp, the power plant initially contributed 6% of the country's on-grid electricity production (between 2 and 4% today). The power plant has a total of 28,360 photovoltaic panels. Each 300 Wp panel of the plant is installed on movable axes (solar trackers) based on polycrystalline silicon photovoltaic cells made in China. The inverters and transformers are German-made. The study did not have access to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) carried out before the construction of the plant. Prior to this study, the issuance of a certificate of approval by the Rwanda Development Board (RDB), responsible for promoting investments in Rwanda (examining projects and environmental impact studies, organizing public hearings, issuing approval certificates), was obtained. The power plant also has a Gold Standard certification and receives Carbon Credits from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). According to this certification, the power plant construction project complies with the environmental and social policy of the World Bank.

## 6.7 Results

As mentioned in the introduction of this paper, the main objective of the article is to analyse the sustainability of the solar power plant by analyzing its impacts in order to understand to what extent the presence of a photovoltaic power plant in a rural area represents a vector for sustainable development. Our research protocol provides for the analysis of seven categories of the impacts of the power plant at four levels. Figure 9 gives an overview of the main local impacts, and Figure 10 gives a general view of the impacts at all levels.

### 6.7.1 Impacts identified at the local level

**Economic impacts.** Located in the middle of a cultivation area, the power plant created several fixed and temporary local jobs during the construction phase (around 300) and the operational phase (between 10 and 75, depending on the period), the unemployment rate in the district being around 3% (National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2012). The main economic activities in the district are centred on the rural sector (agriculture-livestock), bearing in mind that around 80% of the population is located in rural areas, at least 85% of which use traditional agricultural practices (Mudingu, 2017). Table 4 shows the employment situation that allows nearly 75 families to be involved in the activities of the power plant, i.e. around 400 people if we consider the average number of people per household (Office National de la Population, 2000). The jobs

generated by the power plant are a source of pride and opportunity: *"Many people did not have jobs ... most people, both educated and uneducated, have found work"; "I bought a motorcycle, I built a house. My mother also lives nearby and sometimes she gets work here. So everything has changed."* However, the recruitment methods are often not appreciated and can be frustrating: *"There is some favouritism during hiring. The subcontractor who hires whoever he wants and sometimes he picks people who come from elsewhere. So I haven't been lucky"; "If you don't have friends, you don't get a job"; "Really, we gain nothing from the power plant, but neither do we lose anything"; "There aren't many inequalities anymore because people have been hired, they are making money, and this is an indicator that inequalities have reduced"; "Inequalities exist, but I do not believe that the power plant has contributed to them."*

The presence of the power plant has had a direct impact on income-generating activities. Several small businesses have been set up nearby, and most of the interviewees who have been hired (or are currently working in the plant) mentioned having seen an increase in their income (it has doubled or tripled, as the case may be): *"It has helped me to have a constant source of income"; "(...) We know some (...) who have started commercial activities. Some work at the power plant, others not necessarily."* These increases are induced by the wages received, but also by the new agricultural activities undertaken thanks to the wages (hiring an agricultural worker, purchase of seeds/fertilizers, etc.). In addition, the power plant is directly involved in an agricultural operation carried out within the plant, managed by a subcontracted company. There are crops (around 21,000 pineapple plants, 5,000 mango trees, and grass for livestock) that help to prevent soil erosion and employ 17 people. The power plant does not pay any fees to the local municipality.

*To conclude on the economic impacts, the power plant is involved in an economic dynamic at two levels: hiring workers whose wages have a dynamic effect on income-generating activities and the development of agricultural activities that are directly related to the power plant. It thus limits rural-urban migration and helps to open up the locality while creating tensions due to recruitment methods.*

Table 6-4 Status of employees

Source: Solar power plant

| Status of employees in the power plant               | Male      | Female    | Total      |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Permanent staff</b>                               |           |           |            |
| Operations                                           | 4         | 1         | 5          |
| Security                                             | 8         | 1         | 9          |
| <b>Temporary staff</b>                               |           |           |            |
| Cleaning the units                                   | 9         | 1         | 10         |
| Maintaining vegetation (cutting the grass)           | 4         | 0         | 4          |
| General cleaning                                     | 13        | 17        | 30         |
| Cultivation of mangoes and pineapples                | 1         | 16        | 17         |
| <i>Construction works</i>                            |           |           |            |
| <i>Construction of Stations MV (concrete steps)</i>  | 10        | 0         | 10         |
| <i>Repair of collapsed fence</i>                     | 20        | 0         | 20         |
| <i>Repair of the substructure (follow-up points)</i> | 10        | 0         | 10         |
| <b>Total</b>                                         | <b>79</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>115</b> |

**Social impact.** A real “social strategy” has been implemented by the power plant (Figure 8) in a difficult context where 30% of the residents of the district live below the poverty line (Rwamagana District, 2015). The vast majorities of the villagers appreciate the presence of the plant and feel valued, which leads to good social acceptability: “(...) *It's good because people come from all over the country to see the power plant. This is development*”; *“It makes us proud.”*

Most of those interviewed and working for the power plant mentioned the improvement of their health or that of their family: *“I am able to cover medical insurance costs.”* The women on staff also frequently mentioned the improvement in their family life: *“Our families have benefited too. For example, I built a house for my family”; “I bought 15 sheets to change the roof, I built a small kitchen, I was really happy.”* Since the power plant employs few qualified staff, training did not represent a determining factor in its operation in the context of high illiteracy among young people (52% have not completed primary school) (Rwamagana District, 2015). The youth feel valued in their communities since they are integrated into the recruitment process: *“As young people, we earn money and no longer depend on our families.”* The power plant is visited by a large number of students (100 to 150 per year on average) at different education levels, but it does not directly support educational establishments. Respondents working at the plant all mentioned that they were better placed to take care of their children's education: *“Because I earn wages here, my children study well because I pay.” “It also helps us to tell the time of day. When the panels are flat, it is noon, and the kids use that to know when to go to school.”*

Some residents regret not having more interaction with the power plant, which is considered a privileged area: “(...) We use the plant’s Wi-Fi; unfortunately, it is always protected. They should let us use it”; “They don’t give us permission to enter the plant.” But the majority of those interviewed stressed the opportunity of being more involved in the community and cultural activities: “When we are here, we give each other ideas, we share knowledge (...) I learned the Banyarwanda culture, and I learned Kinyarwanda, I did not know it before”; “There is more conviviality in the community. We share with those who don’t have jobs. But also, the behaviour of the employed is different from that of the unemployed. So, there is no characteristic aggression or bad behaviour among the unemployed.” In addition, the power plant is always willing to be associated with Umuganda (community work of general interest carried out every two months): “We have meetings at the cell level and sometimes the power plant employees join us for the community work.”

To conclude on the social impacts, the power plant enjoys good social acceptance. It has been able to integrate into the community without positioning itself in a mindset of donations. The leverages of hiring staff and the salaries generated are a source of indirect social well-being (family, education, and health), particularly promoting youth and community activities.

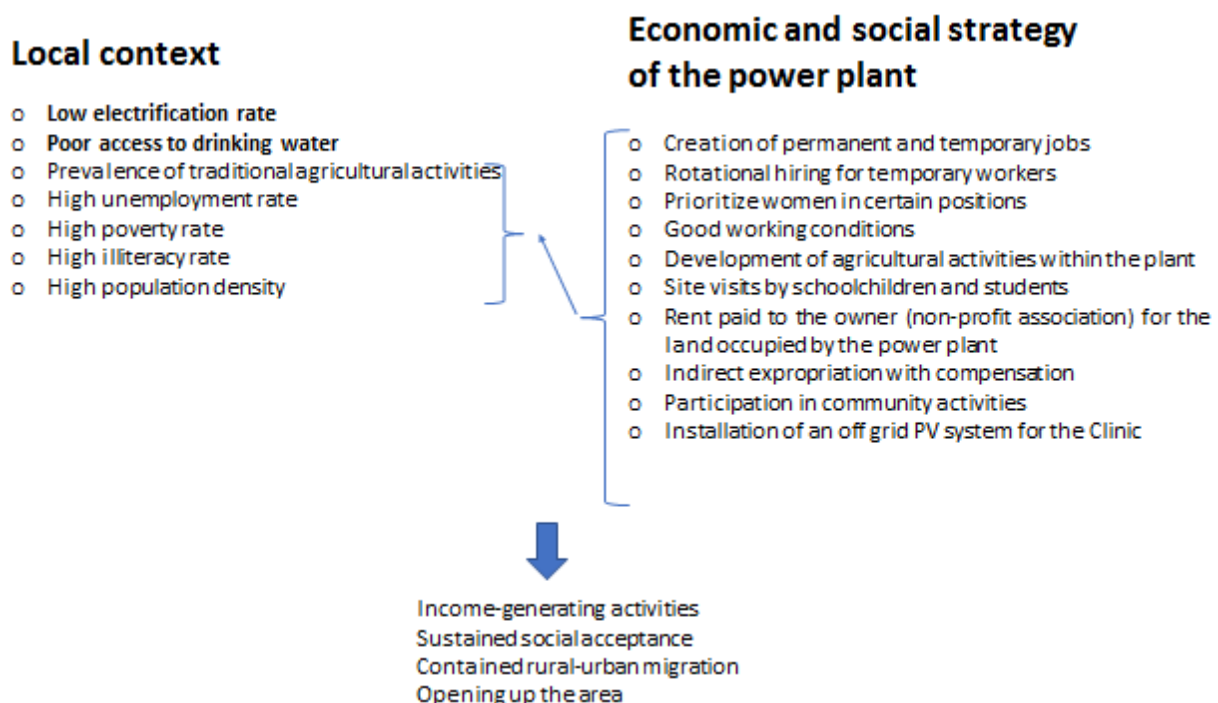


Figure 6-8 The power plant strategy in the local context

**Environmental impact.** In order to cope with climate change (frequent rains and thunderstorms), tree planting has been encouraged in the district, bearing in mind that 24% of

the land is covered by forest (Rwamagana District, 2013). However, according to the interviews carried out, environmental impacts are not at the heart of the concerns of local populations. The lack of reforestation by the power plant (18 hectares of formerly wooded land) was not raised by residents who believe that economic life should be a priority: *"There is no more vegetation, but it is OK because there is electricity in this region"; "There was vegetation, but we have panels now"; "(...) Because panels represent development"; "We don't see any bad changes. Bad changes happen, but there is always a way to straighten things out. For example, before, there was vegetation where the power plant has been built, but not anymore. But the power plant has planted mango trees and other trees on their property."* Similarly, the impact of the plant on the evolution of wild fauna (mammals, birds, and insects) does not appear to be decisive for the respondents, nor does the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions due to the power plant (8,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided per year compared to the use of a coal-fired power plant) (The Gold Standard, 2016). This value of the avoided CO<sub>2</sub> by the plant implementation is higher than the CO<sub>2</sub> which would be sequestered by the 18 ha of forest (18 ha x 118 TCO<sub>2</sub>/ha = 2124 TCO<sub>2</sub>) without considering the mango trees which are incorporated in the plant area. This value of the CO<sub>2</sub> captured by the 18 ha forest is estimated by taking the highest value of CO<sub>2</sub> capture per ha, e.g. 118 T/ha for this region, according to Ibrahima et al. (Ibrahima, Schmidt, Ketner, & Mohren, 2002). In regards to the circular economy (recycling, reuse, and reduction), defective panels are stored in containers.

*In summary, regarding the environmental impacts, we note that the takeover of green areas by the plant was not followed by effective reforestation. Local populations do not seem to have been affected by the change in flora or fauna. The low-carbon environment maintained by the power plant was also not mentioned. No circular economy strategy seems to have been planned.*

**Impact on governance and territory.** The plant is located on an 18-hectare area belonging to an NGO intended for the well-being of orphans of the 1994 genocide and the professional integration of vulnerable youth (around 500 students). Initially, this land was an agricultural area intended for local crops. The farmers sold their land to the NGO, which then rented this land to the private operator for the installation of the plant. This process of "expropriation" of the land on which the plant was built was not directly attributable to the plant; thus, this process allowed the expropriation to run smoothly. Indeed, the displacements (about twenty families) were carried out by the NGO since it acquired the land, and not by the power plant. Whatever the premeditated approach to circumvent a direct expropriation by the power plant, it appears that the amount of compensation paid was fairly assessed: *"We were expropriated, so we got*

money (...); "Between USD 5,500 and 8,500. It depended on the land"; "It was really fertile before, but because it is development (...) we were paid a good price. I, too, was paid and had to buy another piece of land elsewhere. I also got a job at the plant, so it's good." When asked what they didn't have before, a family replied, "electricity, water, a big cemented house, metal doors." It should, however, be noted that the consultation process for the establishment of the plant was not unanimous; the consultations were centred on the people living in the construction zone and not on the people living around it: "They only consulted the people who were living in the land where the plant has been built. We weren't consulted"; "In principle, meetings and consultations were done with people who were supposed to be expropriated. The others saw no reason to participate in these consultations or meetings"; "I was living here, but I was not consulted." Most of the people interviewed remain uncertain about the ownership of the land on which the plant has been built, with some confusion on the place of government, the company in charge of construction, the company in charge of its operation, its nationality or even the name of the manager.

In addition, the presence of the power plant has had a positive impact on relations between the different localities, between locals and authorities, and between citizens. Due to the new socio-economic dynamic, the villagers are more involved in the management of public affairs: "It has changed because we often meet and it has a positive impact. We have meetings with the authorities, so we believe that relations are improving"; "Indege iraguratse" (the plane takes off); "It is said when people from other localities learn that there are employment opportunities here at the power plant, they come from all over the area and it has improved relations between people here and those from other localities." Another point raised during the interviews was the poor quality of the very busy access roads to the power plant, and also the beautification of the landscape thanks to the plant: "It looks like a map of Africa. A very nice design"; "It's beautiful to look at from afar. People come from far and wide to see it. Some from this region and others from other parts of the country."

In conclusion, the power plant seems to represent a crossroads of social interactions stimulating more active governance and the enhancement of the territory. However, the issue of the displacement of populations halfway between governance and the territory casts some doubt on the legitimacy of the procedure used for the occupation of the land on which the power plant was built and who its true initiator was.

**Energy impact.** The power plant was supposed to deliver electricity to 15,000 households (GetInvest, 2017). According to the Authorities but without being able to quantify it, part of the

electricity produced by the plant is distributed within the district where the plant is located, even if the electricity produced is indiscriminately injected into the national grid. However, the majority of people living near the plant are not connected, mainly due to the high connection cost. The neighbouring populations had hoped that the electricity produced by the power plant would be used around the site or given free of charge. However, this is not the case. The frustration is palpable: *"Yes, things have changed, but we haven't been lucky enough to have electricity"; "Apart from the lack of access to electricity, there's another problem. I live 5 meters away from the last solar panel. It's a shame I don't have electricity."*

Due to the ageing equipment and the damage caused by civil conflicts, the quality of the electricity grid remains poor. Over the last two years, the plant's operating staff have noted 20 to 30 outages per month, each outage lasting from 20 to 30 minutes. Since the demand for electricity is increasing, the electricity grid is stretched. Note that in the context of the power plant, the electricity that is not put on the grid due to its failure is billed to the State (deemed Energy Claim). For the few residents connected to the grid, the price of electricity billed has either dropped or stabilized: *"The price of electricity has never changed. Because my monthly power bill is 10,000 RWF, in 2014, it was the same amount"; "500 RWF per 4.5 kWh. The price is too low now. Before, it was 2.5 kWh for the same price."*

*In conclusion, the energy impacts of the plant are barely noticeable at the local level, both in terms of the quantity and the quality of energy supplied. Since the main objective of the power station was to supply electricity on a national scale, its priority was not to serve the local populations with an adapted system. Local residents are frustrated about not benefiting from the production of a system installed right at their doorstep, knowing that in the event of a power outage, the electricity produced by the plant is neither used nor stored.*

**Impact on water and food.** The presence of the power plant has not had a significant impact on access to water in an area under water stress: *"Sometimes I don't have water at home, and yet the power plant does. And I live very close to the plant. Nothing has really changed"; "The quantity and access has not changed. We buy water from a common area at a cost of 20 RWF per jerry can. We use five jerry cans of water a day."* However, the plant has a private drill in order to have a sufficient volume of water for cleaning the panels (33,000 litres of water per cleaning, three times a year). In addition, the presence of the power plant causes a deterioration of soil stability during periods of heavy rain. Also, plantations have been developed in sensitive areas, and several rainwater drainage pipes have been installed to stabilize the situation: *"They asked to channel water through my property and I accepted, so I went and signed some papers*

*and documents. I was paid too"; "They dug ditches at the power plant and put some sort of pipeline outside the power plant to channel water just in case."*

Although the plant occupies 18 hectares initially intended for cultivation, the food security of the town has not worsened. Owing to their income, the people recruited by the power plant can buy more food products and grow (or hire help to grow) their own products: *"I practice farming now. I pay some people to do it"; "Some of us had the capital to get into farming. I grow tomatoes and fruits (...) We now practice improved farming, and we harvest more. That means we earn more than before."* The interviews revealed more systematic use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides by the development of agricultural activities stimulated by the increase in the income of local residents: *"I started farming with my earnings from the power plant (...) I don't know what they are called, but I use them (pesticides)"; "We buy and we cultivate. We use chemical and organic fertilizers. It has an impact on quality."*

It will be interesting to develop a long-term survey of the sustainability in food accessibility by the population related to the change of agricultural activity of the displaced people.

*In conclusion, at this stage of the plant operation, the positive impact of the Plant on water and food is moderate. The presence of the power plant seems to have improved food security (unfortunately stimulating the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides) without promoting access to water.*

**Impact on women.** The power plant has highlighted the presence of women who are more targeted during recruitment. However, they do not occupy positions of high qualifications, and their training remains focused on agricultural or security aspects of the area. Whatever their age and level of education, the majority of women who participated in the study and who participated in the activities of the plant observed a significant change since its installation: *"I have worked at the power plant for two years now. I bought this land and I built this house"; "I was hired. So everything has changed. Above all, poverty has decreased. Even my brothers can come here when there is more employment opportunity."*

In terms of communication between members of the community, some women participants stress that in their relationships, they can now discuss family investment choices in an egalitarian manner. This self-confidence stemming from their ability to earn a salary by themselves leads them to make joint decisions that can especially have an impact on local political governance: *"Before, men made decisions in their favour because they were the ones who made money, but that has changed. I said I built a house, I had to speak with my husband,*



*and we made the decision together because I was the one who made the money to build this house."*

Regarding food, women stress that access to employment has had a decisive impact on the quality and quantity of food available in the home: *"Something happened with this solar farm (...) when it started, it was supposed to be a solar farm, but they also started growing mangoes and pineapples, and the women benefit from it. They learn more about agriculture."* For example, several women hired a service provider to take care of an agricultural patch. However, it should be noted that the workload of women has increased. Their tasks within the power plant are added to those at home: *"It hasn't changed. Everything is important. So we find time to get everything done."* As far as raising children is concerned, our gender study shows that women were particularly aware of the favourable impacts linked to the new regular and tangible source of income: *"Things have changed in that women can now earn money and are able to contribute to things like medical insurance costs"; "Things are good now, especially we women make money now. I get 2,000 RWF per day, and I can work for ten days. Children can go to school."*

*In conclusion, the impact of the power plant has generated significant benefits for the situation of women (jobs, better consideration of health and aspects of raising children) even though more qualified jobs/training is still to be encouraged. Because of this empowerment, the women involved in this dynamic are able to transform their social structures.*

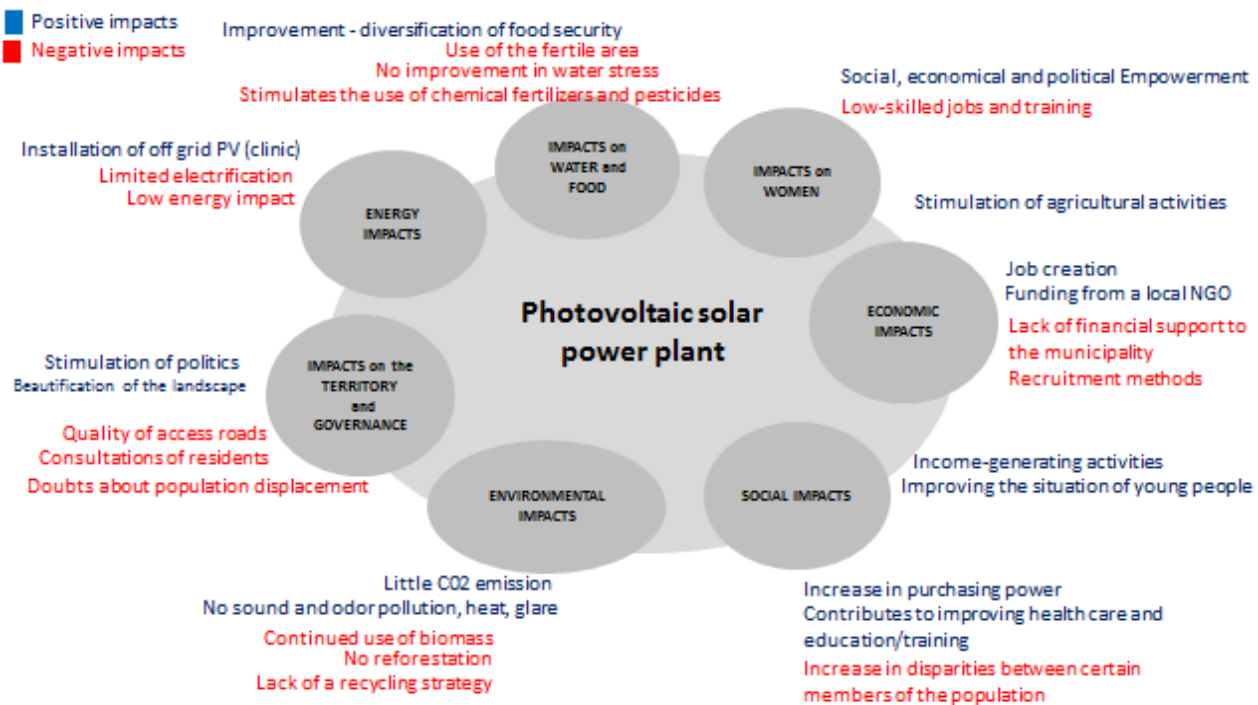


Figure 6-9 Local impacts

### 6.7.2 Impacts identified at the regional level

In the Rwamagana District, only one respondent positively appreciated the impact of the power plant: "We have enough electricity from the power plant at the district level. Electricity is more stable (...) Access to electricity has improved (...) there are no more lines to connect." The majority of other respondents have visited or seen it but without its impacts being significant enough: "I have not seen the power plant. I have been here for four years"; "I would like to know more about it." Opinions are elusive: "Everything is good"; "It works," or general: "We work in collaboration. When the plant wants to do something, they ask the district for permission and for our commitment, and we collaborate. With the Memorandum of Understanding with the State, the power plant works with the district"; "We have nothing to do with it."

Two main issues were raised, that of water availability and fuel scarcity: "In the district, and everywhere in the province, there is water scarcity. But also, the water system is very old and needs rehabilitation (...) even in the town of Rwamagana, we don't have enough water, we ration it"; "They (the power plant) have their own water source (...) built just for the power plant"; "There is less power outage, but I don't think it's due to the power plant"; "It is not easy to determine how many people benefit directly from the electricity produced by the plant." The

plant's energy impact does not appear to be obvious, with district-wide respondents dissatisfied with the quality and quantity of electricity supplied hence affecting water supply, hospital services and economic production.

*In conclusion, at departmental and regional levels, the impacts of the power plant remain imperceptible. It also appears that the plant did not wish to develop relations at the regional level as a priority, in an inclusive approach. We suggest that the power plant authority installs a solar pump drinking water system to decrease the rationalization of its access to the population.*

### **6.7.3 Impacts identified at the national level**

As at the regional level, the respondents at the national level minimize or do not know the reality of the impacts of the plant. Their appreciation is evasive or general: *"I really can't say"; "There are technical and financial difficulties"; "The Memorandum of Understanding does not mention the conditions for practices such as farming and others."*

Two main axes are to be noted. The first axis of impact is oriented towards energy aspects. The power plant is considered as an element of the energy transition, a government priority: *"The power plant has changed the energy mix (...) so it has certainly reduced energy production from diesel, and I don't know to what extent (...) it also depends on when it is produced compared to when diesel is used for production (...) it's quite complicated (...) It would be good to see the exact data before and after the power plant compared to the average production over a year, for example."* According to the data released at the launch of the power plant, its production capacity is equivalent to the amount of electrical energy necessary to meet the needs of 15,000 households (GetInvest, 2017), as per the modes of consumption in Rwanda. Access to the plant's production is only possible via the national electricity grid onto which the power is injected. Consequently, the energy supplied by the power plant is shared by all consumers at the national level, bearing in mind that the Kigali region consumes the majority of Rwanda's total electricity: *"All the on-grid energy is centralized. So, it is not easy to say how many people benefit directly from the power plant."* This energy contributes to the overall improvement of the living and working conditions of the populations by using renewable energy resources: *"The plant has helped in energy production, and this has helped to meet the country's energy needs."* Note also that for some respondents, the power plant has had negative impacts on the network due to its intermittence, not to mention the fact that its production does not correspond to the peak consumption times (6 p.m.-9 p.m.).

The power plant's production varies between 13,000 and 14,000 MWh per year, which varies by around 20% between the dry season and the rainy season. The selling price per kWh is not fixed. It has changed with negotiations with the government and according to the regulations relating to PPIs. However, some stakeholders believe that production could be more abundant, considering the initial forecasts: *"The power plant is supposed to generate 7.5 MWh, but it only produces between 4 and 6 MWh. It's not even constant"*; *"The maximum generation is 7-7.5 MWh, around 13:00 and 14:00."* Beyond the quantity of electricity produced, the issue of the profitability of the plant was raised: *"I think it is already profitable. I would take the selling price of electricity; compare it to the initial investment plus the variable costs of using the plant (...) which are very low."* The energy problem diagram (Figure 7) highlights the impact of subsidization on the price of electricity by the government. We can thus consider that the power plant is contributing to increasing the purchasing power of the populations by helping to reduce their electric bills. However, the public finances used for this subsidy are highly stressed, which undermines the national budgetary balance. This is an argument frequently raised by stakeholders at the national level: *"I think it has an impact, but you have to look at the cost of the power plant compared to the cost of electricity on the national grid. This is one of the criteria that I gave to see whether or not it is a success."* Some stakeholders believe that the power plant has a negative impact on the price of electricity: *"REG pays a price per kWh higher than that at which it sells it in the country, which has repercussions on the balance of energy governance"*; *"The purchasing price varies; in 2014: USD 0.25/kWh, in 2018: USD 0.165/kWh"* (see Table 5); *"This is one of our most expensive contracts"*; *"The contract (...) is very expensive."* In this perspective, several respondents wondered about the need to reproduce this type of energy bearing in mind that Rwanda is on its way to an energy surplus in the medium term: *"An overproduction is to be expected within 3 or 4 years, it will not be possible to export the surplus because other countries like Uganda also have good energy potential."* It should be noted that Rwanda's "Vision 2020" provides for an energy capacity of 400 MW to be reached in 2020 and that the country's energy production potential is estimated at 1,453 MW (Swedish Trade and Invest Council, 2016). Rwanda could, therefore, experience a situation of energy surplus in the future if this electricity production progresses in the absence of sustained industrial and economic development, considering several factors: the energy potential of the East African sub-region (Uganda, Kenya), the cost of electricity generated, the moderate growth in current consumption in the internal market, and the absence of a cross-border electricity network to the countries that can benefit from this surplus (Burundi, Congo). Note that the current network is interconnected with Burundi, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (GetInvest, 2017).

The second impact axis is focused on environmental impacts and capacity building. Regarding environmental impacts, opinions remain based on generic aspects: *"The solar power plant (...) is linked to sustainable development. Solar is a clean energy"*; *"When I worked with them in 2014, there didn't seem to be any environmental impacts. Maybe a study should be done to verify."* Some respondents raised the issue of reduction of GHGs: *"The energy is low in carbon. Carbon credits go to (...) [the private operator]"* and the issue of equipment recycling: *"I am not sure that there is an equipment recycling process in Rwanda (...) I hope they do not throw it away in a landfill (...)"*. Regarding capacity building, the study did not find a decisive impact on the development of national skills (political, administrative, technical, energy) related to the development of a photovoltaic sector connected to the network as part of a national strategy. However, it has helped to create a debate on the profitability of supporting an investment of this type for the government considering the FIT. It has also helped in raising a reflection on the development of off-grid PV solar systems. Furthermore, since the equipment used by the power plant is entirely imported from different countries (China/Germany), it does not seem to contribute to the development of an economical fabric linked to the photovoltaic industry in Rwanda. On aspects of technology transfer, respondents said: *"This is a big question. In my opinion, no (...) because it is managed by a foreign company. If it were run by the government, there could have been"*; *"There was a transfer of technology because, for example, we were trained in the technical aspects of the plant."*

*In conclusion, at the national level, the power plant supplements the electricity grid in Rwanda. Its main impact is energy, although its production is currently below initial forecasts due to the overestimation of the quality of sunlight energy intensity on the site. Even if the plant favours the energy mix, its impact on public finances is perceived negatively from the perspective of an energy surplus. It also plays a weak role in the emergence of a national industry for photovoltaic equipment while having an independent approach (non-participation in any group dedicated to solar, isolation of the power plant from the rest of the private operators, limited sharing of knowledge). Furthermore, due to the centralization of information on the power plant (absence of a call for tenders, unavailability of the impact study, FIT not available), governance could be more transparent.*

Table 6-5 Feed-in tariff - Large-scale, grid connected PV systems - 1-50 MWp

Source : (Ulrich Elmer Hansen, 2014; World Bank, 2019f)

| <b>Feed-in tariff PV in South-Eastern Africa</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rwanda (FIT)<br>For the Rwamagana power plant    | Around USD 0.25/kWh (2014) – USD 0.165/kWh (2018)<br><i>According to the interviews</i><br><br><u>Electricity (2014)</u><br>Full cost of service estimate: USD 0.43/kWh<br>Average tariff revenue collected: USD 0.28/kWh                                                                    |
| Uganda (REFIT)                                   | USD 0.362/kWh (2011)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Tanzania                                         | USD 0.095/kWh                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Kenya (FIT)                                      | USD 0.20/kWh<br><i>If a fixed amount of generation has been agreed upon between independent power producers and the utility</i><br>0.10 USD/kWh<br><i>If there is no such clause in the power-purchasing agreement (IDA, 2017; Index Mundi, 2017b) cited by (Cabrera-Tobar et al., 2016)</i> |

#### 6.7.4 Impact at the international level

At the "*international level*" we include the West African region, the African continent, and other regions of the world. In addition to the aspects already mentioned at the national level (low greenhouse gas emissions during the operation of the power plant, importation of equipment acquired outside Rwanda), we noted little impact in East Africa or on an international scale. There are two main aspects to note. The first is linked to the main maintenance service provider who is present in the sub-region. The second is linked to the feeling of pride that the country can have in using this power plant as part of its image, as one person evoked: "*The impact on the continent is that we see a large PV power plant is possible in Africa and in this region in particular, and this can serve as an example for other countries on the continent*". It should be noted that the power plant contributes to minimizing the effects of climate change at the global level but it does not involve any actor at the African continental level to promote regional integration or to participate in energy access to Rwanda.

*To conclude, at the international level, the impacts of the power plant contribute to the fight against climate change by giving Rwanda a positive reputation. However, in addition to the fact that no circular economy measure has been planned, its impacts at the sub-regional level are limited (no cross-border energy dynamics or ties with sub-regional bodies). This situation*

*can be improved if knowledge transfers happen within the industrial group to which the power plant belongs.*

### 6.7.5 Summary of impacts, all levels combined

Figure 6.10 presents a summary of the most significant impacts.

Regarding **economic aspects**, the presence of the power plant helps to open up the town by creating temporary but regular jobs. This financial resource creates a dynamic towards income-generating activities. Though discrete at the regional level, the power plant is made more visible at the national level, bearing in mind that the cost of the electricity supplied remains questionable for Rwanda's public funds. In addition, the plant plays a weak role in the development of a national photovoltaic equipment industry, since all of the equipment it uses is imported. At the international level, it has contributed to Rwanda's reputation and to extending the reach of the private operator group.

Regarding **the social impacts** generated by the power plant, they are mainly concentrated at the local level. The power plant enjoys a strong social acceptance, and its dynamic integration benefits the nearby communities, which it helps open up (through health, education, promotion of young people, etc.). At regional, national and international levels, the transfer of skills and knowledge acquired within the power plant is less highlighted and not much advocacy is generated in favour of REs.

Similar to the social impacts, **the environmental impacts** linked to the installation of the plant are also concentrated at the local level (reduction of pasture spaces, cutting of trees without identical reforestation, undefined impacts on wildlife). The absence of pollution generated by the power plant (atmospheric, sound, smells) vis-à-vis local populations should be emphasized. This should not, however, rule out in the long term the implementation of a circular economy strategy that takes into account the end of life of the equipment, especially through recycling. At national and international levels, the power plant effectively contributes to the fight against climate change and to reducing dependence on fossil fuels. At the national level, also note the lack of involvement of the Ministry of Environment in the general operation of the plant.

As far as **aspects of governance** are concerned, some residents were consulted locally before the installation of the plant, but the consultation procedure was not unanimous. Relations between communities have not been negatively affected by the presence of the power plant, and there is stronger involvement of citizens in the political life of their communities. At the national level, we also note a trend towards the centralization of decisions and information relating to the plant. From a territorial point of view, the aesthetic value of the power plant

within the landscape is unanimous. The price of the nearby land has not appreciated or devalued. Accessibility to the area has not improved. Other impact levels (regional, national, international) have not been affected.

Regarding **energy impacts**, these are clearly identified at the national level (improved national electricity production) due to the power plant's capacity to supply the electricity in sufficient quantity and quality in a future national context of energy surplus. However, at the local level, the villagers do not necessarily benefit from access to electricity either due to lack of connection to the grid (not a priority as per the national rural electrification strategy) or because of failure of the national electric network (load shedding).

Regarding the impacts on drinking water, the situation is different. In a local context of water stress, water remains a commodity reserved for the power plant and can create frustration among residents. However, the plant stimulates agriculture by reducing food security tensions even though it has contributed to a reduction in farmable land. We note the use of pesticides/chemical fertilizers in cases of increased income of local residents. The other levels (regional, national, international) receive little overall impact. But the power plant authority may develop a plan to contribute to improving drinking water accessibility.

Regarding **the impact of the power plant on the lives of women**, it is also more localized among the residents of nearby villages. Women point out positive repercussions on their income and food security, health, and education of children (state of schools). The other levels (regional, national, international) receive little overall impact.

**The power plant generates several positive impacts**, the most significant being a strong social acceptance based on a dynamic of job creation, an increase in the purchasing power of workers and stimulation of the role of women. The absence of greenhouse gas emissions and noise pollution in a setting where the aesthetics of the landscape have been preserved is also significant. The power plant contributes to the overall opening up of the communities and, at the same time, supplies energy to the national grid. Some positive impacts could have been even greater effects with appropriate adjustments.

Priority should be given to improving the lack of impact on the electrification for local residents, but also the low impact on the amount of water available in an environment of water stress. We also note the small number of permanent jobs created, especially for women. At national and international levels, other challenges are present, such as the need to participate more in the dynamics of photovoltaics (the local industry, transfer of skills) and the circular economy. Finally, there are three points to consider: the procedure for consulting the communities and the



procedure used for moving residents (before the construction of the power plant), not forgetting the effective financial profitability of the power plant for the government.

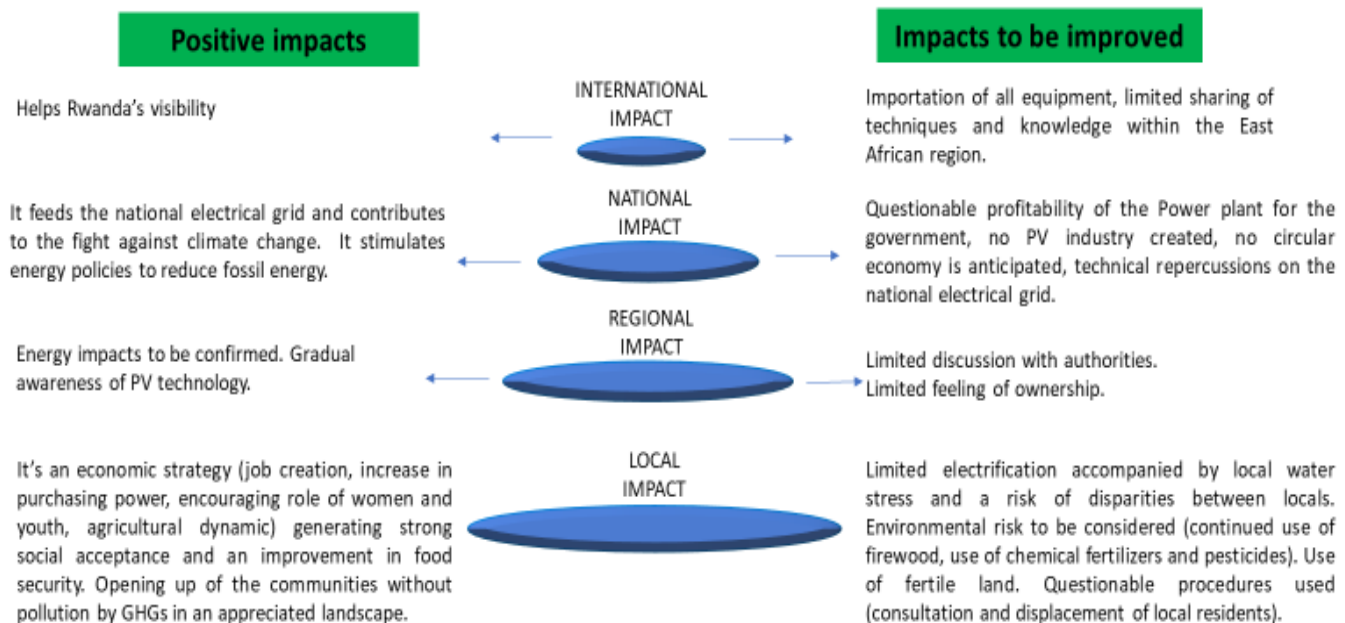


Figure 6-10 Summary of the most significant impacts

## 6.8 Discussion

The positive identified impacts of the solar power plant and those identified as needing to be improved represent empirical answers, helping to better understand whether the presence of the Solar Power Plant represents a vector of sustainable development. In order to fully answer our research question, the study uses the theoretical combination of MLP and MSA applied to our case study. It is through the combination of these two methods of analysis that our case study reveals three apparent major contradictions; these paradoxes are only visible at the end of the combined MLP-MSA analysis.

### 6.8.1 MLP and MSA approaches

In an MLP approach (Jørgensen, 2012), the transition described by our case study would be as follows: (i) a niche is created thanks to the preferential conditions granted to the private operator running the power plant (non-public ESIA, favourable FIT, private negotiations with the Government without an invitation to tender, tax exemption) (Rodríguez-Manotas et al., 2018); (ii) this niche takes its place with an institutional and structural regime anchored in a centralized energy governance system, without challenging the political culture of the country (Rodríguez-

Manotas et al., 2018); and (iii) because of the contextual landscape concerned with climate change, this regime is sensitized to create more room for RE, which benefits the niche. According to Rodríguez-Manotas et al. (2018), “the niche market for utility-scale PV has not yet been sufficiently developed in Rwanda, and the.... project appears to be, for now, a niche-level experiment.” The resistance to regime change is, therefore, partial since the government has already committed to a RE-oriented energy system, but the cost generated by on-grid solar PV is such that it leads the government to move more towards off-grid systems. Figure 11 shows this dynamic.

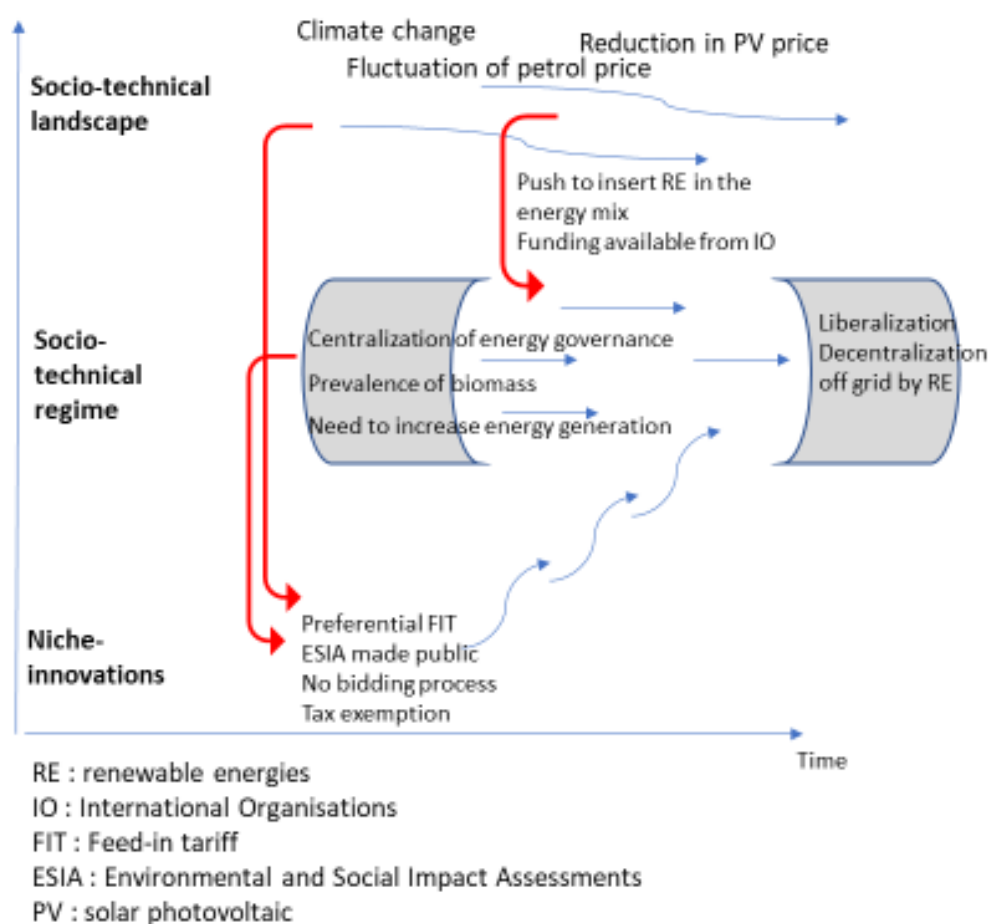


Figure 6-11 From the niche to the energy transition

Inspired by (F. W. Geels, 2018a; Rodríguez-Manotas et al., 2018) and the authors

The MLP has come under various criticisms, some of which are shown in Figure 12. Several authors have stressed that the "*local-global*" perspective cannot simply be conceptual, as Geels and Raven claim (F. Geels & Raven, 2006), and that it is necessary to take into account a spatial perspective in sustainability transition analyses. Their contextualization would thus allow for

the understanding and study of the diversity and inequality of their processes according to the concerned territory. In short, the geographic dimension brings a Multi-Scalar Approach (MSA) to the MLP (Coenen et al., 2012). According to Coenen et al. (2012), without a spatial perspective, it is difficult to identify within the case studies how the context impacts the transition and to identify what characterizes one transition from another: "*This blind spot may very easily lead to the naïve notion that sustainability transition may take place anywhere*" (Coenen et al., 2012). Energy transitions, especially those moving towards a low-carbon economy, should take into account several spatial dimensions "that can better elucidate energy transitions as a geographical process: location; landscape; territoriality; spatial differentiation and uneven development" (Bridge, Bouzarovski, Bradshaw, & Eyre, 2013).

As a result of these findings, while several authors have stressed the need to take into account "*socio-spatial dimensions*" (Chandrashekeran, 2016) in understanding the failures of energy transitions and their regulations in various locations and contexts, no previous such study is available for Africa. This is where the MSA takes its place. For instance, Chandrashekeran (2016) on the restructuring of the Victorian electricity system (Australia) in the 1990s, this multidimensionality would strengthen the stability of transitions by contextualizing actors in their economic and political roles. It is no longer a question of seeing the context as a backdrop but of integrating it directly into the MLP (Chandrashekeran, 2016). In the case of low-emission vehicles in China, Bohnsack (2018) recalls the need to take into account local niches geographically separate in sustainability transitions. He then uses the term "*multi-scalar MLP*" (Bohnsack, 2018). Regarding the implementation of bioenergy villages in Germany (Roesler, 2019), Roesler (2019) also points out that the notion of the regime at the heart of the MLP is likely to change depending on the region that "*variation in the spatiality of sustainability transition has been largely neglected.*" Thus, in order to adapt to local needs, spatial perspective is necessary. Similarly, Akita et al. (2020) used a socio-spatial approach in analysing the conflicts with local communities posed by renewable energy in Japan (Akita et al., 2020). On the other hand, the scientific literature on sustainability transitions is silent with regard to studies geographically located in Africa. In this perspective, our case study presented in this article gives this opportunity: the analysis of the contours of an energy transition through the impacts of a large scale photovoltaic solar plant, using the spatiality of sustainability transition (MLP-MSA).

In this perspective, the results of the study reveal three major paradoxes (Figure 13): (i) at the international level, the promotion of the energy transition to RE (symbolized by the power plant) does not lead to systematic local electrification; (ii) although the operation of the plant

generates carbon credits from the CDM, it does not necessarily ensure the establishment of local socio-economic development, whereas this development is in principle linked to the allocation of said credits; and (iii) due to its indirect impact on the price of electricity, the power plant seems to limit the action of the State in the fight against poverty, which seems contradictory with the impetus generated by the new RE economy.



Figure 6-12 MLP Reviews, Overview

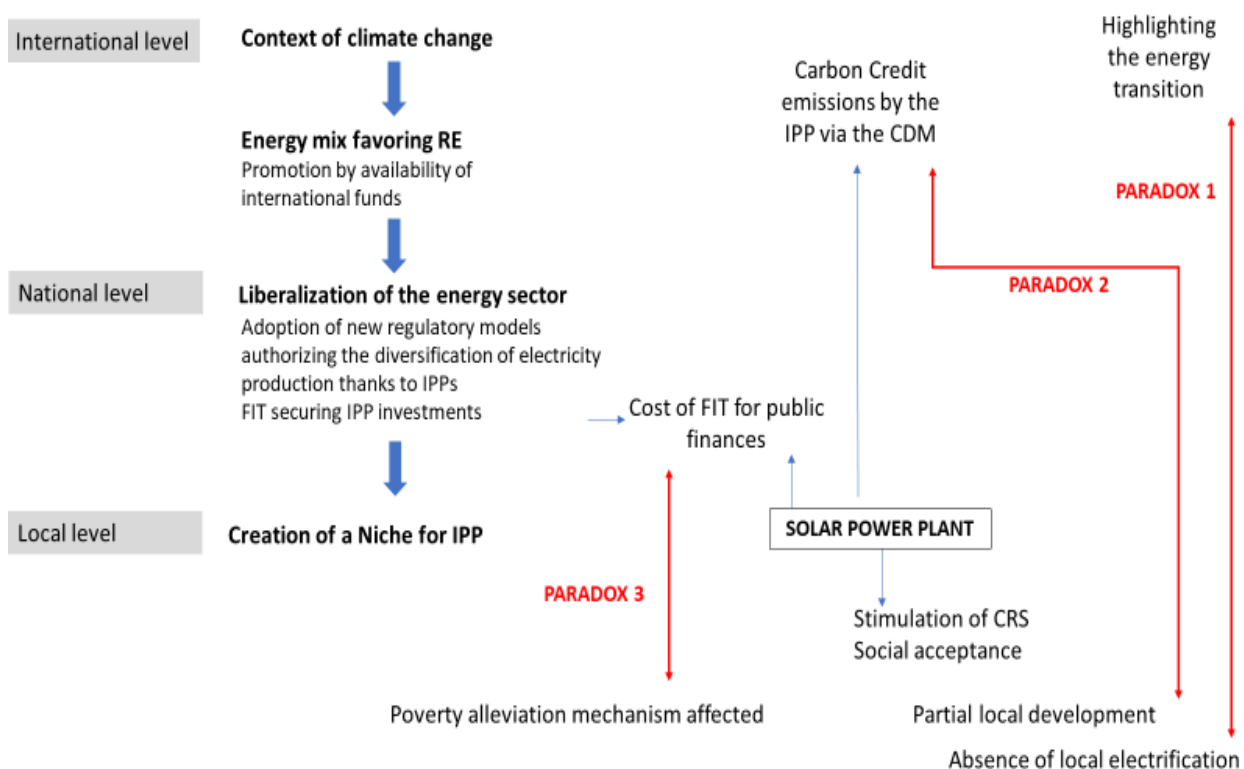


Figure 6-13 The three paradoxes of the energy transition

## 6.8.2 The three paradoxes

### 6.8.2.1 PARADOX 1 - Local electrification versus energy transition

The first paradox that the MLP-MSA approach reveals in our case study is that the solar power plant does not allow for electrification of local populations. Thus, the energy transition valued at the international level in a global discourse on the fight against climate change does not systematically translate into an improvement in energy poverty at the local level (SDG 7).

The risks of the territorial and spatial approach to energy systems in SSA are featured in the literature, and our case study highlights this type of risk. Energy infrastructure has played a decisive role in the nation-building process and in the exercise of power, so it is necessary to keep an eye on how the organization of power is done at different territorial levels (Bridge et al., 2013). In addition, it is risky to believe that "energy transitions will have the power to smoothen the spatial inequalities of energy systems", because little analysis has been done on the impact of policies on the energy landscapes of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, and that

"low-carbon energy transitions have the potential to create new winners and losers across space" (Baptista, 2018). From this perspective, the scale at which the energy transition is analyzed is decisive. An essential principle in geography, the scale (J. C. Brown & Purcell, 2005) becomes an issue bearing in mind that climate change has been conceptualized as a global issue but with local impacts (Fisher, 2015). As highlighted by Gismondi (2018) (Gismondi, 2018), inclusive responses must allow marginal groups to benefit from the energy transition, which today is part of an ethical debate which also concerns future generations, especially if this transition generates inequalities (Finley-Brook & Holloman, 2016; Sovacool, Heffron, McCauley, & Goldthau, 2016). Recent concepts of "just transition" and "energy justice" represent approaches seeking equitable results both at a global level and at the level of the individual or communities (Graff et al., 2019; McCauley et al., 2019) as well as the way in which minorities (visible or not) are excluded from skilled jobs in the RE sector (Chapman, McLellan, & Tezuka, 2018; Finley-Brook & Holloman, 2016). Disparities in access between different socio-economic groups or between individuals of different sexes, inclusion or not in decision-making are taken into account, as is "*exposure to the externalities from energy production*" (Allen, Lyons, & Stephens, 2019), which most especially relates to our case study (Figure 6.14). According to Broto et al. (2018) (Broto, Baptista, Kirshner, Smith, & Alves, 2018), in order to promote a dimension of self-determination in low-income countries with postcolonial contexts, the overly universalist concept of energy justice should take into account energy sovereignty. It would therefore be necessary to: (i) recognize the right to have access to appropriate technologies "*through hybrid forms of contextually generated innovations and the appropriation of external ideas*"; (ii) stop systematically using energy production systems focused on profit by developing "potentially more sustainable and democratic models of collective property"; and (iii) discard simplified energy models from rich countries in order to take into account the multiple varieties of plans that can be applied according to historical and socio-political conditions (Broto et al., 2018). The first paradox of the case study thus leads us to a niche based more on a disruptive innovation model than an incremental innovation model. The role of the State will then be essential in ensuring the regulation of projects so that energy justice is preserved.

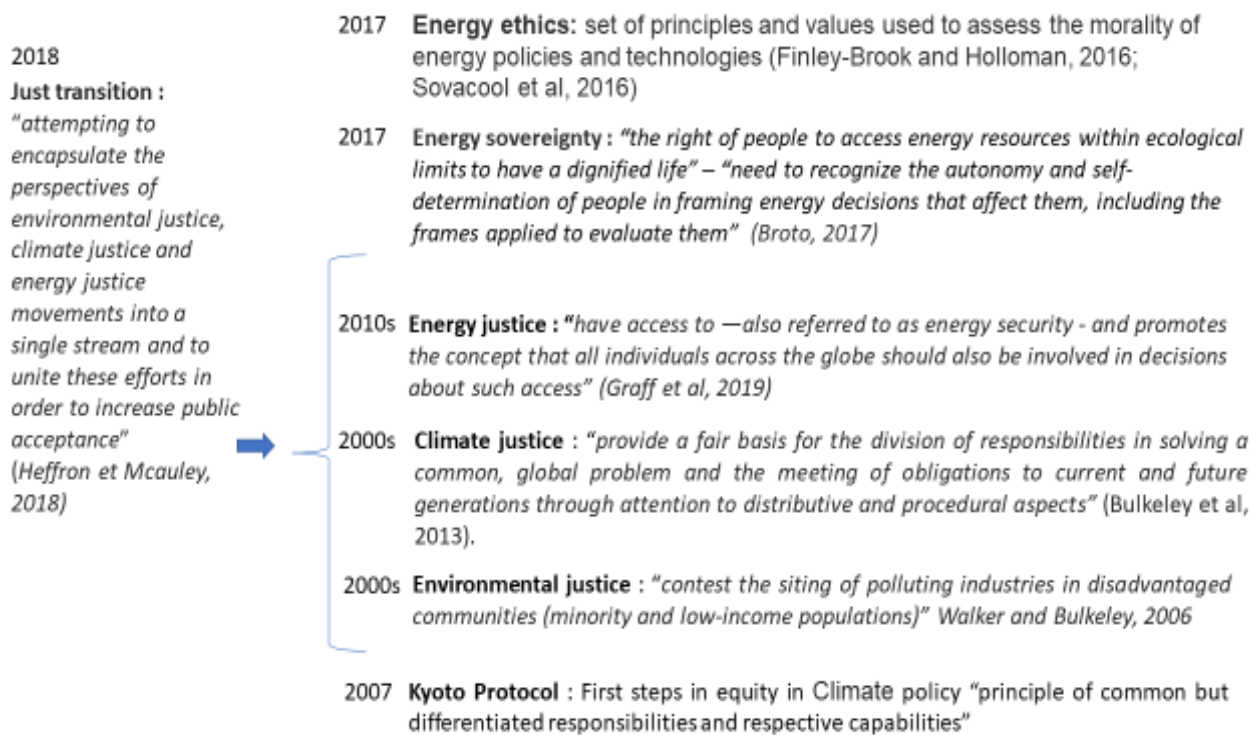


Figure 6-146 From the Kyoto Protocol to Just Transition

Source (Broto et al., 2018; Bulkeley, 2013; Finley-Brook & Holloman, 2016; Graff et al., 2019; McCauley & Heffron, 2018; J. Smith & High, 2017; Sovacool et al., 2016; Walker & Bulkeley, 2006)

### 6.8.3.2 PARADOX 2 – Increasing the value of carbon credits versus local development

The second paradox that the MLP-MSA approach reveals in our research is the contradiction between the generation of carbon credits through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) for the benefit of the private operator and the unguaranteed local development in all its components.

The CDM is part of the mechanisms established by the Kyoto Protocol (2007), under the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) framework, to promote the reduction of GHGs in low-income countries. This mechanism allows the issuance of Certified Emission Reduction units (CERs) credit for projects located in these countries, each credit representing the equivalent of one ton of CO<sub>2</sub>. This mechanism helps developing countries in the pursuit of sustainable development, and it helps industrialized countries to invest in developing countries in the area of RE (Figure 15). According to Kalsie and Nagpal (2018), who analyze this mechanism from a financial point of view, the impact of the revenues emanating from carbon credits on the promotion of the company which benefits from it enormously (an increase of 44% in their case study).

Since the Paris Agreement (21st Conference of the Parties, COP 21) signed in 2015 under the UNFCCC, Parties must individually determine, in 2020, their nationally determined contributions (NDCs, Article 6) in order to identify the measures to be taken to limit carbon emissions (UNFCCC, 2020). In this perspective, in May 2020, Rwanda submitted its updated and revised NDCs to the UNFCCC Secretariat for the period 2020 to 2030. Its emissions should double between 2015 and 2030 (from 5.3 million tCO<sub>2</sub> e to 12.1 million tCO<sub>2</sub> e) due to the increasingly important contribution of fossil fuels and the growth in energy demand (Republic of Rwanda, 2020). Rwanda is thus the first less developing country (LDC) to submit its commitments (16% emissions reduction in 2030 and conditional reduction of 22% based on the provision of international support and financing) (INTRA-ACP GCCA+, 2020). Due to the Paris Agreement, after 2020, *“the CDM Executive Board arguably has no legal authority to issue CERs (...) but an Annex I Party can continue to participate in ongoing CDM project activities”* (Environmental Defense Fund, 2018). According to the UNFCCC Secretariat, Parties need to decide how to handle the transition about the operationalization of Article 6 and the future of CDM (UNFCCC Secretariat, 2017).

According to several authors, although REs participate in the country's energy development, “CDM does not significantly contribute to sustainable development” (Olsen, 2007) or “does not contribute to rural poverty alleviation to any notable extent” (Sirohi, 2007), due to little human resources solicited locally. The authors express doubts about the improvement of the populations located around the concerned projects (Böhm, Brei, & Dabhi, 2015), most of them questioning the supposed benefits of a win-win approach, which would be beneficial for the private operator and for improving the well-being of the populations, under the guise of a conversation on sustainable development (Olsen, 2007). In 2017, Benites-Lazaro and Mello-Théry cited several criticisms from the literature: the CDM “provides a cheap way for rich countries to avoid taking serious action on climate change” (Okereke, 2010) and also creates “lack of transparency and limited opportunities for local stakeholder engagement in the CDM project activity through a transparent, accountable and inclusive decision process” (Kuchler, 2017). Since the CDM does not have standards on the objectives to be achieved in terms of socio-economic sustainability, governments do not systematically provide regulations enabling a follow-up on the commitments of private operators (Hede, Nunes, & Ferreira, 2014). One of the recurring criticisms of the CDM relates to the use of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), defined as “the responsibility of enterprises for their impact on society” (Pueyo, 2018). Inspired by Polanyi (Polani, 1944), Benites-Lazaro and Mello-Théry (Benites-Lazaro & Mello-Théry, 2017), therefore, wonder: is CSR intended (i) for environmental and social protection, or (ii) is



it a strategy seeking the legitimacy of a CDM project vis-à-vis communities, as part of a political strategy?

Addressing suboptimal fallouts should be a priority at local levels. Some of these fallouts in our case study include limited electrification, water stress, risks of disparities between residents, questionable population displacement procedure, use of fertile land, continued use of firewood and use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. These impacts are also accompanied by a socio-economic strategy emanating from the power plant with positive impacts and an overall opening up of the surrounding communities. It, therefore, seems difficult to give a clear answer. In addition, little documentation is available on CSR and African countries in the field of RE. Articles are more focused on off-grid, with the SHS in Kenya (N. N. Opiyo, 2019), solar water heaters in South Africa (Mukwada, 2013) and broader reflections on social acceptance in developing countries (A. Hosseini, M. M. Zolfagharzadeh, A. Asghar Sadabadi, A. Aslani, & H. Jafari, 2018; Pollmann, Podruzsik, & Fehér, 2014). CSR does not seem to be an easy process in Africa (S. B. Banerjee, 2014) and is described as ambiguous or as "*greenwashing*" (Daouda, 2014). Of note is the gap between words and implementation, as well as the fragmentation of interventions in local communities that are far from the implementation of environmental standards (Daouda, 2014).

According to our research, CSR that is linked to the CDM may represent an alternative to deregulation associated with the conditions of existence of the niche. Because of the "*race to the bottom*" resulting from international competition, states legislate less (especially in the social domain) to remain competitive (Bazillier, 2015), and private international operators using CSR to compensate for the limitations of public action (Daouda, 2014). This is where social acceptance of the project (strong in this case study) is decisive, since it allows a social anchoring of the project in a bottom-up direction thus legitimizing the presence of the private operator in case the implementation of the CSR may have left doubts about the effectiveness of the planned social measures. In our case study, the private operator was able to circumvent the difficulties classically linked to issues of land and land titles which are common in SSA (Pueyo, 2018), create bonds of trust around the equity perceived by the surrounding communities (Pollmann et al., 2014), and take advantage of the fact that solar energy is "perceived to be environmentally friendly" (Hanger et al., 2016), all while focusing on the potential advantages of RE: "*offering jobs, wealth creation, causes empowerment and strengthens self-reliance of local communities and helps with the poverty alleviation goal*" (A. Hosseini et al., 2018). Figure 16 shows the links between CDM, CSR and social acceptance. If we consider the three dimensions of social acceptance (Wüstenhagen et al., 2007) -- community acceptance focusing on local responses,

market acceptance and socio-political acceptance -- it is community acceptance that is valued in our case study. However, socio-political acceptance plays an important role. This point will be developed in Paradox 3. The second paradox identified by the MLP-MSA approach could therefore be mitigated by sustained social acceptance, revealing a sincere CSR, possibly controlled by the State, which ensures that the private operator implements the actions they have declared as part of their CSR (Daouda, 2014).

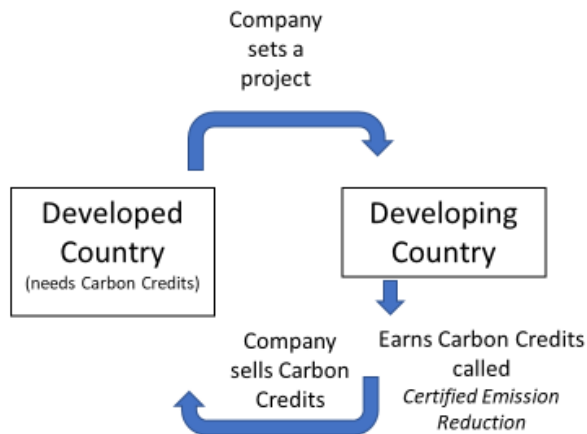


Figure 6-15 CDM mechanism

Source: (Kalsie & Nagpal, 2018)

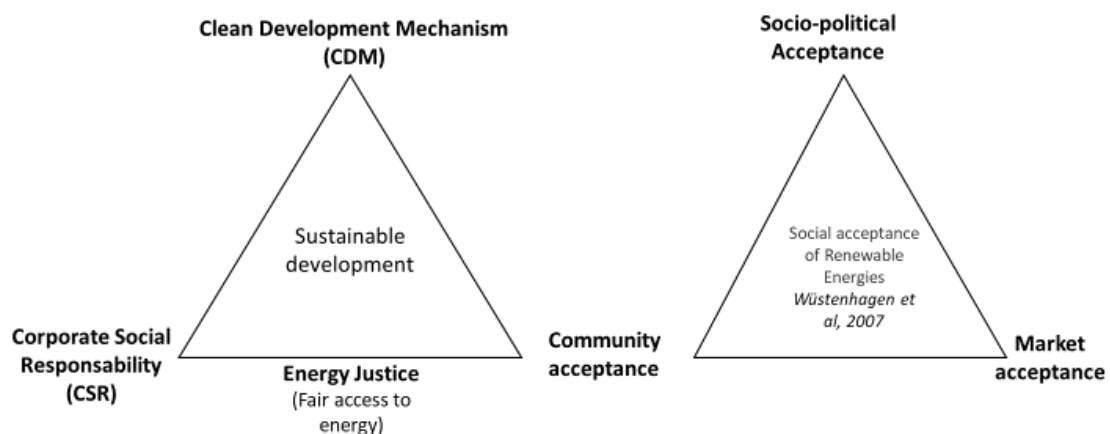


Figure 6-167 Sustainable development and social acceptance, automatic balance

Source: (Benites-Lazaro & Mello-Théry, 2017; A. Hosseini et al., 2018; Wüstenhagen et al., 2007)

### 6.8.3.3 PARADOX 3 - Financial cost of electricity versus poverty alleviation

According to Blazquez et al. (2018), the integration of renewable energy into the grid (especially solar) is costly because of their impact on the increase in electricity prices in the framework of liberalized power markets (Blazquez, Fuentes-Bracamontes, Bollino, & Nezamuddin, 2018). The plant was built in 2013, at a time when the long-term marginal cost of producing electricity from photovoltaic solar energy in Rwanda was the highest (AFDB, 2013b) compared to other energy sources (USD 0.355/kWh for solar PV; USD 0.148/kWh for peat; USD 0.12/kWh for methane gas). According to the World Bank (IDA, 2017), the cost of electricity also remains high because of the cost generated by the production capacities put in place without effective competition, which could be the case for the power plant. Note that at the time of the construction of the power plant, the energy context in Rwanda was dominated by the use of fossil fuels (40% of the country's energy capacity), with 2% of the population having access to electricity in rural areas. Consequently, the urgency of installing an on-grid PV power plant involved the use of attractive conditions for the investor, under stable conditions over several years, thanks to the FIT. Its principle is *"to offer guaranteed prices for fixed periods of time for electricity produced from Renewable Energy Sources"* (Couture & Gagnon, 2010) in order to develop the expansion of RE by reducing the risks of investments. The payments to the private operator must make it possible to largely cover the costs of the investment project, bearing in mind that *"significantly higher payment levels are currently offered for solar photovoltaic systems."* In the case of the fixed model used for the power plant (FIT being independent of the price of electricity), two drawbacks are emphasized (Couture & Gagnon, 2010): (i) higher price for the consumer ("RE producers will continue to receive the guaranteed prices, leading to higher prices for electricity customers and thus to an alteration of what the 'real' market price would be otherwise"); and (ii) since the price is not based on demand, it can be high while demand is low. As Antonelli and Desideri (Antonelli & Desideri, 2014) explain, the FIT is decisive since it represents the main motive for investment based on financial profitability (return on investment), the quality of solar radiation and the awareness of using renewable resources being secondary. This situation confirms Meyer-Renschhausen's point of view: *"most of the FIT-schemes in Africa are poorly working because of unfavorable institutional design, insufficient levels of FIT rates"* (Meyer-Renschhausen, 2013). Regarding the power plant, Rodríguez-Manotas is more restrained (Rodríguez-Manotas et al., 2018), saying "the agreed tariff rate is...to be approximately USD 0.2 per kWh, making it relatively high by international standards for projects of this size. However, this price was less than the existing average wholesale grid price in Rwanda, thus helping to reduce the market price." In any case, an MLP-

MSA approach leads us to be cautious, especially since according to the World Bank (2017), “Caught between the high cost of electricity and limited accessibility, the government intervened to close the gap between costs and revenues in the sector, exposing the budget to budgetary risks. This situation (...) represents a major risk (...) on macroeconomic stability in Rwanda in general” (IDA, 2017). Considering the composition of the consortium created to finance the plant (Table C1 in the Appendix 3), the remuneration of the FIT will finally benefit to actors at international level.

This is where Paradox 3 of the MLP-MSA approach brings us. Assuming the cost that the solar power plant represents for the government is to be borne by public finances, to what extent does this financial weight not affect its ability to engage more in the fight against poverty? Reducing this paradox requires promoting the creation of niches, without this being to the detriment of the most vulnerable sections of the population.

In light of the three paradoxes, we note that a mixed MLP-MSA assessment allows a wealth of analyses to be adapted to the implementation context and ineffective coherence for the formulation of recommendations (Figure 6-17).

### MULTI scalar Approach

|                               |                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Niveau Macro<br>International | Need for coherence between the Clean Development Mechanism and the principles of "Energy justice"         |
| Niveau meso<br>National       | Energy sector liberalization should be concurrent with the regulation of Corporate Social Responsibility. |
| Niveau micro<br>Local         | Costs incurred in the niche must be offset by social acceptance of the project in its implementation      |

### MULTI level Perspective

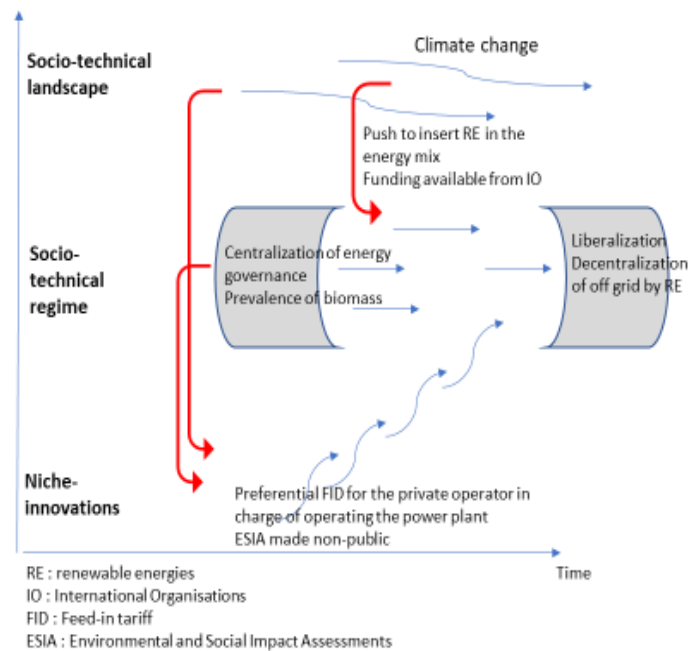


Figure 6-17 Overview of MLP-MSA

Inspired by : (F. W. Geels, 2018a; Rodríguez-Manotas et al., 2018) and the authors

## 6.9 Conclusion

Based on a case study in the energy context of Rwanda, our article focuses on the impacts of a PV power plant by asking: to what extent does this type of energy system respond to a sustainable development approach in a strategy to improve energy security and reduce poverty?

Although certain adjustments need to be made in light of its impacts, the power plant is participating in a sustainable development approach with a view to fighting against poverty. As far as energy security is concerned, it can represent an energy solution that is adapted at the national level even if the study identifies several weaknesses, the most significant of which are the lack of electrification and drinking water pumping system for local residents. This energy model is, therefore, likely to be duplicated in order to maximize its positive impacts. However, there are corrective measures to be taken, drawn from three paradoxes raised by the mixed MLP-MSA approach. This mixed assessment allows for a wealth of analyses to be adapted to the context and in an effective coherence for the formulation of recommendations. At the macro level, for the sake of "*sustainable credibility*," the consistency between the CDM and the principles of Energy Justice should be reflected in taking local energy poverty into account as

per the carbon credits granted. At a meso level, the liberalization of the energy sector must be accompanied by the regulation of CSR, especially with the actors who benefit from this liberalization. At a micro level, the financial cost of the preferential conditions granted by the government to the niche must be offset by social acceptance of the project where it is established in order to guarantee sustainability for local development. Finally, sufficient public regulations must allow the development of niches favourable for investors without exceptional measures being to the detriment of the most vulnerable sections of the population.

## **6.10 Acknowledgment**

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## **CHAPITRE 7 ARTICLE 4 « DOES SOLAR ENERGY REDUCE POVERTY OR INCREASE ENERGY SECURITY ? A COMPARATIVE SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF BURKINA FASO, MADAGASCAR, MOROCCO, RWANDA, SENEGAL AND SOUTH AFRICA »**

### **7.1 Présentation de l'article**

Notre article intitulé « *Does solar energy reduce poverty or increase energy security? A comparative sustainability analysis of Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal and South Africa* » a été soumis à la revue « *Energy Research and Social science* » en Juillet 2020. Les auteurs sont les suivants : Carole Brunet, Oumarou Savadogo, Pierre Baptiste, Michel A. Bouchard (auteurs émanant de Polytechnique Montréal, Canada), Céline Cholez (Grenoble-INP, PACTE, MSH-ALPES, France), Federico Rosei (INRS, Montréal, Canada), Bernard Sinclair-Desgagné (Skema Business School - Sophia Antipolis, France), Corinne Gendron, Nicolas Merveille (auteurs émanant de l'UQAM, Montreal, Canada).

Cet article représente une étude comparative des six études de cas réalisées entre Août 2017 et Juillet 2019.

### **7.2 Résumé de l'article**

In the context of climate change, the development of renewable energy plays a decisive role in the reduction of greenhouse gases, and especially the reduction of their emissions linked to the production of electricity. On-grid connected photovoltaic solar power plants contribute to the achievement of this objective since they produce "*green*" electricity from solar radiation. This article analyzes the extent to which the operation of on-grid solar power plants found in Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, and South Africa is a vector for sustainable development. As far as we know, there are no studies in this area of research in Africa. Thus, our work makes a novel contribution to this area. Its originality is based on its methodology, which is based on both qualitative and quantitative approaches; the large quantity (six) of its case studies; the significant complexity of the grid analysis used (with seven categories of impacts analyzed at local, regional, national, and international levels), and finally on the creation of a sustainability index specific to on-grid solar power plants. Our results are as follows: unless appropriate adjustments are made, grid-connected photovoltaic solar power plants have a limited impact on sustainable development and poverty reduction, especially at

the local level where the plants are installed. Two types of key variables have been identified that could influence this sustainability: (i) variables linked to the investment model, and (ii) variables linked to the characteristics of their insertion context.

*"These are just panels pointing up to the sky"*  
Local Authority in Senegal

### 7.3 Introduction

*"We are not on track to limit warming to 1.5° C"* (Guilyardi et al., 2018). According to the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report on global warming, the planet is headed for a 3-4°C increase in temperature by 2100. The United Nations has proposed four means by which to contain climate change: modification of our lifestyles and consumption, improvement of our energy efficiency, change of our agricultural practices, and transformation of our energy mix by increasing the proportion of renewable energy in order to decarbonize the production of electricity (39% of the total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2015) (Baude, Colin, Duvernoy, Foussard, & Vailles, 2019).

In this context, Africa has embarked on the diversification of its energy mix since its renewable energy share in the total primary energy supply remains low, with 1.3% represented by hydroelectricity and less than 0.1% coming from solar and wind (2013)(Irena, Taylor, & So, 2016). Solar energy is gradually finding its place, especially photovoltaic solar energy, whose module prices dropped by 90% between 2010 and 2019 (Irena, 2020). According to IRENA, during this period, *"the weighted-average levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) of utility-scale solar PV declined by between 66% and 85%, depending on the country"* (Irena, 2020). This trend has boosted the continent's solar PV installation capacity which increased from 8 gigawatts (GW) in 2009 to 47 GW in 2015 (Irena et al., 2016). The International Energy Agency predicts that the PV power needed in Africa will be 497 GW in 2030 (Agency, 2018).

Besides reducing GHGs in electricity production, the goal is also to achieve universal access to electricity. More than USD 11.5 billion was provided between 2014 and 2018 by the World Bank for the installation of renewable energy (RE) and the improvement of energy efficiency in Africa with a view to having an energy transition towards universal access (World Bank, 2019c). This logic is based on the principle that "access to energy is essential for reducing poverty [as] energy makes possible the investments, innovations, and new industries that are the engines for jobs, inclusive growth and shared prosperity for entire economies" (World Bank, 2019c). Even though the proportion of Africans living in extreme poverty decreased from 54% in 1990 to 41% in 2015, the number of people living below the poverty line increased during



the same period (from 278 million to 413 million) due to population growth (Beegle & Christiaensen, 2019). While a majority of industrialized countries have seen their energy security decline from 1970 to 2010 (M. A. Brown, Wang, Sovacool, & D'Agostino, 2014), in Africa, 33% of the population still lacks access to electricity, with around 87% of the population currently located in rural areas (World Bank, 2019i). This compromises the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal/SDG 7 (universal access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy) which is at the heart of the approach to solving climate change issues.

While the induced growth and prosperity associated with access to energy are presumed to lead towards sustainable development as a key economic, social, and environmental achievement, in this paper we examine the real impacts of this path to energy transition in various African contexts. Our general research question is: to what extent can these photovoltaic solar power plants represent a vector for sustainable development and poverty reduction while improving energy security? We will attempt to answer this question through research based on six case studies of on-grid photovoltaic solar power plants with capacities ranging from 8.5 to 75 MWp (megawatt-peak – capacity of solar photovoltaic generation), located in four different regions of Africa, namely in Northern, Western, Eastern, and Southern Africa.

Previous studies (Ali Hosseini, Mohammad Mahdi Zolfagharzadeh, Ali Asghar Sadabadi, Alireza Aslani, & Hoda Jafari, 2018; Mallett, 2007; Wüstenhagen et al., 2007) have focused on decentralized off-grid solar PV systems (Chaurey & Kandpal, 2010; Jenkins & Baurzhan, 2014; Mala et al., 2009; Martinot et al., 2001; Nieuwenhout et al., 2001), their geographical distribution, their socio-demographic (Bawakyillenuo, 2012; Van der Kam, Meelen, Van Sark, & Alkemade, 2018) and socio-technical context (Kumar et al., 2019), and finally, the conditions for their development in developing countries (Brunet et al., 2018; Francius, Trompette, & Cholez, 2017) or more broadly in Africa. Large-scale on-grid solar power systems like those examined in the present paper have been the subject of technical discussions (Akinyele et al., 2015; Cabrera-Tobar et al., 2016; Eltawil & Zhao, 2010), including issues such as the possible degradation of installation sites (Stoms et al., 2013) and their visual impact (del Carmen Torres-Sibille et al., 2009; Rodrigues et al., 2010), and, in some instances, community acceptance linked to Concentrated Solar Power (Hanger et al., 2016). Therefore, recent peer-reviewed literature on the sustainability of on-grid solar power plants is fragmented and sparse, a shortcoming this paper attempts to fill in.

By carrying out a comparative technical socio-economic study of these six power plants, the objective of the paper is to analyze the potential and conditions necessary for solar energy to reduce poverty and/or increase energy security in the African context. The methodological

approach used in the present study is a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations and analysis for each plant, leading to a discussion of the variables that may decisively influence the sustainability of the power plants in their various contexts. The paper concludes with some insights on the contribution (or lack thereof) of on-grid solar PV power plants to sustainability.

## **7.4 Context of the study of the power plants**

### **7.4.1 General context**

The study was conducted in six countries located in four regions in Africa (Table 7.1). According to the United Nations classification (UN, 2014b), these are all developing economies, with the majority – namely, Senegal, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, and Madagascar – being low-income countries (gross national income/GNI per capita less than USD 996 in 2017). Morocco is considered a low middle-income country, while South Africa is considered an upper middle-income country (World Bank, 2018b). According to the United Nations Economic and Social Council thresholds, all of these countries, with the exceptions of Morocco and South Africa, are least developed and heavily indebted poor countries. Two of the countries are landlocked (Burkina Faso and Rwanda) and none of them is a fuel-exporting country.

For the most part, these countries are experiencing very dynamic GDP growth (between 3% and 8.6%), but with a poverty rate between 19% and 43% (with the exception of Morocco, 1%, and Madagascar, 77%). Most of the countries have a low Human Development Index (HDI), except Morocco (medium HDI) and the Republic of South Africa (high HDI), in line with GNI per capita. Their population sizes and their population densities are similar (an average of 65 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>) except for Rwanda (high density of 499 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>) and South Africa (48 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, larger surface area and population). These countries experience sustained annual population growth (around 2.7%) except for Morocco (1.3%) and South Africa (1.4%), in line with their classification by GNI. The unemployment rate is variable across the different countries (between 1% and 9%) with the exception of South Africa (27%) which is also distinguished by a low proportion of jobs in the agricultural sector (5%), unlike other countries (between 28% and 68%). Overall, agricultural land represents between 44% and 79% of available land, with a high proportion of agricultural income in GDP (between 12% for Morocco and 31% for Rwanda), with the exception of South Africa (2%). Finally, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita for the countries studied are low (around 0.2 tons) except for Morocco (1.8 tons) and South Africa (9 tons) which have higher per capita GNIs.

#### 7.4.2 Context of the electricity sector

Although hydroelectric power is the most important source of low-carbon electricity throughout all Africa (16% of total electricity generation) (Iea, 2018), in terms of percentage of total installed capacity, electricity generated from fossil fuels is dominant in the countries selected for our study (Table 7.1; for detailed data see Table D1 in the appendix 4), especially for South Africa (85%). Excluding hydroelectric power, the share of renewable energy sources is minimal (between 1% and 8%). With the exception of South Africa (50% of the electricity produced in Africa is consumed in this country) and Morocco, which have installed capacities beyond 8,000 MW, these countries have a low rate of access to electricity (24% in Madagascar, 25% in Burkina Faso, the lowest rates), and very low in rural areas (9% in Burkina Faso, the lowest rate). Rwanda and Madagascar (Surroop & Raghoo, 2018) have the highest electricity tariffs, which may be linked to their being either landlocked (former) or an isolated island (latter) (Esmap, 2018). The installed solar capacity is still low (12 MW for Rwanda up to 700 MW for Morocco) with the exception of South Africa with 2,406 MW.

The countries on the continent have embarked on several reforms of the electricity sector in order to improve their efficiency in the face of energy demand that is linked to different factors (economic growth, demographic increase, etc.). In the different countries, these reforms have aimed at rationalizing public power sector companies, making technical improvements to structures and grids, and more or less liberalizing the sector for the benefit of private operators (Mawejje, Munyambonera, & Bategeka, 2013; Turkson & Wohlgemuth, 2001). Apart from the case of South Africa, which opted for a partial deregulation of the vertical monopoly of the electricity industry, the other countries have not challenged this monopoly of a single dominant public entity, making adaptations with legislation that leaves room for independent power producers (IPPs) (Turkson & Wohlgemuth, 2001). According to Gore, even if a “standard model of liberalization reforms has been endorsed, the timing, pace, and extent of reform adoption and implementation” varies, depending on internal political factors (less in-depth reforms in democratic regimes with strong civil society), the financial needs of the country in question, and level of dependency on international aid (e.g., from the World Bank) (Gore, Brass, Baldwin, & MacLean, 2019).

Although disputed by certain authors (Urpelainen, 2018), according to the World Bank Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) ranking of 2018 (Esmap, 2018; Urpelainen, 2018) for the regulation of sustainable energy, half of all sub-Saharan countries have an undeveloped policy framework for making progress in regulations for mini-grids and standalone systems. South Africa is classified as a leader on the continent with an advanced

global policy framework (especially in the field of energy efficiency – carbon pricing, energy labeling, tax incentives, etc.), closely followed by Morocco (Choukri, Naddami, & Hayani, 2017). With specific regard to energy access (electrification planning, utility transparency and monitoring, etc.), South Africa and Rwanda are considered to have a *"mature access policy framework"*, Burkina Faso and Senegal have policy frameworks *"with some key elements of a supportive policy and regulatory framework but still significant room for improvement"*, and Madagascar has a *"limited regulatory framework for access"* (Esmap, 2018).

Table 7-1 Main socio-economic and energy profile of the six countries

|                                                                                            | Senegal    | Rwanda     | Burkina Faso | Morocco       | South Africa | Madagascar | Canada         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| GNI per Capita USD (2017)                                                                  | 1 410      | 780        | 670          | 3 090         | 5 750        | 510        | 44 940         |
| GDP growth - % annual (2018)                                                               | 6.8        | 8.6        | 6.8          | 3.0           | 0.8          | 4.6        | 1.9            |
| Population Density inhab/km2 (2018)                                                        | 82         | 499        | 72           | 81            | 48           | 45         | 4              |
| % of total jobs in agriculture (2019)                                                      | 32%        | 66%        | 28%          | 38%           | 5%           | 68%        | 1%             |
| Proportion of GDP from Agriculture                                                         | 16%        | 31%        | 28%          | 12%           | 2%           | 20%        | 1,70%          |
| IDH 2018 (category)                                                                        | 166 (low)  | 157 (low)  | 182 (low)    | 121 (average) | 113 (high)   | 162 (low)  | 13 (very high) |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (% of population)                                  | 38% (2011) | 55% (2016) | 43% (2014)   | 1% (2013)     | 19% (2014)   | 77% (2012) | 0.5% (2013)    |
| CO2 emissions - metric tons per capita (2014)                                              | 0.6        | 0.1        | 0.2          | 1.8           | 9.0          | 0.1        | 15.2           |
| Access to electricity (% of population) (2017)                                             | 61%        | 34%        | 25%          | 100%          | 84%          | 24%        | 100%           |
| Access to electricity, rural - % of rural population (2017)                                | 35%        | 23%        | 9%           | 99%           | 66%          | 17%        | 100%           |
| Electricity - installed generating capacity (2016 est.) MW                                 | 977        | 191        | 342          | 8 303         | 50 020       | 675        | 143 500        |
| Electricity - from fossil fuels - % of total installed capacity (2015/16 est.)             | 82%        | 42%        | 80%          | 68%           | 85%          | 74%        | 23%            |
| Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric - % of total (2015) | 1,8%       |            |              | 8%            | 2%           |            | 6%             |
| Solar Installed Capacity 2018 (MW)                                                         | 50         | 12         | 33           | 700           | 2 406        | 33         | 3 040          |

Source:(IRENA, 2019; Kojima & Trimble, 2016a; Mundi, 2012; Murdock et al., 2019; UNDP, 2018a; UNEP, 2017; World Bank, 2019c, 2019g, 2020)

### 7.4.3 Main characteristics of solar power plants

The installations examined are all located in areas that are favorable for PV systems, with good solar irradiation ranging from 4.6 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day to 6.3 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day. Their capacity ranges from 8.5 MWp to 75 MWp. The power plants are all recently built (between 2014 and 2020) with rapid construction times (between 6 and 15 months, except for one whose construction exceeded 24 months, for technical reasons). None of the power stations have energy storage facilities, except on a small scale (continuity of operation of supervisory control and data acquisition/SCADA, WiFi network, or computers). The power plants occupy a relatively large area ranging from 20 ha (8.5 MWp in Rwanda) to 200 ha (75 MWp in South Africa), with an overall average of 80 ha with surface area density depending on the level of radiation deposited and the PV technology used (Table D2 in appendix 4). The Burkina Faso power plant occupies the least amount of space relative to its installed capacity (0.50 MWc/ha) while the plant in Madagascar uses the most (0.36 MWc/ha). Sites with lower radiation deposit levels and installations that use thin film technology have the lowest capacity relative to surface density. For regions in Africa with a low deposit level or which are limited by space, the power plants must use high-performance technologies to minimize the space needed.

As for the PV units, they are all made of polycrystalline silicon, except the South African power plant which uses amorphous silicon thin film technology. The units are slanted in a fixed manner, except for the plant in Rwanda which has trackers on one axis that allow it to follow the movement of the sun. Of the six power plants, four have units made in China, which shows the importance of this country on the market for PV solar panels; two use panels of German or Japanese fabrication. All the power plants are connected to the national electricity grid; half of them are connected to a cross-border electricity grid and the majority are connected to a medium-voltage line. Tables D2 and D3, and Figure D4 in appendix 4, present the technical and administrative profiles of the plants studied. We believe that the spread of the technical and other characteristics of the plants studied in this paper are comparable to and provide an adequate and representative sample of the on-grid solar power plants in Africa.

The power plants fall under two types of management whether the installation is state-owned or independent producer (IPP)-owned. State-owned plants (Burkina Faso, Morocco) use the "turnkey" model whereby engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) is the responsibility of the state, which has assigned Operations and Maintenance (O&M) to a private operator for periods of two to five years. IPP-owned plants sell the electricity produced to the state under a power purchase agreement (PPA). The latter is the most common case (four power plants out of six), allowing the exclusive sale of the electricity produced through a feed-in tariff

for a period of 20 to 25 years. In both cases, the selection of the private operator (IPP or party in charge of EPC/O&M) is carried out by mutual agreement or by invitation to tender. Particular conditions can be noted such as the case of South Africa, where specific conditions are imposed on the private operator due to the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement/REIPPP program (these include local procurement, staff racial requirements, etc.); similarly, in the case of Burkina Faso, funding was conditioned upon the obligation to use European providers since the donations and loans came from European institutions.

The unit cost of each power plant is generally between USD 20 and 50 million, which is between USD 1 and USD 3 per installed watt; the costliest installed watt is found in Rwanda (USD 2.17), and the cheapest in Morocco (USD 1.08). The power plants are characterized by a complex financing model in terms of the nature of the funds received (grants, loans, donations), the quantity (from one to five), and the nature of the lenders and investors (governments, private operators, pension funds, development banks, international institutions). Of the six power plants, two, namely South Africa and Madagascar, were built on equity financing provided by private international companies.

The price of the kilowatt-hour (kWh) produced by the power plants (PPA price) ranges from USD 0.073 (South Africa) to USD 0.25 (Rwanda) with an indexation on inflation or the exchange rate (Madagascar). These prices are in line with those identified in Africa. According to data compiled by the African Development Bank, the average production cost of electricity in Africa is USD 0.18/kWh (AFDB, 2013a), while it is approximately USD 0.21/kWh when the electricity is produced in thermal power plants according to the International Monetary Fund (Alleyne & Hussain, 2014). As a result, solar PV plants can produce electricity at a lower cost (for instance, three times lower than the electricity produced in thermal power plants in Burkina Faso (CDE, 2017), and two times lower in Madagascar (Rahaga, 2018). This trend makes solar PV competitive with several conventional sources (Lazard, 2018), even if, for utility-scale solar PV, Saharan African Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE) is around 20% more expensive than the average global range (BloombergNEF, 2020).

Three observations stand out from our group of selected power plants (Table D5 in appendix 4). Firstly, the greater the power of the Plant, the lower the price per watt of installed capacity. Likewise, the lower the power, the higher the price, as is the case with Rwanda. This confirms the importance of economies of scale in power generation projects: “*Larger plants tend to be cheaper per unit of capacity*” (I. IRENA, 2011). Secondly, probably as a result of competition effects, the PPA price (resale price per kWh) of power plants installed on the basis of a call for tenders (Burkina Faso, South Africa) is lower than that of power plants installed by a mutual

agreement. Thirdly, the power plant in Rwanda, whose price per installed watt is the most expensive, has the highest PPA price. This situation seems logical, insofar as the investor will ensure that “their energy tool” is profitable in the most appropriate way.

## 7.5 Methodology

As stated earlier, the primary data for this study come from our design; in particular, the case studies we conducted (Gerring, 2006; R. K. Yin, 2003; Robert K Yin, 2011; Robert K. Yin, 2012; Robert K Yin, 2017). Our onsite experimental results collection was conducted between 2017 and 2019 on each of the six on-grid photovoltaic power plants located in the six African countries. Additional secondary data were collected from comparative statistics, unpublished reports, and peer-reviewed articles.

The research uses both quantitative and qualitative approaches (Eisenhardt, 1989; Matthew B. Miles, Huberman, Huberman, & Huberman, 1994). For instance, 296 semi-structured interviews (Table 7.2 and Figure 7.1) were carried out in all six countries on the impacts of the solar power plants. Data were collected through individual interviews or focus groups, in strict compliance with the rules set by the ethics committee of the author’s academic institution. Also in compliance with these rules, the recruitment of participants was carried out randomly with an attempt to correctly reflect a balance of gender, age, and education, with strict adherence to consent and confidentiality requirements. The length of the interviews varied between one and two hours. Stakeholders interviewed were the operators in charge of the plant, people living near the plant and the regional authorities, actors involved in cooperation and development, various non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and various authorities, namely representatives of the villages neighboring the installations, representatives of the district, the region, and of the national electricity company, as well as the international donors.

The impacts were defined based on the literature relating to previous studies on the sustainability of renewable energy systems in developing countries (Bhattacharyya, 2012; Feron, 2016; Iliskog, 2008), which classically identifies the main pillars of sustainable development (economic, environmental, and social impacts). Other categories of indicators have been added in order to further consider the particularities of the rural setting of many of the power plants in the present study, namely effects on land tenure aspects, food security, and gender roles – in particular, on the role and status of women involved in agriculture. As a result, specific impacts on women, water/food, governance/land, and, of course, energy were added to the more or less classical economic, environmental, and social impacts as defined in previous

energy impact studies. As a result, seven categories of impacts are used here to reflect some measure of sustainable development (Brunet, Savadogo, Baptiste, Bouchard, Rakotoary, et al., 2020). In addition, we have used the well-established approach in environmental and social assessment impact studies (Joao, 2002) of providing a multi-scalar perspective and we have elected to analyze the impacts at local, regional, national, and international levels.

Quantitatively, the impacts of the power plants were also assessed on four levels (local, regional, national and international). They have been grouped differently in order to be more suited to the reality of the areas encountered following our pilot case study carried out in 2017 in Senegal. These differences are mentioned in Figures D6 and D7 in the appendix 4, which are the quantitative and qualitative tables used to structure the collection of primary data. For example, the indicators used for impact assessment in seven categories at the local level are mentioned in the appendix 4 (Table D8). The construction of the sustainability index is based on two aspects (i) reducing the content of our qualitative data to numbers with an impact assessment carried out on the basis of a score between +2 and -2 (see Table D9 in the appendix 4) (ii) using an approach based on a dimensional index (Klugman, Rodríguez, & Choi, 2011; UNDP, 2011) similar to the Human Development Index, allowing the creation of a sustainability index for PV solar power plants with an emphasis on local aspects. The details related to the calculation of this index are provided in the appendix 4, Figure D10. The index allows for comparison of the sustainability of the power plants.

Since this study is based in part on qualitative data collection and analysis which “requires [a] highly structured framework” (Sovacool et al., 2018), we have chosen to adopt several elements of self-checking and coherence (Langley, 2016b; Patton, 2002). These are: (i) a reliability check based on cross-association of qualitative and quantitative data, limiting the risks of subjectivity; (ii) multiplicity and cross-analysis of the case studies carried out in a similar context, with theoretical sampling; (iii) an analytical table clearly showing differences and correlations; (iv) triangulation of sources through the primary and secondary data; (v) verification of the robustness of the methodology through the pilot case study carried out at the beginning of the research; and finally (vi) systematic collaboration with a university partner located in each country where the case study is done. The innovative approach of the present study is to allow a combination of social scientific and material metrics (Stirling, 2014) in an area where case studies located in Africa are infrequent (Sovacool, 2014). While the sustainability index discussed here is clearly more directly applicable to impact assessments at the local level (as



shown in the transcriptions of interviews), we propose that it could be the basis for impact assessments in other international contexts as well.

Table 7-2 Profile of interviews

|                     | Sex  |        | Age           |               |            | Level of education          |                   |                  |    |
|---------------------|------|--------|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----|
|                     | Male | Female | 18 - 25 years | 26 - 45 years | 46 + years | Uneducated or primary level | High school level | University level |    |
| <b>Senegal</b>      | 20   | 9      | 0             | 8             | 21         | 20                          | 5                 | 4                | 29 |
| <b>Rwanda</b>       | 21   | 18     | 11            | 20            | 8          | 23                          | 8                 | 8                | 39 |
| <b>Burkina Faso</b> | 38   | 13     | 14            | 31            | 6          | 30                          | 12                | 9                | 51 |
| <b>Morocco</b>      | 43   | 12     | 2             | 23            | 30         | 35                          | 9                 | 11               | 55 |
| <b>South Africa</b> | 22   | 22     | 4             | 20            | 20         | 19                          | 11                | 14               | 44 |
| <b>Madagascar</b>   | 38   | 40     | 13            | 41            | 24         | 32                          | 22                | 24               | 78 |
| <b>Total</b>        | 182  | 114    | 44            | 143           | 109        | 159                         | 67                | 70               |    |

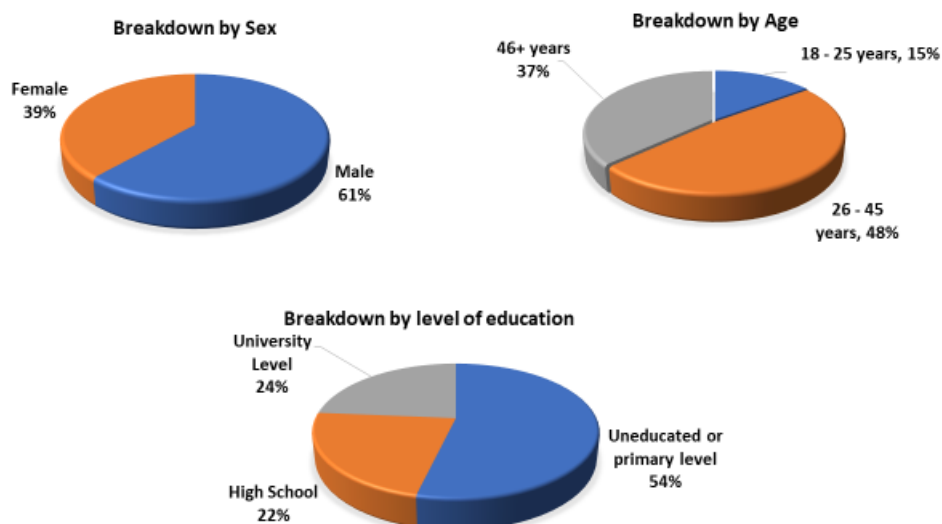


Figure 7-1 Profile of people interviewed

## 7.6 Results

### 7.6.1 Special features of each power plant

Each plant has its particularities. Their features are outlined below. They are presented in chronological order from the first plant visited and studied to the last one.

**Power plant located in Senegal.** The plant is located in a semidesert area within a community whose irrigation needs are significant. It is the only plant that signed a formal memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the community in which it is located. This MoU lays out the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of the IPP, highlighting a tension between what the operator planned (funding for the community, donation of streetlamps, solar kits, food) and what the villagers expect (irrigation of agricultural land, electrification with preferential rates, significant creation of jobs).

**Power plant located in Rwanda.** This plant is the smallest in capacity of those studied and the only one whose panels are installed on trackers (trackers allow an optimal orientation of the panels, in order to follow the sun's path). The utilization of the trackers may also explain the relatively greater amount of space used by the plant in comparison to the other plants. The trackers may also have an impact on the final energy production cost. It also has the uniqueness of being engaged in a proximity initiative with local communities, in conditions close to mature for local sustainable development. However, for the state, these advantages do not seem to compensate for the cost of the energy produced.

**Power plant located in Burkina Faso.** This plant follows a "turnkey" model (European Union funding) with EPC and O&M entrusted to a private operator. This specific aspect highlights the complexity of its management/transition halfway between the private operator and the state. It is unique in being located in a peri-urban area with irradiation that is very favorable for photovoltaic systems and having been constructed within the context of an RE energy policy that is being implemented. Since then, the transition has been made.

**Power plant located in Morocco.** Another "turnkey" model (financed by the World Bank), this power plant was under construction at the time of the study whereas all the other plants covered by our study were in operation. It is also the only power plant located in a desert area and which qualified as being "*at the end*," meaning that it is being installed to supply areas with low electrification. Another unique aspect is the method of recruiting the staff working on the plant. This is done through a formal national network coexisting with expatriate Chinese staff. Finally, the Moroccan context remains exceptional as regards energy governance towards RE,

which places the power plant in a specific position, and which does not remove the tensions identified during the research, of a more ethical or political dimension.

**Power plant located in South Africa.** This plant has several unique aspects when compared to all the other plants studied. It is the most powerful plant (75 MW) and the only one using thin film PV technology. Its post-apartheid context is unique; it also includes a sustained state policy towards RE development through the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) program and has a formal local and regional development strategy.

**Power plant located in Madagascar.** The uniqueness of this case study stems from the specific context of Madagascar in terms of biodiversity and the apparent lack of impact on this biodiversity. No impact has been noted on the flora and fauna due to the presence of the plant. The surrounding area remains wooded and without any water stress. Another unique aspect is that the plant is equity-financed and is the only plant installed in an area where its installation did not generate any land ownership conflicts or tensions. There are still some caveats, for example, the absence of a formal local development strategy and the fact that a polluting industrial sector is supported by the energy production from the power plant.

## 7.6.2 Identification of impacts by category

### 7.6.2.1 Economic impacts

Figure 7.2 presents an overview of the economic impacts.

At the local level, apart from the construction phase, the power stations generate a limited number of permanent jobs (between 5 and 14 jobs, an amount far below what was planned in some cases – see Quote 1) because they operate with few employees; the rest of the positions are temporary (including those reserved for women). These positions are in the area of security and cleaning the grass on the sites.

In addition, the plants generate limited and low-skilled training (except in the case of Burkina Faso, which has developed a solid capacity-building program linked to its government strategy). The power plants create few income-generating activities (except in the case of Rwanda) because they do not develop a direct link with the

#### **Quotes 1 – Economic Impacts (local)**

**Question:** in terms of work at the plant, can we say that people have found work?

**Answer:** people have found work, but it is not enough. What we expected and what we saw is different. We expected a lot of people to work there, but we realized that a power station does not employ a lot.

#### **Quotes 2 – Economic Impacts (local)**

**Question:** What about the quality and quantity of the food?

**Answer:** I no longer have a field to cultivate because of the power station. The plant took all of the Diéri. Nobody cultivates now in the Diéri, that is to say the area where rainfed agriculture is done.

local economic fabric; since they have no impact on local electrification, they do not bring about change in local production methods. Because they are generally located in rural areas, they occupy land previously intended for agriculture or livestock (see Quote 2); this is not the case, however, when they are established in a desert area (Morocco).

Finally, the plants do not make financial contributions to their communities of establishment, either because they are the property of the government (Burkina Faso, Morocco), or because the conditions of their establishment as IPP (Rwanda, Africa South) did not plan for this.

At the regional level, the direct impacts are few. Only the power plant in Madagascar pays a fee to the regional authority, this being linked to the ownership of the land it occupies. Regarding the indirect impacts, we can consider that the energy production sent to the grid positively affects regional industries, as is the case in Madagascar, since the largest industrial zone in that country is supplied by the 63 KV line which gets some of its power from the PV plant.

At the national level, this indicator is difficult to assess because there are several parameters involved linked to the basic energy profile of each country. In most of the countries, the power station contributes little to the reduction in the price of electricity. It can even worsen the situation as seen in Rwanda or Madagascar. The case of Senegal is unique since the government officially associated the inauguration of the power plant with the drop in the price of electricity. Except for the case of Morocco and South Africa, the power plants play a weak role in the national development of a PV industry (see Quote 3). Although some basic materials come from the local market (barriers, construction of maintenance centers, etc.) most of them are imported (panels, inverters, batteries, etc.).

**Quotes 3 - Economic Impacts** (national)

**Question:** I have the impression that the condition of local content is difficult to reach in that specific case. Can we generalize?

**Answer:** I think there are components of the plant that can be locally manufactured but to the extent that South Africa might become PV manufacturing hub – that is unrealistic. It might be possible with wind - certain components – certainly but I think to be able to compete in this market right now, we missed the bus. (...) There are a few companies that have set up not manufacturing ..... you can put them together – the bases, the inverters, and wiring you can get locally but a lot of those have also closed down now. There should be a kind of specific targeting of the value chain areas that we can compete in. But then for that to work we need to have a functioning program, policy that might give the clarity and predictability to industries.

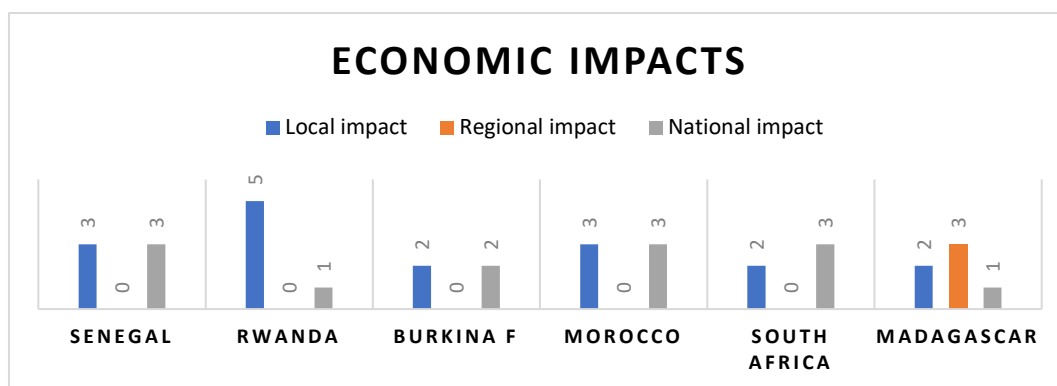


Figure 7-2 Economic impacts of the on-grid solar power plants situated in the 6 countries - impacts at local, regional and national level

### 7.6.2.2 Social impacts

At the local level, Figure 7.3 indicates that the power plants present a wide variety of situations with good social acceptance (Rwanda), average social acceptance (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Morocco), or, alternatively, generate indifference among the residents (South Africa). The less the residents have access to the interior of the power plant, the more indifferent they are, as is the case in South Africa where the perimeter is highly secure. Overall, local residents are disappointed (see Quote 4) with the promises made during the planning stages of the plant (jobs, free electricity, donations to schools, etc.).

#### Quotes 4 – Social impacts (local)

**Question:** Since the power station is installed what has changed ?

**Answer:** I am happy with the project because a project is always a mark of development (...) However, we (...) do not feel the project in terms of its impact. We do not feel the advantages of the plant. They had made a lot of promises for fish farming, fodder farming, animal husbandry projects, etc., but nothing was seen. The project has given the town a lot of scope, everyone wonders where (the plant) is located, but the populations do not benefit from it. 50% of the promises are not yet kept.

Regarding the impact on health (see Quote 5), they are neutral or negative, as is the case in Senegal, where, according to the villagers, a health center was eliminated following the construction of the power plant, or in Madagascar where access to health centers is difficult due to poor access roads around the plant. From a safety perspective, either the plant has a positive impact (as is the case in Madagascar where it improves the situation of local residents at night due to

#### Quotes 5 – Social impacts (local)

**Question:** Since the power station is installed, has there been any change in your health, that of your children and animals?

**Answer:** Where the power station is installed, there was grass for the animals which can no longer access it. So there is a feed problem for the cattle. Nothing has changed in terms of my health and that of my children.

**Answer:** There are only health posts, we have not built dispensaries (...). As for the animals, there is no change. On the contrary, the power plant authorities had authorized the keeper to allow the animals to access the grasses in the power plant, but this food practically created a disease because the animals became thin. It's like at the end of the day there is intoxication. Also, when there are no more herbs around the plant, there are still herbs inside and the animals will want to enter. We had to go get the herbs (...)

**Question:** If the animals eat the grass inside the plant they get sick, why do you want us to facilitate access to the plant to look for grass?

**Answer:** We realized that it is not the grass that makes animals sick, but it is because of the heat (generated by the plant)

the lighting of the plant and access road), or it has a negative impact (as is the case in South

Africa, with frequent road accidents because of the dustiness of the access roads leading to the plant; and in Senegal, with a village being less than 100 m from the HV transformer station). In any case, in the event of a fire emergency, the firefighters are far (more than 45 minutes by car minimum), and often not trained for this type of intervention. Culturally, only the power plants in Rwanda and Senegal are involved in such activities as community work and charitable initiatives. Regarding the work of local employees, their conditions are moderate, varying according to their status (often non-high-qualified, personal, and temporary, with or without health insurance), the heat conditions within the plant, the distance of the plant from areas of residence, bearing in mind that the site guards have the worst conditions. In the case of South Africa, it should be investigated to what extent the use of thin-film materials affects the spread of nanomaterials used by this technology. For the moment, the literature is still cautious about the way in which nanomaterials used in “clean energy” can affect their direct environment (Diallo, Fromer, & Jhon, 2013; Fromer & Diallo, 2013; Iavicoli, Leso, Ricciardi, Hodson, & Hoover, 2014; Lacour, 2011).

At the regional level, few people are aware of the presence of the power plants due to the distance. Their social acceptance varies in different countries. It is generally positive (South Africa) or average (Madagascar). Thus, the impacts are low except in South Africa (free WiFi, construction of infrastructure in three regional cities, and female managers carry out supervision of installations) (see Quote 6).

**Quotes 6 – Social impacts (regional)**

**Question:** *Since the solar plant was installed what has changed the most in your opinion?*

**Answer:** *We as a community (...) benefited from the community WiFi where community members and students have access to internet where they can lock in for free and utilize that community WIFI. I think it is 500 megabytes. There are also economic opportunities were they advertise for small businesses to apply to do construction jobs, security jobs. They advertise it on the different notice boards and they also send these opportunities through to the municipality*

At the national level, social acceptability varies by country (see Quote 7) and the quantity of RE projects in operation. Indeed, the plant can be very visible in a country without such systems (Madagascar) or it can be drowned in countries with already developed solar parks (South Africa). It is at the national level that the

**Quotes 7 – Social impacts (national)**

**Question :** *Since the plant has been installed, what has changed in (...) ?*

**Answer :** *We appreciate the installation of the plant because since its installation, each time people come and ask questions about the plant. There is talk of the (...) plant now all over the world.*

criticisms relating to the feed-in tariff (FIT) rate are made, which also has an impact on this acceptability (decreasing in Rwanda). The presence of the power plant stimulates awareness and training in PV techniques except (i) for countries with an energy policy that is more off-grid oriented (Rwanda) (ii) when the operating IPPs of the power plant prefer to keep their knowledge to themselves. Regarding the possible national pride in participating in the fight against climate change, the situations differ and are often linked to an invasive political

dimension: the inauguration of the power plants has often served as an opportunity to highlight the national leaders (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Morocco, and Madagascar).

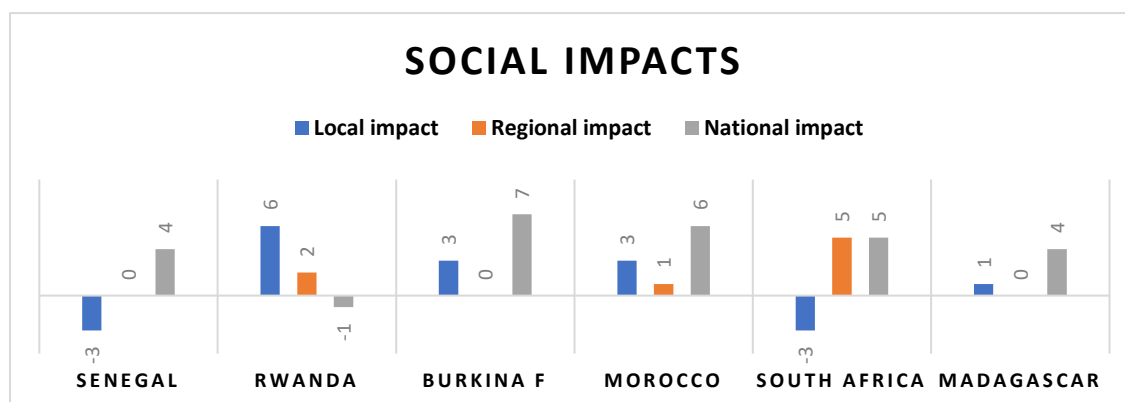


Figure 7-3 Social impacts of the on-grid solar power plants situated in the 6 countries - impacts at local, regional, and national level

### 7.6.2.3 Environmental impacts

At the local level, Table 7.3 presents the tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoided due to the existence and operation of the power plants and Figure 7.4 presents their environmental impacts. This figure shows that local impacts are low or negative. This is especially due to the removal of plant cover during the installation of the power plant or power lines over large areas (see Table D2 in the appendix 4, listing technical characteristics of the power plants). In Madagascar, the site has been kept wooded without cutting additional trees. In Morocco, the site is not wooded as it is semidesert in nature.

Regarding CO<sub>2</sub> generation, the power plants do not emit CO<sub>2</sub> during the entire lifetime of their electricity production. However, two sources of CO<sub>2</sub> are linked to their operation: the motorization of panel cleaning using tractors (for half of the

#### Quotes 8 – Environmental impacts (local)

**Question :** How have things changed regarding vegetation?

**Answer :** At the power station, they cut trees for the installation of the power station. Even in the protocol, they had considered reforestation, but they did not. It is a disadvantage because we did not have to cut the trees. These years there has not been much rain, so there are not many trees and grasses around the plant so that the animals will no longer graze the grass over there.

plants – see Table 7.4) and the frequent journeys of the majority of the workers due to the plants often being isolated in rural areas. Regarding the reforestation of land following the cutting of trees linked to the construction of the power plant (and power lines), the construction of the majority of the sites was not accompanied by effective reforestation (see Quote 8). No odor or noise pollution was noted except in the cases of Senegal and Burkina Faso, where some residents raised the issue of continuous noise from the installations, especially at night. As far

as recycling of equipment is concerned, the situations encountered remain theoretical: storage is a temporary solution, with no short- or long-term strategy, even though the plants are talking about a possible takeback of the used panels by the manufacturers. We note that in the case of Morocco, there is sorting and separation of construction waste, which does not seem to be an effective practice in other sites. Regarding the impact on wildlife, residents have noted an increase in certain species (snakes and rabbits for example), with a decrease in wildlife in general (Rwanda) which seems to be linked to the cutting of wooded areas. Power plants that do not have an impact on fauna of this type are either installed in an already exploited area (Madagascar), or in a desert area with less abundance of species that are visible to the eye.

At the regional level, the impacts are imperceptible (notably, the absence of GHG emissions and noise pollution). The special case of Madagascar should be noted because the power plant supplies an industrial area whose pollutant emissions are, as a whole, not negligible.

At the national level, one interviewee considered that the power stations participate in the fight against climate change due to the low emission of CO<sub>2</sub> generated in their electricity production. However, we observed that the development of environmental regulations for PV is limited in the majority of countries (little or no intervention from the Ministry of the Environment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments not available for our study, except for Senegal). Similarly, no national strategy had been planned in terms of the circular economy or circularity obligations to be respected for the operators of power plants as regards the end of life of PV panels (see Quote 9). Finally, it seems difficult to assess whether the presence of power plants contributes to a reduction in the use of fossil fuels, due in particular to the overall deficit in energy production.

**Quotes 9 – Environmental impacts (national)**

**Question:** Worn panels, what do you do with them?

**Answer:** We replace them and we store them somewhere.

Table 7-3 Quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided per power plant

| COUNTRY                                                                                       | SENEGAL | RWANDA  | BURKINA FASO   | MOROCCO         | SOUTH AFRICA | MADAGASCAR |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| Capacity of power plant                                                                       | 20 MWc  | 8,5 MWc | 30 MWc         | 40 MWc          | 75 MWc       | 20 MWc     |
| Tons of CO <sub>2</sub> avoided per year                                                      | 22 000  | 8 000   | 26 000         | 26 000 - 34 000 | 145 281      | 24 000     |
| Sustainability report available                                                               | no      | yes     | no             | no              | yes          | no         |
| Funding by International Organizations with environmental and social sustainability standards | AfDB    | no      | European union | World bank      | no           | no         |



Table 7-4 PV Cleaning procedures

|                              | Senegal                                                                                            | Rwanda                                                                                                                             | Burkina F                                                                                                                                                                            | Morocco                                                                                                | S. Africa                                                                                               | Madagascar                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Cleaning technique</b>    | Motorized cleaning (Tractor + cleaning agents)                                                     | Manual cleaning (use of a tank of transported water + cleaning agents)                                                             | Motorized cleaning (Tractor + cleaning agents); according to the Manager, cleaning by hand would take too long and it is difficult to reach the entire surface of the 5m wide panels | Powreplant under construction, cleaning process not yet established but will most likely be motorized. | Motorized cleaning (tractors + cleaning agents), mostly in the evening, after inspection during the day | Manual cleaning with karcher + tankers                                                                                       |
| <b>Frequency of cleaning</b> | 12 times a year (once a month) 2 times a month during the periods of more intense dust (May/June). | 3 times a year. Each cleaning requires 10 days of manual cleaning, bearing in mind that operation is maintained during this period | Frequent between November and June due to the harmattan (very dry and often dusty northeast wind) and low rainfall in the region - No cleaning between July and October.             |                                                                                                        | 2 to 3 times a year                                                                                     | Daily cleaning from August to October 2018 because of more dust (laterite road with passing trucks) - no cleaning since then |

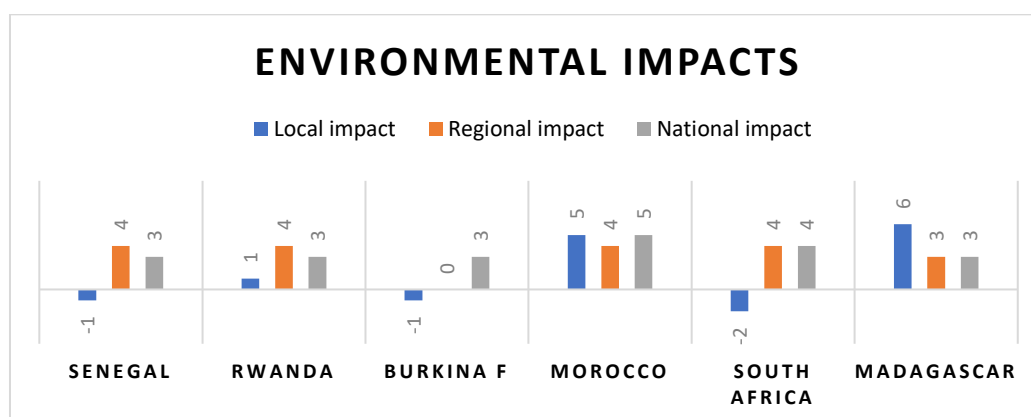


Figure 7.4 Environmental impacts of the on-grid solar power plants situated in the 6 countries – impacts at local, regional and national level

#### 7.6.2.4 Energy impacts

At the local level, the power stations do not directly generate electricity in the villages where they are located, bearing in mind that the rural electrification rate is between 9% and 35% (except Morocco and South Africa). They therefore have a neutral

##### Quotes 10 – Energy impacts (local)

**Question:** Ideally, what could the power plant provide as a service for you or your village or your family?

**Answer:** Ideally everyone would have access to electricity.

**Question:** If the plant were perfect, what would it do for you and your village?

**Answer:** I can find some but it will never happen (... ..) If the power station was perfect, all the villagers receive electricity in their homes, but until now they have no electricity.

energy impact: in terms of energy access, the presence of the power station does not change anything for the local population living around the installation sites. This neutrality is seen where the PV plant is connected to the electrical grid and the local populations around the site of the power plant are not connected to the grid either. If they were on the grid, they could indirectly benefit from the power generated from the plant since it is injected onto the grid. However, on the sites where the plants studied here are installed, almost none of the local population was connected to the grid (see Quote 10). In order to alleviate this situation, in the majority of the plants (Senegal, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, and Madagascar) the promoters of the power plants have donated off-grid PV systems or installed streetlamps along the access roads leading to the plant or fixed lights in the community infrastructures. These donations are not without drawbacks (selection of beneficiaries, maintenance, theft, equipment failures, etc.). In addition, the power plants have no impact on the price of electricity distributed locally by the electricity grid they supply (no preferential price or free power for local residents). As regards raising awareness of aspects of renewable energy, all the power plants are doing this locally with more or less planned strategies (except in South Africa and Morocco, where the sites are difficult for residents to get access to, either because they are installed in highly secure areas or because they are geographically distant). The impacts related to connection to the grid via the transformer station are neutral or negative, especially due to the HV lines, which have impacts on the homes of local populations or their crops.

At the regional level, in every instance, the energy production of the power plant is transmitted to the regional level through the grid and the production of certain power stations (Morocco, South Africa) is intended for it. The majority of people interviewed believe that the plant has improved the energy situation in the region

with fewer outages and better grid stability. However, the notion of loss is shared by all, especially when the grid is down and the plant cannot supply its power. With the exception of Rwanda, where the price of electricity is considered reasonable by those interviewed, in the other countries, the power plant is considered to have no impact on or to have increased the price of electricity (see Quote 11). Only the plant in South Africa has a public awareness campaign as part of its contribution at the regional level.

#### **Quotes 11 – Energy impacts (regional)**

**Question:** *Electricity - since the plant has been installed, what has changed in your area?*

**Answer:** *There is no change. Because at first there was a 10% drop in electricity bills, but two months later, they went up.*

**Question:** *And you?*

**Answer :** *(...) Now with regard to the change in energy level, when we received information from the General Manager of (the utilities), we initially felt a decrease of 10%. But over the next three months, we saw that the bills were steep.*

At the national level, in terms of energy supply, two out of three power plants exceed their capacity or forecasts (see Table 7.5/Figure 7.5). It seems difficult to assess whether they are participating in energy decentralization (supply and distribution of electricity), particularly

in favor of rural areas. We observed that power plants output is distributed via the national electrical grid mainly to urban areas and power plants do not provide electricity at the local level. It is also difficult to assess whether the power plants participate in the adaptation of energy policies to the specificities of PV. However, the plants can represent a pilot model as is the case in Rwanda, Burkina Faso, and Madagascar to better understand their needs and their limitations (see Quote 12).

#### Quotes 12 – Energy impacts (national)

**Question:** How could the current energy policy better adapt so that the plant has more positive impacts?

**Answer:** It should be adapted in relation to the criteria that I give on the average cost of electricity produced. We should think about what could help meet this objective by taking this power plant into account. Typically, there is a pretty concrete example that could do and I think it's a very good idea to do hydroelectric pumped storage ... hydroelectric storage.

Table 7-5 Energy production of the power plants

| COUNTRY                               | SENEGAL                              | RWANDA                    | BURKINA FASO                | MOROCCO                           | SOUTH AFRICA                | MADAGASCAR                  |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Capacity                              | 20 MWc                               | 8,5 MWc                   | 30 MWc                      | 40 MWc                            | 75 MWc                      | 20 MWc                      |
| Solar deposit kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /day | 1.85 to 2.25 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /day | 5 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /day | 5.5 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /day | 5.3 – 5.5 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /day | 5.5 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /day | 4.6 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /day |
| Declared production GWh/year          | 34                                   | 15                        | 55                          | 42 - 63                           | 143 -153                    | 34                          |
| Real production                       | 33.4                                 | 13-14                     | 55.6                        | Under construction                | 150                         | 29                          |

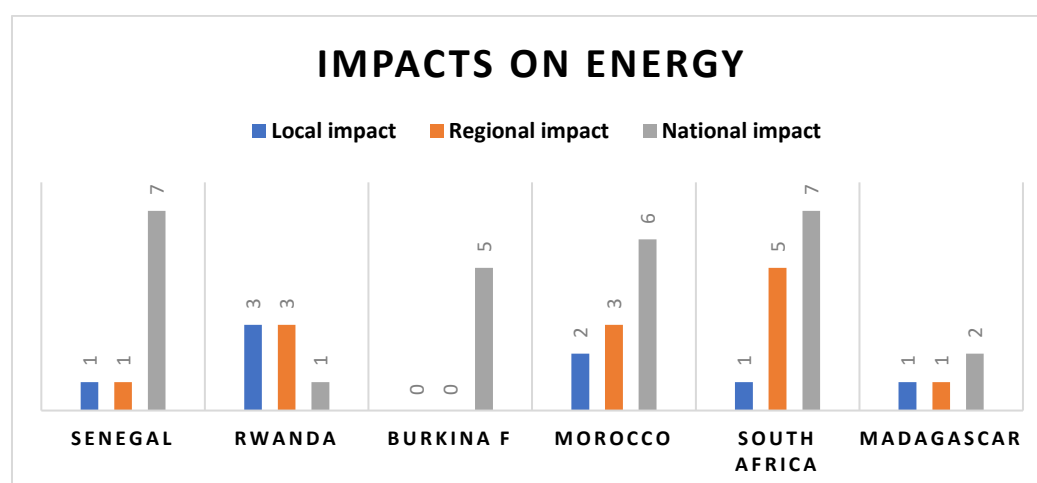


Figure 7-5 Impacts on energy of the on-grid solar power plants situated in the 6 countries - impacts at local, regional and national level

### 7.6.2.5 Impacts on land and governance

At the local level, from a territorial point of view (Figure 7.6), apart from the case of Morocco, all parties interviewed believe that the landscape looks better with the installation of the plant. The increase in temperature (heat islands) and the effects of glare were not observed, except for the power plant in Senegal for climatic and topographic reasons. In addition, the majority of the power stations were affected by difficulties linked to the runoff of rainwater (imperfect earthworks, topographic location of the installations, etc.). In terms of governance, two

points should be emphasized. First, the power plants have contributed to generating more relationships between authorities or between villagers and authorities, which is a dynamic appreciated by the stakeholders. However, tensions between villages or between villages and authorities were frequent, linked to the confusion over ownership of the land where the power plant is located, and/or to the fact that the land occupied by the power plant has sometimes not been acquired under satisfactory conditions for the villages (no payment of the fixed price, for example) (see Quote 13).

At the regional level, apart from Rwanda, whose power plant is visible from afar due to its geographical location (on top of a hill), the regional impacts are imperceptible. Generally, the power plant does not lead to the development of any particular relations with the authorities at the regional level (see Quote 14). In general this

level is skipped, though the relations stemming from the power plants are more directly connected with the signatory national authorities, if any, and the PPAs. In Morocco and South Africa, the power plants have been known to generate regional positive impacts according to regional authorities, either because of the plant's aforementioned characterization as being "at the end" or "end of line" (Morocco), or because the power plant has to respect conditions which are part of its commitments within the REIPPP program.

#### **Quotes 13 – Impacts on land and governance (local)**

**Question:** *what is the first piece of advice you would give to another community in which a power plant is to be installed?*

**Answer:** *the first advice I give to another (community) who has the same problem (...) If the people who benefit are only those who surround the president and the members of the rural commune (...), I prefer that they refuse the project; but if everyone is going to benefit, no problem (...) otherwise foreigners will benefit from this project and not the locals who suffer from the noise and rays of the power station (...).*

**Answer:** *As the gentleman said, if the project will bring benefits to the (community), it is okay, otherwise it is useless. Compared to us there is nothing, we lose our land and we do not benefit from anything, even from labor. This is what I can tell you.*

**Answer:** *Our (community) must be the first to benefit, it is our land that is gone.*

**Answer:** *Yes, if they don't benefit, they must not accept, our right must be the first. That's it (...) It's going to create problems and shrink their land. This is my advice to people.*

#### **Quotes 14 – Impacts on land and governance (regional)**

**Question:** *What are some of the challenges you are facing from the trustee side?*

**Answer:** *There is a lack of transparency from (the compagny) side because since four years ago the trust has not been running and every time one asks they have a new story.*

At the national level, the management of the power plants is surrounded by a veil that is not very transparent. Information about their operation and governance (details of their energy production, FIT terms, and content of the PPA) are centralized and not readily available. This situation is linked to several factors: the sensitive nature of the “energy” service, prioritization of utilities, relations with the parent IPP company, and privileged relationships with international donors and the government (see Quote 15).

**Quotes 15 – Impacts on land and governance (national)**

**Question:** Do you have any advice for my research in (your Country), key things to consider that I should have in mind?

**Answer:** Energy or electricity in (our country) right now is extremely political, more than it has ever been. So it is a very contentious space with a lot of very different interests pushing different agendas. So anything you are told, including myself needs to be understood from that very specific point in time that we are in right now because this is about the future of the country's electricity sector which is very uncertain and which historically been one of the most powerful institutions in the country economically, politically in terms of industrial development.

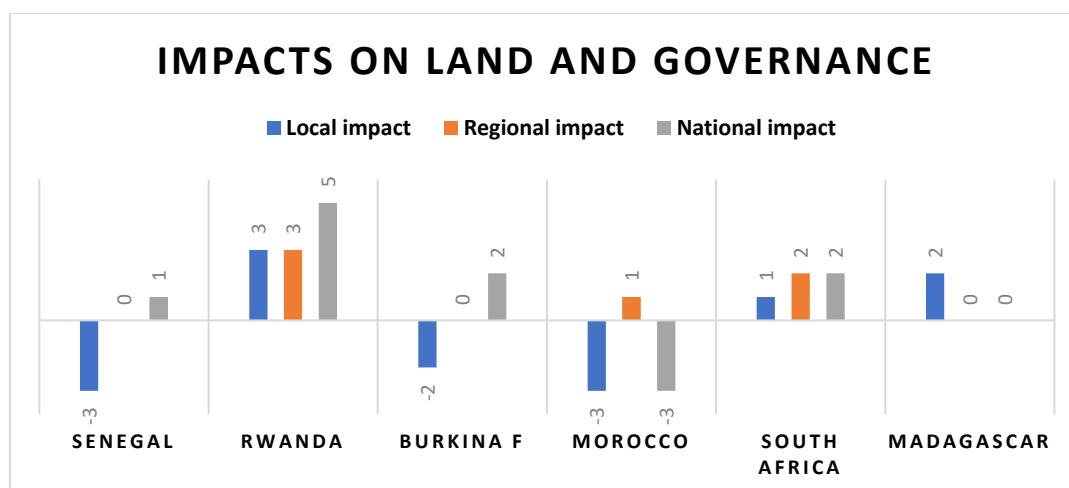


Figure 7-6 Impacts on land and governance of the on-grid solar power plants situated in the 6 countries - impacts at local, regional and national level

### 7.6.2.6 Impacts on women

At the local level, apart from the case of Rwanda, the power plants have a weak or neutral impact on women's jobs (Figure 7.7). Their positions are often temporary and restricted to roles related to the cleaning of the power plant, or sometimes security (South Africa, Rwanda), which is a trend that has not been seen in West and North Africa. From a training perspective, women are also poorly trained or not trained at all for the positions they hold. With regard to the impact on communication and family life, apart from the case of Rwanda, the other power plants (Burkina Faso, South Africa, Morocco) have no impact or have a negative impact (Senegal) especially where, due to its geographical location, the plant blocks traditional communication by visual signs between the women in the village and the farmers when returning from the fields. Children seem to be the first to feel the impacts of the improvement in the status of women, as is the case in Rwanda and South Africa, where the mothers' wages are used to pay school fees. In some cases (Senegal, Burkina Faso), the power plants can lead to a reduction in family income by limiting or eliminating the harvesting of non-wood products (cow dung, harvesting wild fruits, etc.) due to the removal of wooded areas (see Quote 16).

#### Quotes 16 – Impacts on women (local)

**Question:** Madam, what has changed for you since the installation of the plant?

**Answer:** The change is that they cut down the trees to install the power plant. We women have difficulties. We are hungry and thirsty. Beans and other condiments were cultivated in the screen for eating.

**Question:** Regarding the children, is there anything that has changed?

**Answer:** There is not nothing that has changed.

**Question:** Even the light of streetlights does not encourage children to play at night?

**Answer:** No, the light from streetlights only attracts insects.

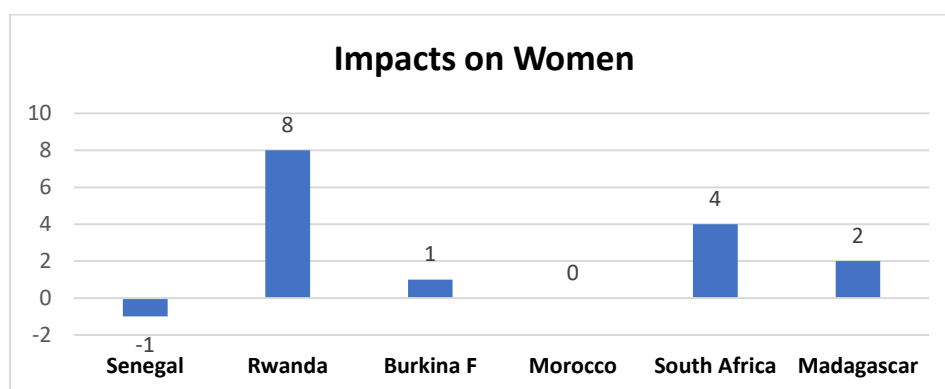


Figure 7-7 Impacts on women of the on-grid solar power plants situated in the 6 countries - impacts at local level

### 7.6.2.7 Impacts on food security and water

At the local level, from the food security point of view, apart from the particular case of Rwanda, the power plants have a negative (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Morocco) or neutral impact (South Africa, Madagascar), especially because the land where the power station is

located was previously used by women for cultivation (see Quote 17). Additionally, risk has been posed to the amount of water available since the construction of the plant (Morocco) (Figure 7.8). In the case of Rwanda, the villagers explained that since the installation of the plant, they have been able to buy more food and grow their own products. In the case of the other power plants (Burkina Faso and South Africa) a neutral or negative impact is observed on the nutritional profile of the food now consumed.

With regard to access to water, two scenarios arise: either the plant has a negative impact on the availability of water (risks mentioned by women living in Morocco), or it does not improve this

availability in a context of water stress (Rwanda, Senegal, Burkina Faso, South Africa) and yet the power plant uses it for washing its panels (see Quote 18). The impacts on water quality as well as on the possibility of crop irrigation (Senegal) seem imperceptible.

#### **Quotes 17 – Impacts on food security and water (local)**

**Question:** *Since the plant was installed what has changed the most?*

**Answer:** *We haven't seen any change. This is where we grew millet, beans, watermelons. And behind the power station there are still fields of rice and tomatoes, onions, but the power station blocked the road. Now you have to bypass the central and you lose two hours of time to arrive in the fields. The perimeter of the power station is 50 Hectares. We have not received any compensation.*

#### **Quotes 18 – Impacts on food security and water (local)**

**Question:** *Regarding water, has something changed, or is it going to change something?*

**Answer:** *(...) People tell me that they suffer from the decrease in water, we have been suffering from drought for years, but we really feel it this year since we (the power plant) drilled the well over there.*

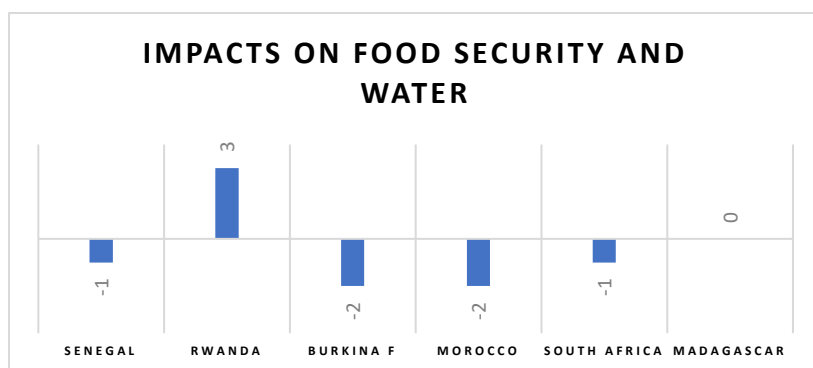


Figure 7-8 Impacts on food security and water of the on-grid solar power plants situated in the 6 countries - impacts at local level

### 7.6.3 Impacts identified by level

At the local level (Figure 7.9), the impacts are spread over a wide range, from sustained positive impacts (the power plant in Rwanda) to negative impacts (the power plant in Senegal, Burkina Faso, South Africa) – that is to say, impacts that could affect socio-economic activities necessary for the quality of life of neighboring communities. The recurrent impacts which affect the populations residing around the power plant can either be classed as positive (job creation, stimulation of income-generating activities, improved security, support for women, etc.), or negative (frustrations due to absence of electrification, use of agricultural land, cutting of trees without reforestation, indifference to water stress, worsening of the situation of women, etc.).



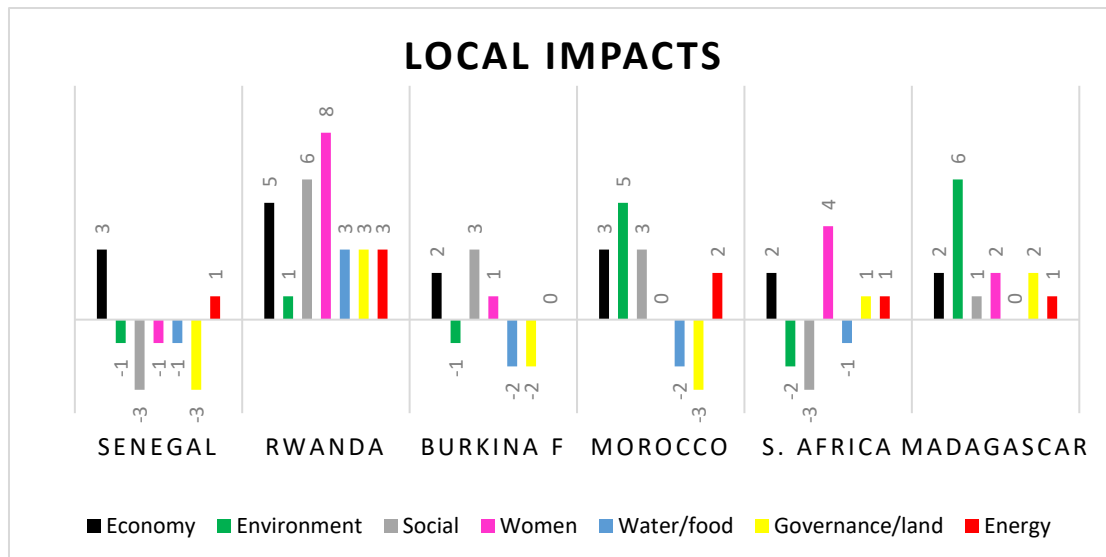


Figure 7-9 Impacts of the on-grid solar power plants situated in the 6 countries - impacts at local level on economy, environment, social, women, water/food, governance/land and energy

At the regional level (Figure 7.10), the impacts are less perceptible than at the local and national levels, unless (i) the country's energy policy favors it, as is seen in South Africa; (ii) the energy impacts have an expected visibility at the regional level because the plant was set up for this purpose (Morocco); (iii) the social acceptability of the power plant is so high that it is perceptible both at the local level and at the regional level (Rwanda); or (iv) the regional level benefits directly from the power plant's energy production, as is the case in Madagascar (energy support to the industrial hub of the regional capital). It should be noted that the regional impacts of the power plant in Burkina Faso were not assessed by the study because the plant is located a few kilometers from the capital, and hence too close to the national-level study; however, the national impacts have been assessed).

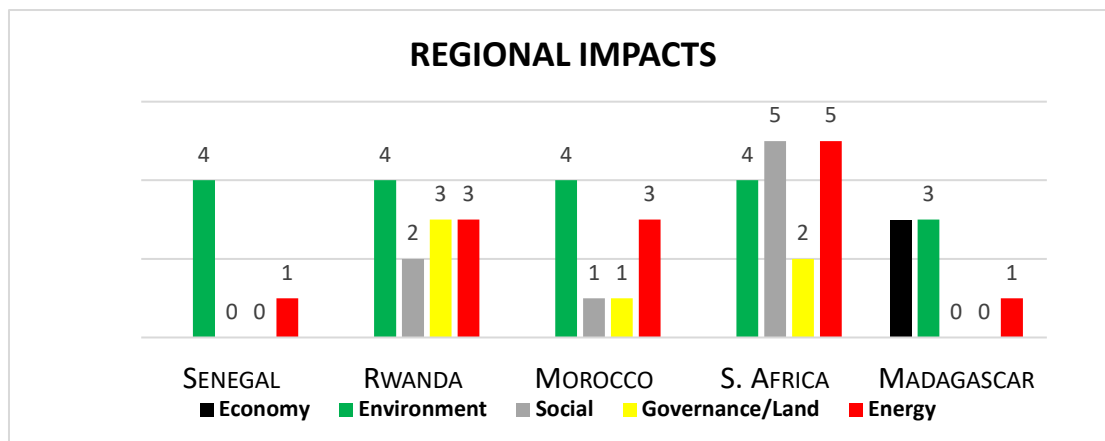


Figure 7-10 Impacts of the on-grid solar power plants situated in the 5 countries - impacts at regional level on economy, environment, social, women, water/food, governance/land and energy

The magnitude of the impacts is greater at the national level (Figure 7.11) than at the regional level, mainly due to the energy impact since power plants were initially planned to provide energy support to the national economy, which they are doing successfully. The initially planned electrical production has generally been achieved. The power plants can be grouped into two: on the one hand those of Madagascar and Rwanda (low participation in the adaptation of energy policies specific to PV, contribution to the increase in the price of electricity, non-optimal production linked to cloud cover), and the other power plants with higher production, that help to stimulate the renovation of the grid. We note the negative points for Morocco (poor access roads around the power plant, tensions relating to the non-payment of compensation for occupied land, method of decision-making and limited transparency in the management of energy information relating to the power plant).

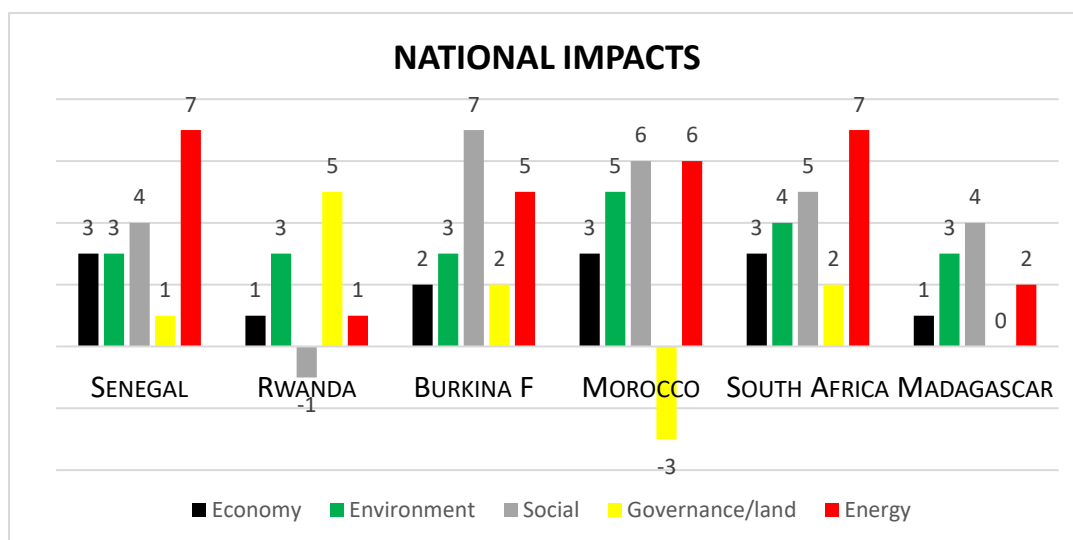


Figure 7-11 Impacts of the on-grid solar power plants situated in the 6 countries - impacts at national level on economy, environment, social, women, water/food, governance/land, and energy

At the international level (Figure 7.12), all the power stations have a lower level of visibility. They at least reflect a positive image of the countries in which they are located and participate in demonstrating their country's commitment to the fight against climate change. In addition, from an economic point of view, they use services (engineering, operations, and maintenance) supplied or carried out by entities located mostly outside the continent. The power plants located in Burkina Faso and Senegal also enjoy regional energy integration with power lines shared with their neighboring countries (Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali, and Mauritania). The plant in Burkina Faso can also be noted for its participation in a meteorological environmental project.

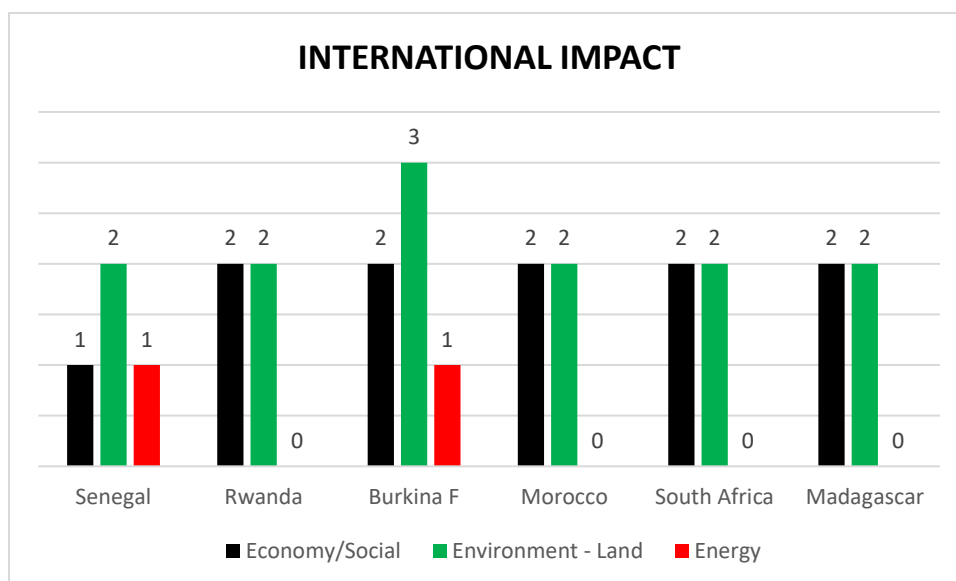


Figure 7-42 Impacts of the on-grid solar power plants situated in the 6 countries - impacts at international level on economy, environment, social, women, water/food, governance/land and energy

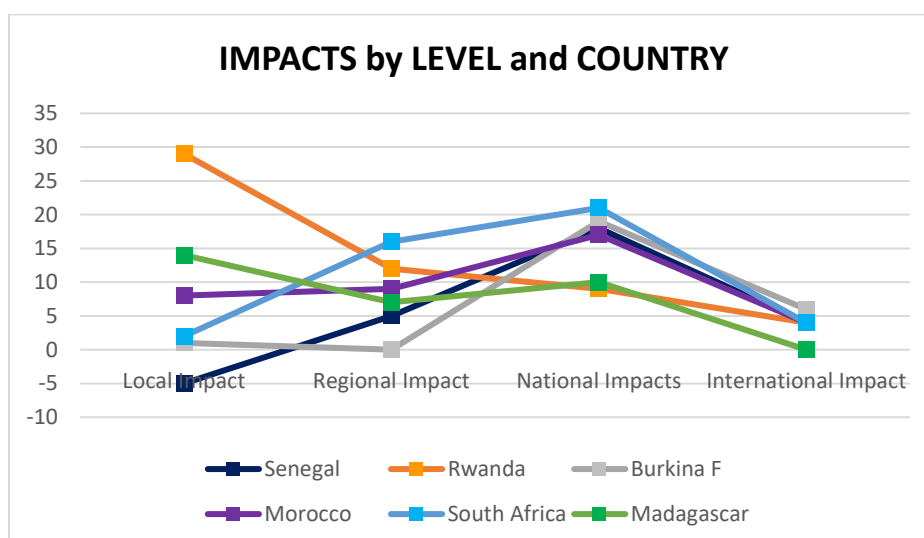


Figure 7-53 Impacts of the on-grid solar power plants situated in the 6 countries - impacts at local, regional, national and international level

NB: the regional impacts of the plant in Burkina Faso are at level 0 because they were not assessed since the power plant is located at the national level.

## 7.7 Discussion

As mentioned in Section 2, the sustainability index is a tool for assessing the capacity of PV solar power plants to be a vector for sustainable development as part of a strategy to improve energy security and reduce poverty.

Table 7.6 shows the rating of each power plant by impact level – that is, the unweighted intermediate index (without weighting in favor of the local level) (see evaluation method in Figure D10, Appendix 4).

Table 7-6 Unweighted intermediate sustainability index (without weighting in favor of local impacts)

|              | Unweighted intermediate index |                  |                  |                       |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
|              | Local impacts                 | Regional impacts | National impacts | International impacts |
| Rwanda       | <b>73%</b>                    | 61%              | 59%              | 53%                   |
| Madagascar   | 64%                           | 57%              | 53%              | 50%                   |
| Burkina Faso | 61%                           | n/a              | 68%              | <b>62%</b>            |
| South Africa | 57%                           | <b>65%</b>       | <b>71%</b>       | 60%                   |
| Morocco      | 56%                           | 56%              | 66%              | 57%                   |
| Senegal      | 47%                           | 54%              | 63%              | 57%                   |

Regarding the final ranking based on the sustainability index, as used here (including a higher weighting of impacts at the local level - Table 7.7), the Rwanda power plant ranks first, emphasizing its increased performance at the local level. Similarly, the Burkina Faso power plant would rank first if impacts were assessed with emphasis on the international level, and South Africa's installations would rank first at regional or national levels. This suggests that sustainability can only be properly assessed at specified scales. While these scaled indices can be averaged out to provide an integrated index, the latter may at times mask a "locally felt" social and environmental sustainability impact.

Table 7-7 Sustainability index of PV solar power plants

| SUSTAINABILITY INDEX OF SOLAR PV POWER PLANTS |     |         |      |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|---------|------|
| Very low                                      | Low | Average | Good |
| 0%                                            | 25% | 75%     | 100% |

|              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| Rwanda       | 63% |
| South Africa | 61% |
| Morocco      | 59% |
| Burkina Faso | 57% |
| Madagascar   | 56% |
| Senegal      | 54% |

In the following paragraphs, we examine two major sets of variables that may contribute significantly to the sustainability ranking as shown here. These sets of variable are related to the investment model on the one hand, and the insertion context on the other hand.

### 7.7.1 Variables linked to the investment model

State-owned power plants (Burkina Faso, Morocco) clearly seem to favor social acceptance, with such plants being sources of national pride, often seen as government or country choices, and the nation in question ultimately feeling pride of ownership of this rewarding production technology. From a practical point of view, we note that capacity building of the staff, so that they may become masters of equipment, is generally seen as a very favorable outcome despite occasional tensions arising with the private actors involved in the various stages of the construction and maintenance of the plant. Further characteristics of the state-owned power plant are the exclusive share of risk-taking taken by the state, and its sole responsibility for maintaining quality and continuity of the installations. Lastly, we note that in some instances the state is tempted to not respect its own rules, such as the environmental provisions which it has itself imposed on development projects or those which are set by financial partners (environmental and social management plans not being monitored, for example).

IPP-owned plants are responsible for developing their own social acceptance by adjusting financial benefits and returns to the socio-economic context of the surrounding community. For instance, in order to alleviate poverty in the neighboring communities, the IPP may consider

making negotiated financial contributions to the community and/or region of installation, set a threshold of available jobs, and undertaking a number of other social strategies. In this way, IPP operators (Senegal, Rwanda, Madagascar) decide the direction in which and level at which they wish to get involved in an endogenous development policy of which the power plant would be the engine (Brunet, Savadogo, Baptiste, Bouchard, Rakotoary, et al., 2020). Furthermore, while plants are commonly located in an area that may be poor in energy, they are not dedicated to local electrification, which remains a responsibility of the state. Therefore, promoting local electrification is part of the social acceptance or sustainability strategy of the IPP. Note that in the case of South Africa, the REIPPP program legally requires the IPP to be involved in an economic and social process at the local and regional level, which remains a special case. Otherwise, IPP-operated plants can only contribute to a statewide integrated sustainable development policy in a limited fashion.

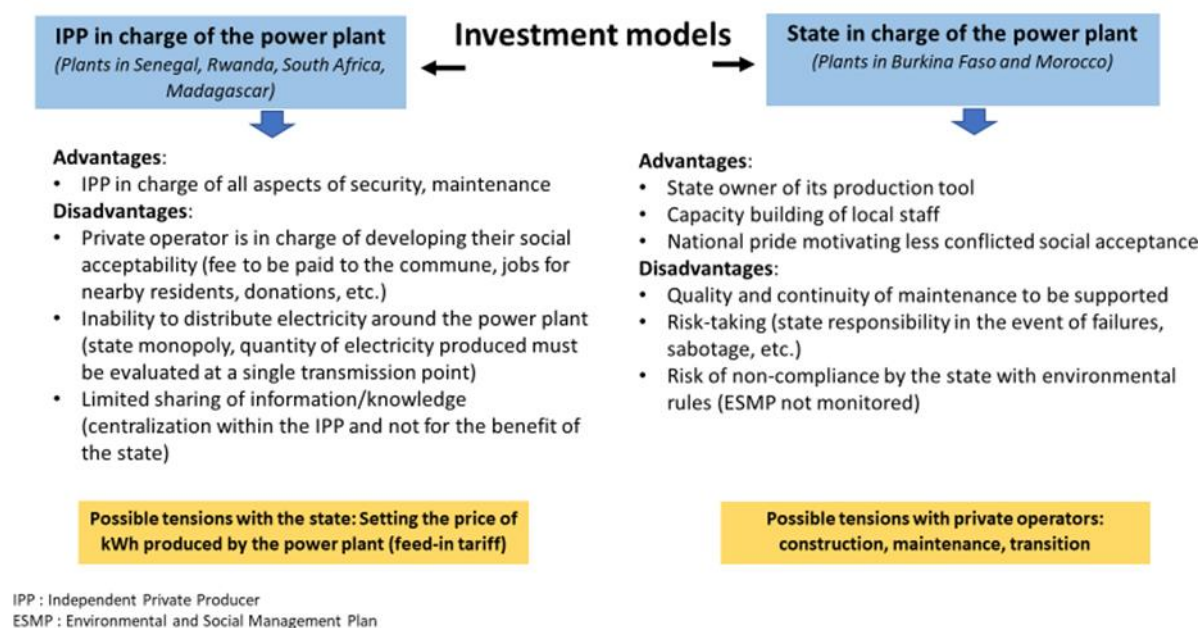


Figure 7-64 PV Solar Power Plant Investment Models

### 7.7.2 Variables linked to the area of installation

While the sustainability of power plants depends partly on their investment model (Figure 7.14), variables related to the characteristics of their area of establishment seem to exert a preponderant role (Figure 7.15).

The Rwanda plant is an exemplary case where the facility was managed with the aim of generating activities that met the needs of the surrounding populations, thereby stimulating a

sustained social acceptance (Brunet, Savadogo, Baptiste, Bouchard, Cholez, et al., 2020). For instance, the plant adopted a socio-economic strategy allowing the opening up of neighboring communities with job creation, development of income-generating activities, stimulation of the role of women and youth, improved agricultural dynamics and food security for local residents. In addition, the fact of generating links between the power plant's energy production activities and agricultural activities in a country heavily dependent on this sector was perceived as a clear positive impact. We also note that the high population density around the power plant (which is still "humane" in size) allows for direct and widespread impacts, especially if they are positive and strategic. In the case of Morocco and South Africa, the power plants seemingly underestimated the importance of the local context in their operating strategy. In the case of Senegal, the plant appears to have jeopardized its sustainability by not sufficiently taking the local context into account.

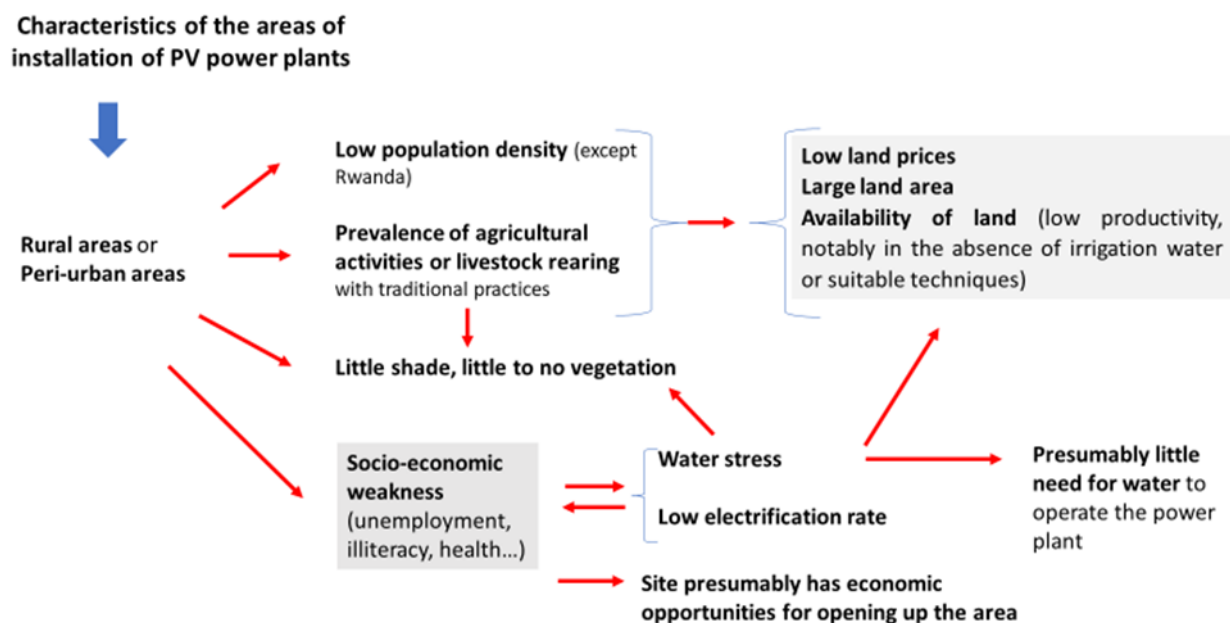


Figure 7-15 Characteristics of the areas of installation of PV power plants

The sustainability of PV power plants studied in this work appears to depend more on variables linked to their context of local, regional, national, and international integration than to their legal management scheme. While at local levels, sustainability strategy may be successful or not, depending on the level of integration and adaptation to the socio-economic context, while at the national level, sustainability does not seem to be influenced by variables linked to the presence of a specific state-energy policy. However, sustainability at the national level may be



influenced by the government's various social policies – such as, for instance, the gender policy, as has been observed in Rwanda – as well as the local population's access to energy.

At the global and international levels, some component of sustainability may stem from the adoption of corporate social and environmental responsibility norms, such as GRI (Global Initiative Reporting), or adherence to recognized international standards or good practices, such as those provided by the IFC (International Finance Corporation) or Equator Principles.

## 7.8 Conclusion

Since it is available and free, solar radiation is an opportunity to be seized across the African continent for a green energy transition. The present research was aimed at designing tools to assess the contribution of on-grid solar PV to the sustainable development of countries that are engaged in energy transition through RE. Specifically, the research aimed at examining the extent to which solar power plants represent a vector for sustainable development in a strategy to improve energy security and reduce poverty. The analysis is based on a comparative study of the impacts of six PV on-grid solar power plants located in Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, and South Africa.

We first attempted to define the extent to which the design and operating strategy of each of the selected PV plants were oriented towards an objective of sustainable development and poverty alleviation. We then attempted to identify the variables that could significantly influence the sustainability of PV solar power plants.

A sustainability index was designed based on a series of quantitative and qualitative observations and impact assessments. The sustainability index used here indicates for each plant various degrees of sustainability at various scales – namely, at local, regional, national, and international levels. At the local level, the impacts range from sustained positive effects to negative impacts, affecting socio-economic activities and the quality of life of neighboring communities. At the regional and national scales, impacts range from slightly perceptible to very positive inasmuch as PV plants are part of the country's energy policy and they are met with social acceptability as an element of national pride. Overall, we conclude that considerations at local levels are the most significant in determining a “mean” sustainability index for PV power plants, at least in the African contexts.

Additionally, two major sets of variables appear to contribute significantly to the sustainability of the on-grid solar PV plants. These sets of variables are related to the investment model on the one hand, and the insertion context on the other hand. State-owned and -operated plants are

met with accrued social acceptance but appear to favor regional or national grid energy security over local development. IPP-owned/-operated plants appear to have a greater flexibility as regards developing a local development strategy and adopting internationally recognized CSR standards. Successful integration within the context of insertion – as was, for example, the case for the Rwanda plant, which adapted to the rural context and the specific gender characteristic of agricultural activities – is definitely a positive contribution to sustainability of the PV energy source.

Accordingly, the following questions and comments may arise. How can we deduce from these case studies that the impacts of other plants currently in operation in Africa are of the same nature? Can our findings be transferred to other contexts? The transferability of our results and the external validity of our qualitative research (Ayerbe & Missonier, 2007) is linked to the representativeness (Seale, Gobo, Gubrium, & Silverman, 2004) of the sampling and the generalization of our results (R. K. Yin, 2003). In line with the approach of Miles and Huberman (2003) (Matthew B Miles & A Michael Huberman, 2003) our study is based on a sampling of different plants, allowing the expression of a potential generalization with the choice of a theoretical sample based on solar power plants with similar characteristics (homogeneous analysis unit). Furthermore, following the approach of Yin (2017) (R. K. Yin, 2003; Robert K Yin, 2017), using a logic of “literal replication,” the multiplicity of cases studied (six, situated in four regions of Africa) contributes to the robustness of our comparative analysis. This method reinforces our conclusions and results similar to those of our research are therefore to be expected for other plants located in Africa.

The present study shows that the photovoltaic solar power plants of our studies seem to have a limited impact on sustainable development and poverty reduction, particularly at the local level, if appropriate considerations of local development, access to energy, and correct socio-economic insertions of the local populations are not made. Where such considerations are not made, as mentioned by a local authority in Senegal, the PV plants *"are just panels pointing up to the sky."*

Creating a sustainability index for on-grid PV plants is a small part of the energy transition puzzle in Africa, but the present research may help policymakers and financial backers formulate recommendations that are contextualized within local realities. If green energy is considered to be a promising answer to the climate change problem, the way electricity is produced through large photovoltaic solar plants and its accessibility to the local populations must be paid appropriate attention. Beyond its technological envelope, as mentioned by Hirsh (2014), the concept of energy transition is currently monopolized by this famous shift from

fossil fuels to renewable energy. Yet this monopoly should not obscure the decisive role that constitutes the socio-political dimensions of energy systems whose roots depend as much on social transition as on technical factors (Hirsh & Jones, 2014).

Success in this energy transition is related to the consideration of the 17 sustainable development goals set out by the United Nations during the conception, development, installation, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of power plants.

## 7.9 Acknowledgments

This article received a financial support from Polytechnic Montreal, International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Grant 108838-029), the Trottier Institute of Energy, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC, Grant 752 20172020), and the Quebec's Department of International Relations and Francophonie. Thanks to Moudjibou Boussari for the support related to the sustainability index, Ann Langley (HEC Montreal), J. Rancourt (UQAM) ; in **Senegal**, A. Taye (University Alioune Diop de Bambey) and all the participants located in the Saint-Louis Region ; in **Rwanda**, W. NDifon (African Institute for Mathematical Sciences, AIMS), Y. Travaly (Next Einstein Forum), RE. Yocgo, JFR. Nisengwe, and all the participants located in the Eastern Province ; in **Burkina Faso**, E. Nanéma (CNRST, IRSAT) and all the participants located in the Region Centrale; in **Morocco**, M. EL Asri (Faculté des Sciences et Techniques de Fez), F. Riane, A. El Fatimy, T. Barradi (Ecole Centrale de Casablanca), A. Olivier (Québec Office), L. Boubelrhiti, A. Outarja, and all the participants located in Fes Region ; in **South Africa**, B. Batidzirai (UCT), Cletus Muluh, L. Muluh and all the participants located in Western Cape ; in **Madagascar**, JC Rakotoary, A. Ravoninjatovo (ONE), ON. Ranaivosoa and all the participants located in the Vakinankaratra Region.

## CHAPITRE 8 DISCUSSION GÉNÉRALE

L'objectif de notre recherche est d'identifier la cohérence entre l'utilisation de l'énergie solaire PV et le développement durable, dans une stratégie de sécurité énergétique et de réduction de la pauvreté. Il s'agissait tout d'abord d'identifier et d'évaluer la teneur des impacts générés par les centrales PV puis d'effectuer une comparaison entre les impacts des différentes centrales afin de comprendre ce qui sous-tend la durabilité des systèmes en fonction des impacts identifiés.

Il est ainsi déterminant de comprendre quels facteurs peuvent influencer de manière significative le caractère durable des centrales solaires. Nous avons retenu, dans le Chapitre 7, deux variables majeures : (i) les variables dépendantes de la zone d'implantation (ii) les variables liées au modèle d'investissement. Vous trouverez ci-après les variables que nous avons identifiées au sein de bonnes pratiques (figure 8.2), permettant de générer une incidence positive sur la durabilité des Centrales solaires PV reliées au réseau électrique. La figure 8.3 permet d'avoir une vue d'ensemble de ces variables évoquées dans le cadre de notre recherche. Cette approche nous permettra de générer des recommandations appropriées.

### 8.1 Les impacts convergents

Les impacts convergents sont les impacts communs à toutes les Centrales; en voici trois parmi les plus significatifs. Toutes les Centrales ont adopté des modalités de consultation des populations riveraines mitigées, préalablement à la construction des installations. Soit parce que le nombre de personnes interrogées était insuffisant, soit parce que l'échantillonnage était imparfait. De même, les Centrales ont toutes des impacts faibles sur le développement d'une industrie nationale dans le domaine du PV (excepté le cas de l'Afrique du Sud, d'avantage poussée par un contexte d'économie d'échelle). Enfin, point déterminant, les Centrales situées sur un territoire aménagé spécifiquement pour leurs activités (ce qui n'est pas le cas pour Madagascar) possèdent toutes une problématique d'acquisition des terres contestées par les parties prenantes. Dans le cas du Sénégal et du Burkina, les terres utilisées ont provoqué des tensions entre villages s'estimant propriétaires des surfaces. En Afrique du Sud, la centrale est installée sur une surface pour une durée limitée appartenant à un fermier blanc dans un contexte de frustration de fermiers noirs ayant un accès limité à la terre. Dans le cas du Maroc, les Collectivités Ethniques ayant cédées leurs terres collectives à l'Office National de l'Électricité et de l'Eau Potable (ONE) n'ont toujours pas été payées après plusieurs années d'attente. Ce

retard serait dû au fait que ces Collectivités doivent se constituer en association, laquelle doit proposer des projets financés par la Caisse auprès du Ministère de l'intérieur, tel que présenté dans la figure 8.1. Dans le cas du Rwanda, nous nous sommes interrogés sur le processus de déplacement de populations nécessaires à l'installation de la Centrale puisque les terrains ont été acquis auprès de paysans par une ONG locale à dimension internationale qui a ensuite loué cette surface fusionnée à la Centrale.

Les bonnes pratiques à suivre, inspirées de ces impacts convergents seraient les suivantes :

- modalités de consultation des populations riveraines suffisamment élargies et représentatives ;
- processus d'acquisition des terres transparents et équitables ;
- approche stratégique quant au soutien d'une politique nationale destinée à l'industrie du PV.

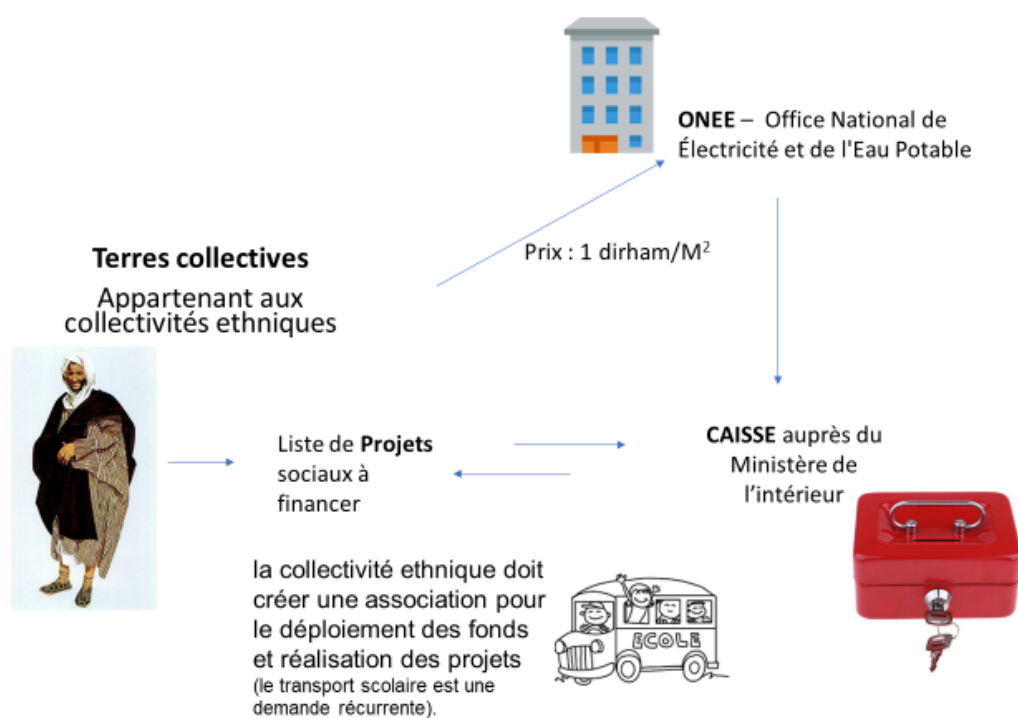


Figure 8-1 Étude de cas sur la Centrale située au Maroc - Processus d'acquisition des terres

## 8.2 Les impacts divergents

Les impacts divergents sont les impacts qui diffèrent selon les Centrales. Parmi ceux constatés, voici quatre divergences les plus significatives. Au niveau local, l'impact sur la situation des femmes peut s'avérer négatif dans des contextes où la Centrale empiète sur la sécurité alimentaire et la santé des riverains (Sénégal) ou très positif lorsque la Centrale tient compte de la spécificité « *genre* » dans sa stratégie sociale (Rwanda). Au niveau régional, des aspects socioéconomiques et de gouvernance sont améliorés lorsque la politique énergétique visant l'implantation des RE prévoit des actions spécifiques au niveau régional (Afrique du Sud), ce qui n'est le cas dans aucun autre pays. Au niveau national, le renforcement des capacités environnementales de l'État est faible lorsque la Centrale est considérée comme un système purement énergétique (Afrique du Sud, Burkina, Rwanda, Maroc) alors qu'il est renforcé lorsque les Autorités participent à son implantation, notamment par la mise à disposition des EIES (Sénégal, Madagascar). Au niveau trans-national, les Centrales participant à un réseau électrique à l'échelle de la sous-région (Sénégal, Burkina) sont mobilisées à participer à la stabilité du réseau, ce qui n'est pas une contrainte majeure pour les autres, tournées vers le marché intérieur (Rwanda, Maroc, Afrique du Sud, Madagascar).

## 8.3 Les impacts perfectibles

Les impacts perfectibles représentent les impacts pouvant s'avérer rapidement très positifs avec des ajustements simples. Par exemple, le choix du procédé de nettoyage de la Centrale (panneaux ou tapis herbacé) conditionne le nombre d'emplois créés parmi les riverains, ce qui est déterminant en termes d'acceptation sociale. L'utilisation d'un nettoyage manuel plutôt que motorisé sera ainsi lourd en termes d'effets socio-économiques. De même, les modalités de recrutement (transparentes ou non, équitables ou non, sexospécifiques ou non) des employés de la Centrale (permanents ou temporaires) sont décisives dans la relation de confiance que la Centrale tisse avec les riverains.

## 8.4 Les impacts de collaboration

Les impacts de collaboration sont les impacts pouvant être favorables tant à la Centrale qu'aux riverains. Par exemple, comme c'est le cas au Rwanda, les plantations adaptées (essence, taille) réalisées dans l'enceinte de la Centrale vont permettre la création éventuelle de postes de travail, de récoltes au bénéfice des riverains, d'une stabilisation du sol en cas de fortes pluies, tout en

participant à réduire l'îlot de chaleur néfaste à l'optimisation des cellules photovoltaïques. L'esthétisme de la Centrale peut également jouer un rôle important puisque les riverains apprécient la voir tous les jours, en particulier si les personnes d'autres régions se déplacent pour la visiter, comme c'est le cas au Rwanda. La Centrale est alors source de fierté tant pour les riverains que pour l'exploitant.

**Exemples de bonnes pratiques selon les types d'impacts**

| <b>IMPACTS de COLLABORATION</b><br>Impacts pouvant être favorables à la Centrale et aux riverains                                                                                                                                                         | <b>IMPACTS PERFECTIBLES</b><br>Impacts pouvant s'avérer rapidement très positifs avec des ajustements                                                                                                                                  | <b>IMPACTS DIVERGENTS</b><br>Impacts différents selon les centrales                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>IMPACTS CONVERGENTS</b><br>Impacts communs à toutes les centrales                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Exemples :</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <i>Exemples :</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <i>Exemples :</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <i>Exemples :</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dynamique des plantations réalisées dans l'enceinte de la Centrale</li> <li>• Ensemble d'actions favorisant la création d'une Centrale source de fierté tant pour les riverains que pour l'exploitant</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Choix du procédé de nettoyage de la Centrale favorisant la création d'emplois</li> <li>• Modalités de recrutement du personnel de la Centrale impartial, équitable, sexospécifique</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valorisation de l'impact sur la situation des femmes</li> <li>• Utilisation d'une politique énergétique au niveau régional</li> <li>• Renforcement des capacités des Autorités nationales dans le domaine environnemental</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modalités de consultation des populations riveraines suffisamment élargies et représentatives</li> <li>• Processus d'acquisition des terres transparentes et équitables</li> <li>• Approche stratégique quant au soutien d'une politique nationale destinée à l'industrie</li> </ul> |

Figure 8-2 Classement des impacts

Sur la base des constats précédents, la figure 8.3 recense les principales variables ayant un rôle à jouer dans la durabilité des Centrales. Ces variables sont classées en deux familles : les variables internes (structurelles, dépendantes de la Centrale) et les variables externes (contextuelles, indépendantes de la Centrale). Notre démarche est de faire évoluer la situation des impacts des Centrales solaires PV d'une problématique conjoncturelle (attachée au contexte d'insertion de chaque Centrale) à une problématique structurelle (attachée à la spécificité de ce type de système énergétique). Nos recommandations seront inspirées de cette logique.

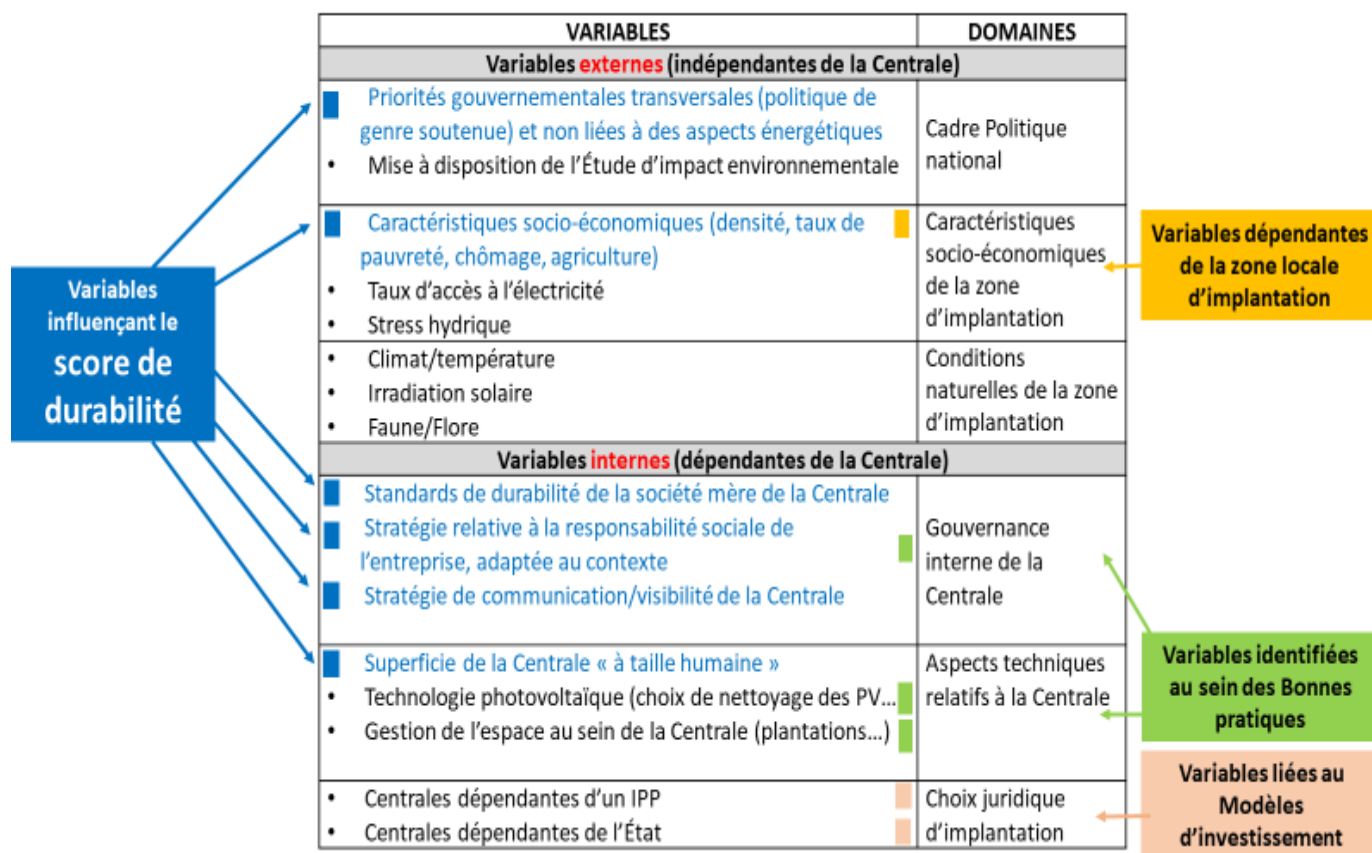


Figure 8-3 Présentation des principales variables internes et externes ayant un impact sur la durabilité des Centrales solaires PV



## CHAPITRE 9 CONCLUSION ET RECOMMANDATIONS

### 9.1 Recommandations

Quelles recommandations peut-on formuler pour stimuler ou améliorer la durabilité des Centrales solaires PV ?

La Banque Mondiale a émis plusieurs recommandations afin d'attirer les investissements privés vers un « *pipeline of bankable and sustainable solar projects* » (World Bank, 2019h), en partant du principe que la durabilité des projets repose sur (a) la capacité, pour le réseau national, d'intégrer la production variable de la Centrale en tenant compte de paramètres techniques et économiques (b) la génération d'une production la moins chère. D'après ce bailleur de fonds, la durabilité du projet solaire doit s'organiser en plusieurs étapes : (i) lors du planning (maîtrise des coûts de distribution, transmission, production), (ii) d'un point de vue stratégique (étude d'impacts socio-économiques au niveau local, aspects légaux, rôle des partenaires publics, évaluation des risques) et (iii) lors de la mise en œuvre (incluant la sélection de IPP final). Il est par ailleurs recommandé de maximiser les bénéfices socio-économiques à chaque phase de mise en place du projet.

A la lumière de nos recherches, nous savons que cette approche tend à sous-estimer les éventuels coûts cachés liés à l'exploitation d'une Centrale et repose sur des critères d'efficacité économique ne garantissant pas la durabilité des investissements au sens de notre recherche.

Nos études de cas nous apprennent par exemple que des financements peuvent être accordés (dons/prêts) sur la base d'un cadre financier incluant des aspects environnementaux, sans que la mise en œuvre de cette ligne budgétaire soit au bénéfice des destinataires (exemple pour la Centrale au Burkina Faso: le bailleur de fonds prévoit une ligne budgétaire destinée au reboisement de la zone du projet d'implantation, et la mise en œuvre de cette ligne budgétaire représente simplement le versement des fonds au Ministère de l'environnement, sans reboisement effectif).

Notre série de recommandations pourrait représenter un canevas de réflexion pour mener à bien une politique énergétique appropriée vis-à-vis des investissements, qu'ils soient engagés par des fonds publics, privés, ou des bailleurs de fonds internationaux. En effet, pourquoi ne pas conditionner ou orienter ces financements à des prérequis liés à la durabilité des Centrales solaires ?

### 9.1.1 Recommandations organisées par niveau géographique

La figure 8.4 ci-dessous représente une synthèse des principales conclusions issues des Chapitres 5, 6 et 7. Trois niveaux géographiques sont retenus : local, national, international. Cette synthèse permet d'identifier à quelles conditions les Centrales solaires peuvent contribuer au développement durable, dans une stratégie de sécurité énergétique et de lutte contre la pauvreté.

*Trois conditions à respecter pour que les Centrales solaires participent au développement durable, dans une stratégie de sécurité énergétique et de lutte contre la pauvreté.*

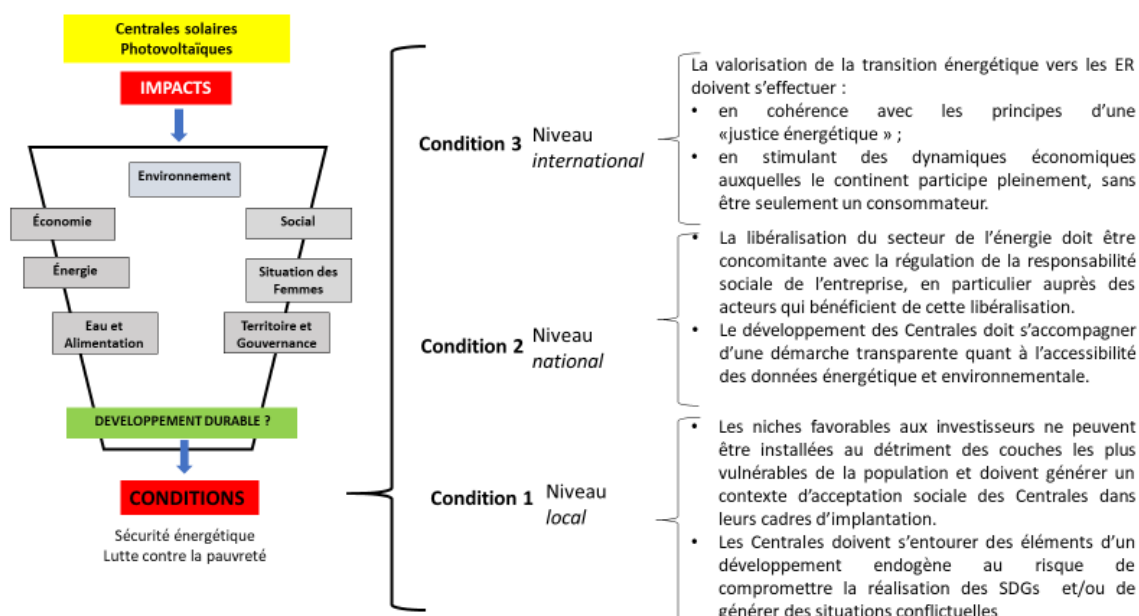


Figure 9-1 Présentation des principales conclusions des Chapitres 5, 6 et 7

### 9.1.2 Recommandations organisées par ordre séquentiel

Dans un premier temps, nous présenterons des recommandations d'ordre stratégique, puis les recommandations liées à la phase de construction, après la construction, durant l'exploitation, et en fin de vie de la Centrale solaire. Un récapitulatif de ces recommandations est présenté en figure 8.7. La figure 8.8 dresse une situation globale des résultats escomptés.

### 9.1.2.1 Recommandations d'ordre stratégique

Le développement du solaire devrait s'adosser sur une vision stratégique et pragmatique initiée par le gouvernement ou à l'échelle de la sous-région (CEDEAO, CEA...) permettant de situer et d'anticiper les enjeux posés par l'installation d'un parc des Centrales solaires photovoltaïques.

Internaliser les externalités négatives des Centrales solaire passe par :

- (i) la mise en place d'une **réglementation adaptée** interdisant certaines pratiques ou obligeant au respect de certaines normes et/ou
- (ii) créer des incitations économiques en utilisant des **taxes et subventions**.

D'après Welsh (Welsch, 2016), les résidents les plus proches d'une centrale solaire seraient en droit de solliciter une compensation financière, ce qui les encourageraient à penser que la présence de la centrale n'affecte pas leur bien-être. Par ailleurs, afin de s'assurer que les équipements PV soient recyclés de manière appropriée, l'application du principe de responsabilité élargie des producteurs seraient à mettre en place pour introduire la durabilité du modèle énergétique PV via l'économie circulaire (application du principe pollueur-payeur). Nous pourrions ainsi anticiper sur la situation de fin de vie d'équipements au potentiel toxique, mais également comprendre s'il existe un intérêt significatif à soutenir une filière locale.

**L'évaluation environnementale stratégique** ferait partie des outils à utiliser pour guider ces mesures. Rappelons que l'évaluation environnementale stratégique (ÉES) est « *une démarche analytique et participative qui vise à intégrer des considérations environnementales dans l'élaboration des politiques, des plans et des programmes conçus par l'Administration. L'objectif de l'ÉES est de déterminer, au tout début d'un processus, les enjeux environnementaux que les décisions stratégiques sont susceptibles de générer et d'évaluer les solutions de rechange qui permettraient d'atteindre les objectifs recherchés tout en minimisant les effets sur l'environnement* » (Québec, 2020). Sur les six enjeux stratégiques généralement pris en compte par l'EES (cf. figure 8.5) pour l'analyse d'une situation donnée (M. A. Bouchard, 2008), au moins quatre sont concernés par la problématique des Centrales solaires.

### Conséquences de l'exploitation des Centrales solaires photovoltaïques

- sur les Habitats Naturels et les Écosystèmes remarquables ou sensibles
- sur l'Accès aux Ressources
- sur la Santé humaine et la Sécurité Alimentaire
- sur la cohésion sociale et le développement humain
- sur les valeurs sociales et culturelles
- sur les enjeux globaux, incluant les changements climatiques, la conservation de la diversité biologique et la lutte contre la Désertification

Figure 9-2 Enjeux stratégiques pris en compte par l'Étude Environnementale Stratégique

Source (M. A. Bouchard, 2008)

Le développement de Centrales solaires demeure également une opportunité pour renforcer le **réseau d'observations météorologiques** à l'échelle de la sous-région grâce aux multiples systèmes internes de prévision intégrées au fonctionnement des Centrales disséminées dans différents pays dont l'orientation agricole est déterminante. Nous recommandons également l'utilisation de la norme RICE (Réserve Internationale de Ciel Noir) à titre stratégique, permettant de limiter la pollution lumineuse et de préserver la faune et la flore des impacts de la lumière artificielle.

Enfin, il serait utile de bénéficier de l'expérience Sud-africaine sur le développement des ER (Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme - REIPPP) afin d'identifier dans quelles mesures les dispositions à la charge de l'IPP en faveur du développement socio-économique local (exemple : 1% des revenus de la Centrale est destiné au développement local/régional) seraient efficaces dans d'autres contextes.

#### 9.1.2.2 Recommandations relatives à la phase pré construction

D'après le Programme de renforcement des énergies renouvelables dans les pays à faible revenu (SREP) financé par le Fonds d'investissement climatique (CIF) en collaboration avec la Banque Mondiale et la Banque Africaine de développement, plusieurs risques sont à prendre en compte en ce qui concerne l'emplacement de la Centrale (tableau 8.1). Les mesures d'atténuations proposées font figure de recommandations. La Banque Mondiale encourage également les gestionnaires de projets à avoir une visibilité du marché local et international afin de favoriser un mapping des compétences, d'évaluer les impacts socio-économiques, et de renforcer les compétences de partenaires locaux (World Bank, 2019h).

Dans tous les cas, il serait approprié de conditionner la décision d'installation des Centrales solaires à des mesures liées à la **responsabilité sociale de l'entreprise** en intégrant des

éléments essentiels liés à ce que nous avons appris de nos études de cas (soutien à l'électrification locale ou application d'une politique de genre par exemple).

Il sera enfin plus aisé de faire un suivi de ces aspects stratégiques si les différentes **informations sont publiques**, au risque de porter atteinte à l'acceptation sociale des projets (informations environnementales liées au projet de construction de Centrales, critères proposés pour la définition des zones d'implantation afin d'éviter les conflits récurrents de territoire, lieu de reboisement, utilisation de surfaces cultivables...).

D'après Del Rio et Burguillo, l'installation de sites d'ER permettrait de réduire les disparités régionales grâce à une politique de développement régional stimulante (Del Río & Burguillo, 2008). Cependant, nous avons observé que la durabilité des Centrales n'est pas systématiquement dépendante de la teneur des politiques énergétiques nationales. Il paraît ainsi difficile de formuler une recommandation formelle sur la nécessité de déterminer le site des Centrales en fonction de la situation socioéconomique d'une région, à moins que ce site présente des conditions naturelles favorables (irradiation solaire, zones arides non agricoles) et que les promesses faites aux riverains soient réalistes quant aux impacts attendus.

Il est effectivement important de rappeler que les attentes des différents acteurs impactés par le projet de la Centrale sont différentes selon leurs sources, comme le montre la figure 8.6 sur la Centrale située au Maroc. Aussi, une bonne compréhension des attentes des uns et des autres par un **processus de consultation approprié** est nécessaire afin d'avoir une vision concrète de la situation, et accompagner le projet vers une acceptation sociale dont les tensions des forces en présence pourront être limitées. Respecter et concilier les attentes des uns et des autres serait ainsi une étape préalable.

Il est également nécessaire de favoriser l'installation des Centrales soit dans des zones ne rentrant pas en **conflit avec des terres agricoles** (friche industrielle, centre d'enfouissement, délaissés de zones d'activités...), soit de veiller à ce que les impacts de cette implantation ne soient pas source de conflits ou de tensions (hydriques, alimentaires, juridiques, financières...) vis-à-vis des communautés préexistantes.

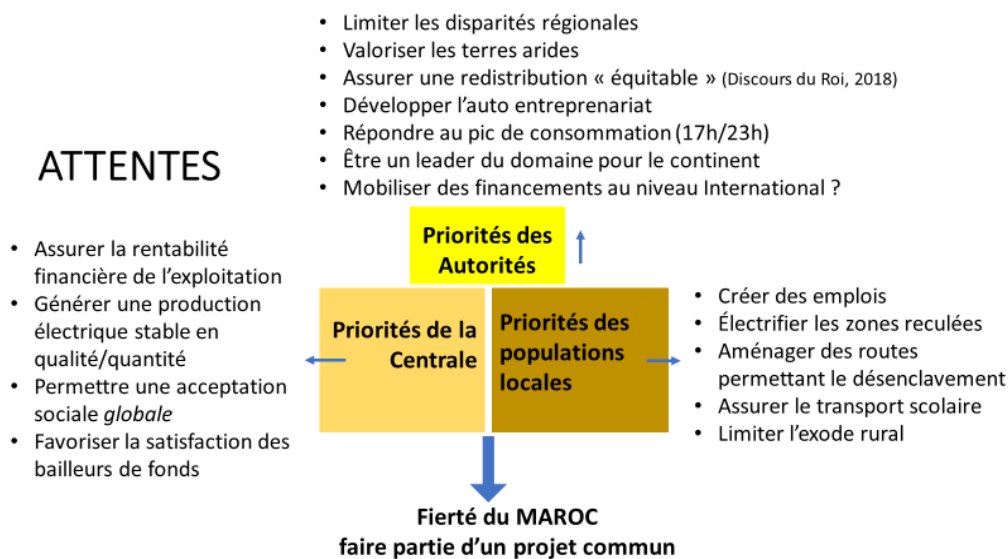


Figure 9-3 Centrale située au Maroc, schématisation des attentes

Tableau 9-1 Risques environnementaux et sociaux et mesures d'atténuation, phase de pré construction

| Empreinte du projet                         | Risques potentiels                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Mesures d'atténuation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Emplacement &amp; besoin en terrains</b> | 1. Risque d'expropriation ou d'expulsion de maisons situées dans la zone, pouvant entraîner l'appauvrissement des populations concernées.<br>2. Interférence avec des activités de subsistance et économiques: agriculture, pêche, collecte de produits forestiers, activités minières, etc.<br>3. Empiètement ou destruction d'un espace tribal, culturel, ethnique, historique ou religieux.<br>4. Empiètement sur une zone de conservation (zone protégée, etc.).<br>5. Changement de paysage, dégradation de la qualité du paysage. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Optimisation de la conception des installations pour minimiser le prélèvement de terrain nécessaires et éviter les sites critiques ou culturels (zone protégée, etc.).</li> <li>Mise en œuvre d'un plan de compensation (identifiant les personnes touchées, préparation d'un programme d'indemnisation, suivi de la mise en œuvre, etc.).</li> <li>Mise en place d'un cadre de consultation</li> <li>Considération technique qui protège le paysage (arbuste ceinture, etc.)</li> </ul> |

Source (SREP, 2018)

### 9.1.2.3 Recommandations relatives à la phase de construction

D'après le SREP, les risques liés à la phase de construction sont les plus nombreux dans la vie du projet (Tableau 8.2) (SREP, 2018). D'après nos études de cas, ce sont surtout les aspects de **recrutement du personnel** impliqué dans la construction qui ont été source de tensions. Aussi, nous recommandons que ce processus soit encadré de façon transparente et équitable (âge, sexe, provenance... des employés), au risque de laisser perdurer un doute sur la manière dont la Centrale gèrera ses relations avec les parties prenantes dans le futur.

En ce qui concerne la **gestion du territoire** (Brunet, 2016a), Chiabrando et al (2009) proposent que pour faire face aux modifications du territoire, les pouvoirs publics (i) élaborent une stratégie territoriale imposant aux investisseurs des limites à la surface PV installée, (ii) sollicitent des aménagements afin de diminuer l'intensité du champ magnétique généré en enterrant les câbles en moyenne et basse tension (iii) installent des réflecteurs pour éviter l'éblouissement provoqué par les panneaux. D'autres auteurs ont également présenté « *une méthodologie de simulation 3D pour calculer et visualiser des réflexions basées sur la géométrie de l'environnement des systèmes PV* » (Rose & Wollert, 2015). Par ailleurs, Ormeno et al (Ormeño et al., 2016) proposent de revitaliser le sol sur lequel est implanté un parc solaire photovoltaïque par une re-végétalisation de la surface de l'installation avec des plantes locales (la lavande) afin « *d'augmenter la stabilité structurelle des sols dégradés et améliorer la couverture végétale naturelle, augmentant ainsi la survie et la croissance de l'espèce, en particulier dans les zones semi-arides* ». Dans cette perspective, des collaborations sont possibles (similaires à celles que nous avons proposées lors de notre étude de cas au Burkina Faso) entre exploitant de la Centrale et instituts de recherche nationaux. Cette collaboration permettrait l'identification de mesures adaptées au contexte (espèces végétales à développer dans l'enceinte de la Centrale, systèmes de refroidissement naturel hydraulique ou arborées) afin également d'éviter les îlots de chaleur ou des changements micro-climatiques.

La **défectuosité des routes d'accès** de toutes les Centrales étudiées représente un inconvénient majeur pour la circulation des populations locales et leurs activités (transport pour raison de santé, semences, récoltes), sans oublier les émanations de poussières. Aussi, solidifier les revêtements et assurer la plantation d'arbres à ombrage le long des chaussées serait à prévoir en fin de construction.

D'un point de vue technique, nous avons observé que la durabilité de la Centrale ne dépend pas de paramètres technologiques. Cependant, les principales faiblesses qu'elles rencontrent sont (i) de ne pas être conçues pour permettre une **électrification locale directe**, sans passer par le réseau national (ii) de ne pas permettre de **stockage énergétique** pour réguler son intermittence et au pic de consommation. Pallier à ces deux déficiences représenterait un pas en avant déterminant.

Tableau 9-2 Risques environnementaux et sociaux ; mesures d'atténuation - phase de construction

| Empreinte du projet          | Risques potentiels                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Mesures d'atténuation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Phase de construction</b> | 6. Perte de végétation et fragmentation de l'habitat naturel par le défrichage.<br>7. Perturbation du débit naturel des eaux de ruissellement due au défrichage et au nivellement.<br>8. Déstructuration des sols pouvant entraîner un risque d'érosion.<br>9. Problème de gestion des matériaux excavés résultant du nivellement du sol.<br>10. Émissions atmosphériques et nuisances sonores générées par les activités du chantier.<br>11. Risque d'accident sur les itinéraires empruntés pour l'approvisionnement en matériaux.<br>12. Ventilation des chemins de migration ou de l'accès à la faune (par exemple, par des pistes d'accès)<br>13. Risque d'introduction d'espèces invasives pouvant avoir un impact sur la faune, la flore, les écosystèmes, les cultures<br>14. Arrivée de main-d'œuvre de l'extérieur de la zone, interaction de la main-d'œuvre externe avec les communautés locales, ce qui peut augmenter le risque de survenue de maladies communautaires, y compris le VIH / SIDA.<br>15. Perturbation réelle ou perçue de la vie communautaire normale, par la présence physique du travail pour la construction.<br>16. Risque de dommages au patrimoine culturel ou aux valeurs d'aménagement du site.<br>17. Risques pour la sécurité, la santé humaine et le bien-être liés aux activités de construction. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mise en œuvre du plan de protection de l'environnement du site (limitation du défrichage et du décapage, protection des végétations ligneuses, drainage interne et externe, végétation des pentes et du sol nu, etc.).</li> <li>• Mise en œuvre du plan de gestion des travaux de terrassement (réutilisation des matériaux excavés pour le remblayage, critères de choix l'endroit où déposer les matériaux d'excavation non réutilisés, stabilisation des dépôts de matériaux d'excavation, etc.).</li> <li>• Mise en œuvre des véhicules et de la circulation du projet</li> <li>• Plan de gestion (qualité, entretien et maintenance, chargement, horaires de circulation, règles de vitesse, itinéraire).</li> <li>• Mise en œuvre du plan HSE (hygiène, Sécurité, Environnement) sur le chantier (risques HSE, procédures applicables, plan d'urgence, etc.).</li> <li>• Mise en œuvre du plan de surveillance des aspects sociaux (recrutement, conditions de travail, respect des normes locales) style de vie communautaire, aspects culturels, etc.).</li> </ul> |

Source (SREP, 2018)

#### 9.1.2.4 Recommandations relatives à la phase d'exploitation

Quelque soit la pertinence des mesures d'atténuation proposées par le SREP (Tableau 8.3), elles reposent principalement sur la mise en œuvre de plans (plans de compensation, plans de protection, plans de gestion, plans de déchets, plans de gestion de l'eau...) à la charge de l'exploitant de la Centrale. Or, ce dernier possède une équipe de suivi restreinte. En effet, la mise en œuvre de l'exploitation repose en moyenne sur cinq staffs permanents (dont trois sont généralement dédiés aux aspects techniques), ce qui limite l'efficacité de cette mise en œuvre. Lors de la signature du PPA, les engagements de l'exploitant pourraient être davantage exigeants en terme de responsabilité sociale effective.

Comme évoqué dans les Chapitres 5, 6, et 7 notre principale recommandation relative à la phase d'exploitation est de mettre en place, au niveau local, une approche intégrée qui prendrait en compte le contexte d'insertion de la Centrale, et comment y répondre en fonction des capacités de l'exploitant. Nos études de cas ont fait ressortir des enjeux récurrents dans chaque catégorie



(aspects sociaux, économiques, de territoire et gouvernance, énergétique, relatifs à l'eau et à la sécurité alimentaire, sur la situation des femmes) à prendre en compte. Notons par exemple (i) l'importance d'une approche NEXUS contribuant à la sécurité hydrique, énergétique et alimentaire, et permettant ainsi des approches collaboratives entre acteurs internes et externes (ii) la valorisation d'une démarche genre favorisant des processus de résilience plus solides.

D'après les principes d'un développement endogène rassemblés par Haverkort et al, les axes à respecter seraient les suivants (Haverkort, Millar, et al., 2003) :

- l'exploitant de la Centrale et les populations riveraines conviennent des activités à mener, de même que le rôle des leaders concernés ;
- le processus de développement et les bénéfices issus de ces activités restent sous contrôle local, dans un esprit d'équité ;
- la différenciation entre sexes est claire ;
- les différences de richesse et pauvreté, de diversité culturelle, et de fragilité de l'écosystème est prise en compte ;
- les ressources disponibles localement sont utilisées, complétées par des ressources externes appropriées ;
- la dynamique de valorisation des systèmes de connaissances locaux est intégrée.

Tableau 9-3 Risques environnementaux et sociaux ; mesures d'atténuation - phase exploitation

| Empreinte du projet | Risques potentiels                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Mesures d'atténuation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mise en œuvre       | <p>18. Perturbation du comportement des oiseaux</p> <p>19. Les habitants locaux sont gênés par la lumière réfléchiée par les panneaux.</p> <p><b>20. Consommation d'eau liée au fonctionnement de l'usine.</b></p> <p>21. Altération de la qualité de l'eau dans la région par les rejets de l'usine.</p> <p><b>22. Perturbation de la faune locale par les lumières du site la nuit.</b></p> <p><b>23. Production de produits dangereux</b> par le biais d'activités de maintenance et de réparation des équipements de l'usine et les ressources (notamment les panneaux solaires et les batteries en fin de vie).</p> <p>24. Contamination du sol et des eaux de surface ou souterraines par un déversement accidentel de produits dangereux - substances.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considération technique qui minimise l'impact sur les oiseaux, la vie sauvage en général, lors de la conception du projet (optimisation des panneaux solaires, adoption de modules photovoltaïques avec anti-éblouissement, utilisation d'un éclairage à faible intensité lumineuse, etc.).</li> <li>• Considération technique qui minimise les inconvénients pour résidents locaux, lors de la conception du projet (écran visuel par végétation des arbres, etc.).</li> <li>• Mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'eau (optimisation / rationalisation et suivi de l'utilisation de l'eau, gestion des effluents).</li> <li>• Mise en œuvre du plan de gestion des déchets (identification, collecte, stockage, élimination / traitement).</li> </ul> |

Source (SREP, 2018)

### 9.1.2.5 Recommandations relatives à la phase de fin de vie

Le SREP n'évoque pas la situation de fin de vie des équipements. Cette absence nous rappelle qu'il s'agit d'une étape souvent oubliée dans le projet d'installation d'une Centrale (SREP, 2018) et (Brunet, 2016b, 2017).

La littérature est pour l'instant silencieuse sur l'impact que les installations photovoltaïques auront sur le sol (migration des métalloïdes vers les sols avoisinants ou dans les végétaux destinés à l'alimentation des êtres vivants ? érosion, imperméabilisation, assèchement des sols?). Nous pourrions profiter du champ de recherche que constitue les parcs solaires pour vérifier nos suppositions.

Par ailleurs, bien que la notion de recyclage fasse progressivement son chemin avec la création envisagée de nouvelles chaînes de valeur, d'après l'UNIDO (United Nations industrial development organization), ce n'est pour l'instant pas la priorité des organisations impliquées dans la promotion du solaire PV dans les pays en développement. Deux raisons sont avancées : le marché des pays africains reste encore restreint, et une planification horizontale du processus de récupération et de traitement des déchets n'est pas suffisamment mûre pour être organisée. Rappelons par ailleurs, d'après la teneur de nos entretiens, que dans le cas des Centrales Solaires, chaque exploitant est par principe engagé contractuellement (avec le fabricant des équipements utilisés) pour le traitement des équipements en fin de vie, vers une planification verticale. Cependant, la durée de vie des Centrales étant située autour de 25 ans, comment s'assurer que ledit fabricant sera toujours en mesure de faire face à ses responsabilités ? C'est la raison pour laquelle nos recommandations stratégiques intègrent la problématique de l'économie circulaire comme faisant partie du bloc réglementaire minimal à mettre en place au niveau gouvernemental ou sous-régional (section 8.2.2.1).

En cas de réutilisation de panneaux usagés, le développement des marchés de seconde main serait une alternative, sachant que la durée de vie d'un panneau est globalement de 30 ans. La revente de panneaux usagés serait effectuée à un prix réduit (environ 70% moins onéreux que le prix original) (IRENA & IEA-PVPS, 2016), mais avec des risques certains: coût des réparations si les panneaux sont endommagés, difficultés à identifier les caractéristiques techniques des panneaux une fois dans le circuit de seconde main, difficultés à identifier l'onduleur compatible et à bénéficier de l'aide d'un expert ou de conseils techniques émanant du fabricant, absence de garanties suffisantes ou à long terme en cas de pannes (The Eco experts, 2016).

En ce qui concerne le recyclage, bien que le PNUE (Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement) souhaite stimuler des circuits formels de déchets électroniques (Boughriet, 2010), d'après IRENA, les opérations de recyclage et de traitement de ce type de déchets sont en réalité prises en charge dans le secteur informel. Cette situation représenterait une opportunité pour développer des emplois dans le cadre de nouvelles filières propres au PV. Le type de recyclage dépendra de la technologie PV utilisée. Concernant les modules en silicium (majoritaire pour les centrales étudiées), les panneaux sont composés à majorité de verre (80% du panneau), d'aluminium et de polymères, le taux de recyclage moyen serait entre 80 et 90 %, le silicium étant réutilisable à quatre reprises. Concernant les modules en couche mince (CdTe et CIGS) comprenant des terres rares (indium, gallium, selenium, cadmium, tellurium), ils requièrent des traitements plus sophistiqués puisque le potentiel de récupération de récupération des matériaux en fin de vie est variable selon les métaux (IRENA & IEA-PVPS, 2016). D'après Graedel et al, les limites inhérentes aux processus de recyclage de ces métaux peuvent être limités (Graedel et al., 2011) soit parce que le recyclage n'est pas rentable, soit parce que la technologie nécessaire n'existe pas. Le cuivre (Cu), le fer (Fe), l'argent (Ag), le plomb (Pb) et le nickel (Ni) utilisés dans l'industrie ou le stockage du photovoltaïque présentent un taux de recyclage en fin de vie supérieur à 50%. Concernant les métaux critiques intervenant dans la composition des cellules photovoltaïques (tellure (Te), indium (In), gallium (Ga), sélénium (Se)), le taux de recyclage est inférieur à 1% à l'exception du cadmium (Cd) qui présente un taux de recyclage entre 10 et 25%.

## RECOMMANDATIONS

## STRATEGIQUES

- Développer une vision stratégique et réaliste (échelle nationale – sous régionale)
- Anticiper les enjeux
- Orienter les financements vers des prérequis ?
- Internaliser les externalités négatives des Centrales
- Générer une réglementation adaptée et des incitations économiques
- Appliquer les principes d'économie circulaire
- Lancer des évaluations environnementales stratégiques
- Renforcer le réseau météorologie et utiliser la norme RICE
- Tirer partie de l'expérience Sud-africaine sur le développement des ER

## AVANT CONSTRUCTION

- Conditionner la décision d'installation des Centrales solaires à des mesures liées à la responsabilité sociale de l'entreprise
- Assurer la transparence des informations
- Favoriser éventuellement une politique de développement régional
- Respecter et concilier les attentes des acteurs impactés
- Utiliser un processus de consultation élargi, représentatif et soigné
- Identifier une zone d'implantation non conflictuelle

## CONSTRUCTION

- Assurer le recrutement du personnel de façon équitable et transparente
- Utiliser une approche territoriale (champ magnétique, éblouissement, îlot de chaleur, revitalisation du sol)
- Identifier une collaboration entre Exploitant et Instituts de recherche nationaux
- Répondre à la défektivité des routes d'accès
- Pallier à deux déficiences techniques majeures (électrification locale directe, stockage énergétique)

## EXPLOITATION

- Appliquer la responsabilité sociale liée aux engagements de l'exploitant
- Développer une approche intégrée en fonction du contexte d'insertion
- Appliquer des principes du développement endogène
- Approche NEXUS (sécurité hydrique, énergétique et alimentaire)
- Valoriser une démarche genre

## FIN DE VIE

- Tenir compte de la problématique (i) de la réutilisation de panneaux PV usagés en fonction de leur qualité (ii) du recyclage en fonction des filières PV et la rentabilité des procédés en fonction des métaux utilisés
- Pallier à l'absence de visibilité sur la qualité des sols après démantèlement

Figure 9-4 Résumé des recommandations soutenant la durabilité des Centrales solaires

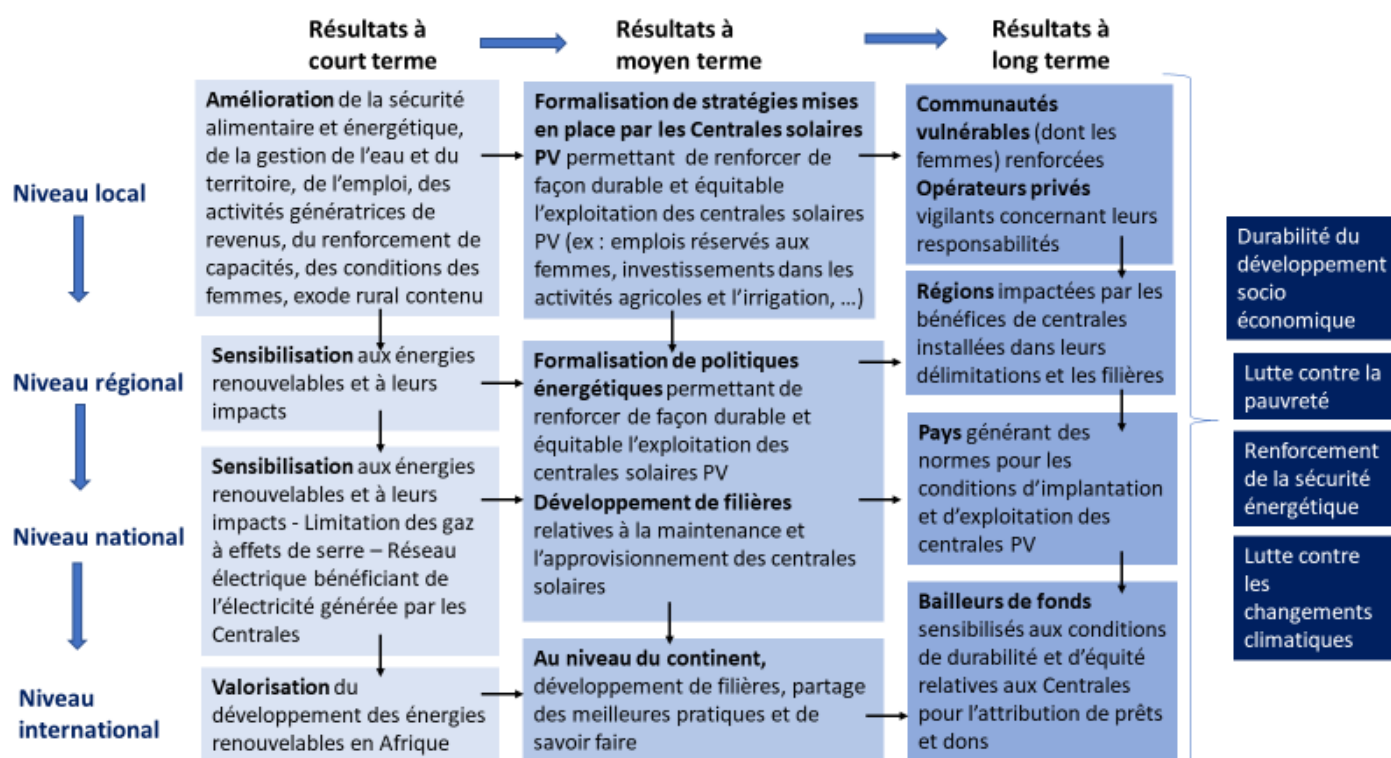


Figure 9-5 Démarche visée par les recommandations

Source : inspirée de (Rogers, 2014)

## 9.2 Conclusion

Située dans un paysage en transition des énergies fossiles vers les énergies vertes, et stimulée par les changements climatiques, la question principale de notre recherche est la suivante : **quels sont les enjeux de développement durable liés à l'utilisation de l'énergie solaire photovoltaïque reliée au réseau électrique ?**

Le Chapitre 1 résume les défis majeurs liés à cette question. Le Chapitre 4 présente brièvement les enjeux relatifs à la fabrication d'un système PV en évoquant l'impact sur l'environnement et les risques pour les êtres vivants, de même que le problème de la raréfaction des métaux utilisés pour la production de ce type de système. Le Chapitre 5 soulève l'enjeu de l'évaluation de la durabilité du PV en touchant du doigt comment certains Objectifs pour le Développement Durable (accès à l'eau, lutte contre la pauvreté, inégalités...) peuvent être affaiblis ou contrariés du fait de son utilisation. Le Chapitre 6 soulève un aspect éthique, celui d'une transition énergétique qui pourrait aboutir à des situations d'injustice énergétique, ou de choix politiques pouvant limiter l'équité sociale. Le Chapitre 7 rassemble l'ensemble des résultats de nos études de cas en faisant émerger les variables clefs pouvant influencer la durabilité des centrales.

En résumé, les enjeux de développement durable liés à l'utilisation de l'énergie solaire photovoltaïque reliée au réseau électrique touchent tant à la problématique des habitats naturels, de l'accès aux ressources, que la santé, la sécurité alimentaire, et le développement humain.

Finalement, le principal enjeu du photovoltaïque n'est-il pas celui des paradoxes ? En effet, une vision transversale nous ramène aux deux réalités d'une même pièce : (i) celui du PV assimilé à « *bien de confiance* » (Herbes & Friege, 2017) alors que sa fabrication et son utilisation nécessite une analyse plus approfondie, (ii) la présence d'une ressource naturelle abondante disponible pour tous, alors que son exploitation recèle des limites (iii) l'apparente facilité et rapidité d'installation des systèmes alors que la complexité des acteurs impliqués et du contenu de leurs relations ne peut être occulté.

Déceler ces paradoxes et apprécier ces enjeux a nécessité l'utilisation d'une approche à la fois quantitative et qualitative, l'utilisation d'une grille d'impacts complexe aboutissant à l'émergence d'un indice de durabilité, et l'utilisation d'une approche multiscalaire menée au travers de la science de la durabilité.

Au-delà de ces constats, que répondre à notre question de recherche spécifique : **dans quelles mesures les centrales solaires photovoltaïques contribuent-elles au développement durable, dans une stratégie d'amélioration de la sécurité énergétique et de réduction de la pauvreté ?**

Deux grandes conclusions émergent de nos constats et nos analyses.

*(i) Malgré leur potentiel, les conditions actuelles dans lesquelles les centrales solaires PV sont exploitées ne leur permet pas de contribuer au développement durable, en particulier dans une stratégie d'amélioration de la sécurité énergétique et de réduction de la pauvreté.* Cette conclusion austère se base sur les résultats de nos six études de cas. A l'exception du cas rwandais, l'exploitation des Centrales s'impose fréquemment au niveau local sans générer un développement endogène au bénéfice des communautés vulnérables situées à proximité et passant outre leurs besoins, notamment énergétiques. Au niveau régional, à l'exception du cas sud-africain, leurs impacts sont imperceptibles. Au niveau national, bien que la production énergétique des centrales soit généralement au-delà de leurs prévisions, leur intermittence nécessite un réseau électrique solide et une gouvernance adaptée pour permettre des retombées positives quant au développement de filières locales. Au niveau international, les centrales participent à la lutte contre le changement climatique en valorisant l'image des pays concernés mais elles sont également le reflet d'une dépendance technologique vis-à-vis de filières de production du PV situés au-delà de leur territoire.

(ii) *Les centrales solaires PV peuvent contribuer au développement durable sous réserve de l'application de mesures correctives adaptées, et participer ainsi à améliorer la sécurité énergétique et la lutte contre la pauvreté.* Nous avons formulé plusieurs recommandations détaillant ces mesures correctrices. Elles visent à placer l'utilisation de ces systèmes énergétiques PV dans une vision stratégique, réaliste et prudente à la portée d'exploitants déterminés à bénéficier du potentiel solaire. Sont mis à contribution la responsabilité sociale de l'entreprise mais également les acteurs publics stimulés par l'augmentation de leur capacité énergétique. Le rôle de l'État sera alors de réconcilier les intérêts particuliers découlant de l'échelle locale avec ses engagements internationaux liés au recours désormais limité aux énergies fossiles. Une voie à explorer que nous entamons à peine.

**Deux champs d'analyse n'ont pas été explorés par notre recherche.** L'un est technique, l'autre se présente comme une perspective.

En premier lieu, nous aurions souhaité vérifier dans quelles mesures notre grille d'analyse est applicable à d'autres systèmes énergétiques, renouvelables ou pas. Nous supposons que la méthodologie que nous avons utilisée est transposable à d'autres systèmes situés dans d'autres cadres d'implantation. L'indice de durabilité garderait la même logique, bien que d'autres aspects pourraient y être intégrés comme des critères quantitatifs (efficacité énergétique, surface occupée...). L'agro-photovoltaïque (combinant productions agricole et énergétique) serait également à prendre en compte dans le panel des systèmes à analyser. La création d'une plateforme ou d'un observatoire de recherche rassemblant les différentes institutions publiques et privées ayant contribué à notre étude serait un pas vers un approfondissement de ces propositions, de même que la mise en place d'un label « *Centrale solaire durable* » basé sur nos résultats.

Le second champ d'analyse que notre recherche ne fait qu'effleurer s'articule autour de la place des énergies renouvelables dans la dynamique actuelle de la croissance « verte » qui porte l'espoir d'une croissance alliant durabilité environnementale et prospérité économique. Effleurant la théorie de la « *malédiction des ressources naturelles* », Resnick et al, dresse un tableau pessimiste de cette politique « *gagnante-gagnante* » en estimant que les plus pauvres n'en bénéficient pas (prix de l'électricité plus cher en Afrique du Sud, création d'emploi limitée au Mozambique, accès réduit aux intrants aux fermiers du Malawi) (Resnick, Tarp, & Thurlow, 2012). Dans la même veine, Wanner et Bernier s'attachent à démontrer que l'économie verte est un mythe lié au discours dominant du développement durable englobé dans un capitalisme qui tente de se renouveler à tout prix (Bernier, 2018; Wanner, 2015) alors que Fairhead et al nous alertent sur la tendance discutable de l'appropriation des terres à des fins

environnementales, vers une perte des droits, notamment fonciers, des individus et des États (Fairhead, Leach, & Scoones, 2012). La menace d'une perte des libertés individuelles enclenchée par les différentes mesures destinées à juguler le changement climatique, au nom de l'urgence écologique, reste tangible (Robert, 2020). Ainsi, «*la transition vers l'énergie renouvelable n'annonce pas automatiquement un monde plus égalitaire* » (Heinberg & Fridley, 2016). A moins qu'un projet de transformation sociale soit l'aboutissement de notre crise de civilisation (Accardo, 2020). Finalement, un monde plus électrifié, ou plus lumineux, contribuera-t-il à nous rendre-t-il plus heureux ?



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## **ANNEXES**



## Annexe 1 - Documents relatifs au Chapitre 3 (Méthodologie)

Tableau A1 - Brève présentation des spécialités des membres du Comité de thèse

|   | Université                                                                                                                            | Spécialité                                               | Autres fonctions      |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | <b>Oumarou Savadogo</b><br>Polytechnique Montréal<br>Département génie chimique                                                       | Energie solaire photovoltaïque et énergies renouvelables | Directeur de thèse    |
| 2 | <b>Pierre Baptiste</b><br>Polytechnique Montréal<br>Département de mathématiques et de génie industriel                               | Économie circulaire                                      | Co-directeur de thèse |
| 3 | <b>Michel A. Bouchard</b><br>Polytechnique Montréal<br>Département génie civil                                                        | Études d'impacts environnementales et sociales           | Co-directeur de thèse |
| 4 | <b>Corinne Gendron</b><br>UQAM<br>École des sciences de la gestion (ESG)                                                              | Développement durable                                    |                       |
| 5 | <b>Nicolas Merveille</b><br>UQAM<br>Centre international de référence sur le cycle de vie des produits, procédés et services (CIRAIG) | Sociologie                                               |                       |
| 6 | <b>Federico Rosei</b><br>UQAM<br>Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS)                                                | Energie                                                  |                       |
| 7 | <b>Bernard Sinclair-Desgagné</b><br>HEC Montréal<br>Université Nice Sophia Antipolis                                                  | Économie                                                 |                       |
| 8 | <b>Céline Cholez</b><br>Institut Polytechnique de Grenoble<br>Laboratoire de sciences sociales (PACTE)                                | Sociologie                                               |                       |

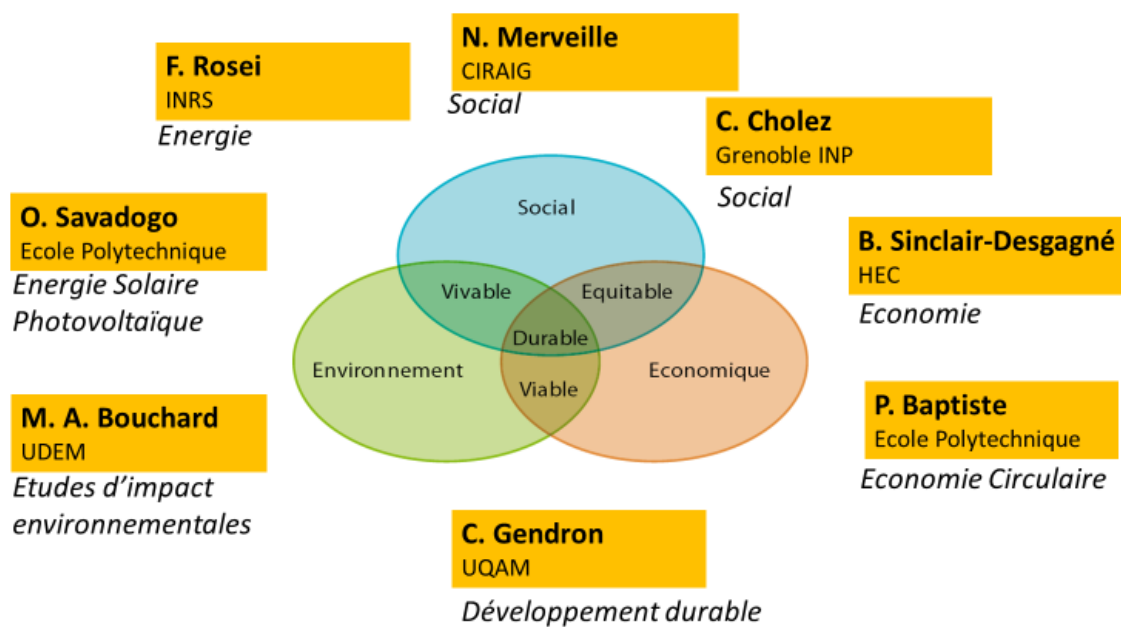


Figure A1 – Comité de thèse

Tableau A2 – Chercheurs associés à la recherche – Personnes ressources/traducteurs

| <b>Chercheurs / Pays</b>                                                                                                 | <b>Profils</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Abdoulaye Taye</b><br><i>Sénégal</i>                                                                                  | Enseignant Chercheur (chercheur associé et personne ressource)<br>Université Alioune Diop de Bambey (UADB)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Wilfred Ndifon</b><br><b>Rosita Endah Yocgo</b><br><br><i>Rwanda</i>                                                  | Directeur de la recherche<br>Research Manager<br>African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS)<br><br><i>Personne ressource : JFR. Nisengwe (doctorant en science de l'environnement)</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Emmanuel Nanéma</b><br><br><i>Burkina Faso</i>                                                                        | Enseignant Chercheur (chercheur associé et personne ressource)<br>Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique (CNRST)<br>Institut de Recherche en Sciences Appliquées et Technologies (IRSAT)                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Mohammed El Asri</b><br><br><b>Fouad Riane</b><br><b>Abdel El Fatimy</b><br><b>Touria Barradi</b><br><br><i>Maroc</i> | Enseignant Chercheur<br>Université Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah de Fez<br><br>Directeur de la Recherche - École Centrale de Casablanca<br>Enseignant Chercheur - École Centrale de Casablanca<br>Professeur - Fondation Ecole Centrale Casablanca<br><br><i>Personnes ressources : L. Boubelrhiti, A. Outarja (photographe, professeurs en sciences physique et français (Lycée de Missouri))</i> |
| <b>Bothwel Batidzirai</b><br><br><i>Afrique du Sud</i>                                                                   | Enseignant Chercheur - Université de Cape Town<br><br><i>Personne ressource : Cletus Muluh, Loveline Muluh (doctorants en sciences sociales)</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>JC Rakotoary</b><br><b>A. Ravoninjatovo</b><br><br><i>Madagascar</i>                                                  | Office National de l'Environnement<br><br><i>Personne ressource : ON. Ranaivosoa (Consultant dans le domaine de l'énergie)</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

Tableau A3 - Réunions du Comité de thèse et restitutions des études de cas

| <b>Pays/Objet</b>                                                        | <b>Date des terrains</b>  | <b>Dates des rencontres</b>                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Evolution des aspects stratégiques et méthodologiques de la thèse</b> |                           | 31 Octobre 2016                                                                                                                |
|                                                                          |                           | 12 Janvier 2017                                                                                                                |
|                                                                          |                           | 13 Mars 2017                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Résultats de la revue de littérature</b>                              |                           | 29 Mai 2017                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Sénégal</b>                                                           | 15-21 Août 2017           | 1 <sup>e</sup> Février 2018 <sup>2</sup>                                                                                       |
| <b>Rwanda</b>                                                            | 19-31 Mars 2018           | 28 Septembre 2018 <sup>3</sup>                                                                                                 |
| <b>Burkina Faso</b>                                                      | 06-17 Octobre 2018        | 6 Février 2019 <sup>4</sup>                                                                                                    |
| <b>Maroc</b>                                                             | 15-28 Février 2019        | 28 Février 2019 (Restitution à l'École Centrale de Casablanca)<br>26 Avril 2019 <sup>5</sup>                                   |
| <b>Afrique du Sud</b>                                                    | 11-24 Mai 2019            | 20 Mai 2019 (Restitution à Clamwilliams)<br>23 Mai 2019 (Restitution à l'Université de Cape Town)<br>7 juin 2019 <sup>6</sup>  |
| <b>Madagascar</b>                                                        | 27 juin – 10 juillet 2019 | 7 juillet 2019 (Restitution à Ambohipihaonana)<br>9 juillet 2019 (Restitution à Antananarivo)<br>08 Novembre 2019 <sup>7</sup> |

<sup>2</sup> Comité de thèse à Polytechnique Montréal en présence du chercheur collaborateur du Sénégal

<sup>3</sup> Comité de thèse à Polytechnique Montréal

<sup>4</sup> Comité de thèse à HEC

<sup>5</sup> Comité de thèse à Polytechnique Montréal

<sup>6</sup> Comité de thèse à Polytechnique Montréal

<sup>7</sup> Comité de thèse à Polytechnique Montréal

## GUIDE D'ENTRETIEN – QUESTIONNAIRE (niveau Local)

Date.....  
Place.....  
Rôle/Occupation.....  
Fichier enregistrement.....

|                          |                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Questions d'introduction | Combien de fois par jour ou par mois voyez-vous la centrale ?<br><br>Quand avez-vous visité la centrale ? |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Guide d'entretien Riverains

|                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hiérarchie des impacts      | 1. Depuis que la centrale est installée, <b>qu'est ce qui a le plus changé ?</b><br><br>2. En bien ? - En négatif ?<br><br>3. Pourquoi ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Acceptation sociale         | 4. D'après vous, <b>la centrale appartient à qui ?</b><br><br>5. Si c'était possible, voudriez-vous participer à ses activités, à sa gestion, son fonctionnement ?<br><br>6. <b>Recevez-vous l'électricité produite par la centrale ?</b><br><br>7. Pourquoi ? Qu'en pensez-vous ?<br><br>8. Avez-vous participé à la <b>décision d'installer la centrale ?</b> |
| <b>Impacts énergétiques</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Adaptation aux besoins      | 9. Que pensez-vous de la <b>quantité</b> d'électricité que vous recevez ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                             | 10. Que pensez-vous de la <b>qualité</b> d'électricité que vous recevez ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                             | 11. Quelle est la fréquence des <b>coupures</b> d'électricité ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                             | 12. Comment a évolué votre <b>consommation d'électricité</b> depuis l'ouverture de la centrale ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                             | 13. Que pensez-vous du <b>prix</b> de l'électricité ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Impacts sociaux</b>      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Famille                     | 14. Depuis que la centrale est installée, qu'est ce qui a <b>changé dans votre famille ?</b><br><br>15. Qu'est ce qui a changé en bien ? Pourquoi ?<br><br>16. Qu'est ce qui a changé en mal ? Pourquoi ?                                                                                                                                                       |
| Éducation formation         | 17. Depuis que la centrale est installée, qu'est ce qui a changé concernant <b>l'école des enfants ou votre propre formation ?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Santé                       | 18. Depuis que la centrale est installée, qu'est ce qui a changé concernant <b>votre santé, celle de vos enfants ou celle des animaux ?</b><br><br>19. Qu'en est-il du <b>bruit – pollution sonore ?</b>                                                                                                                                                        |

|                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                            | 20. Qui cela pourrait-il déranger ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Culture</b>                             | <p>21. Depuis que la centrale est installée, est-ce que vous avez <b>plus ou moins de temps/d'opportunités pour faire des activités ensemble</b> ?</p> <p>22. Avez-vous changé vos habitudes de vie ou votre comportement ?</p> <p>23. Avez-vous découvert des nouveaux objets, outils, informations ?<br/>Avez-vous la TV, la radio, un téléphone, un ordinateur, internet, depuis l'installation de la Centrale ?</p>                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Travailleurs</b>                        | <p>24. Comment cela se passe, au niveau de votre travail dans la centrale ?</p> <p>25. Où se situent vos difficultés ?</p> <p>26. Qu'est-ce que vous aimez le moins ? le plus ? Pourquoi ?</p> <p>27. Si votre fils ou votre fille voulait y travailler plus tard, qu'est ce qui pourrait être amélioré, pour que tout se passe bien ?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Impacts sur les Femmes</b>              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Femmes</b>                              | <p>28. Depuis que la centrale est installée, qu'est ce qui a changé dans les <b>relations entre les hommes et les femmes</b> ?</p> <p>29. Qu'est ce qui a changé en bien ? Pourquoi ?</p> <p>30. Comment les activités des femmes ont-elles changé (travail, cueillette, agriculture, produits non-ligneux – enfants/santé, devoirs...)</p> <p>31. Par rapport au <b>rôle des femmes</b>, pourquoi cela a-t-il changé - ou n'a pas changé ?</p> <p>32. La <b>parité homme femme</b> a-t-elle changée dans la prise de décisions ? Si oui de quelle manière ?</p> |
| <b>Impacts sur l'Eau et l'Alimentation</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Eau</b>                                 | <p>33. Concernant <b>l'eau</b>, qu'est ce qui a changé ?</p> <p>34. Qu'est ce qui a changé en bien ? Pourquoi ?</p> <p>35. Qu'est ce qui a changé en mal ? Pourquoi ?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Nourriture Alimentation</b>             | <p>36. Depuis que la centrale est installée, qu'est ce qui a changé concernant votre <b>accès à la nourriture</b> ?</p> <p>37. Concernant la <b>qualité de la nourriture</b> ?</p> <p>38. Quels sont les impacts sur les <b>aliments que vous mangez/cultivez</b> ?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Impacts environnementaux</b>            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Flore</b>                               | <p>39. Concernant la <b>végétation</b>, les choses ont changé de quelle manière ?</p> <p>40. Qu'est ce qui a changé en bien ? Pourquoi ?</p> <p>41. Qu'est ce qui a changé en mal ? Pourquoi ?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Faune</b>                               | <p>42. Concernant les <b>animaux, les oiseaux, les insectes</b>, les choses ont changé de quelle manière ?</p> <p>43. Qu'est ce qui a changé en bien ? Pourquoi ?</p> <p>44. Qu'est ce qui a changé en mal ? Pourquoi ?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

|                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Air                                                                                | <p>45. Concernant <b>l'air, les odeurs</b>, les choses ont changé de quelle manière ?</p> <p>46. Qu'est-ce qui a changé en bien ? Pourquoi ?</p> <p>47. Qu'est-ce qui a changé en mal ? Pourquoi ?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Recyclage                                                                          | <p>48. A votre avis, la centrale est installée <b>pour combien de temps</b> ?</p> <p>49. A votre avis <b>que va –t-on faire des équipements</b> lorsqu'ils ne fonctionneront plus ou s'ils sont trop vieux ?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Impacts Économiques</b>                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Activités                                                                          | <p>50. Depuis que la centrale est installée, qu'est-ce qui a changé <b>dans votre travail</b> ou vos activités (élevages, commerce, agriculture) ?</p> <p>51. Qu'est-ce qui a changé en bien ? Pourquoi ?</p> <p>52. Qu'est-ce qui a changé en mal ? Pourquoi ?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Revenus                                                                            | <p>53. Est-ce qu'on peut dire que <b>vous gagnez plus ou moins d'argent</b> ?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Impacts sur la Gouvernance et le territoire</b>                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Territoire                                                                         | <p>56. A qui <b>appartiennent les terrains</b> sur lesquelles est construite la centrale ?</p> <p>57. Comment les terrains autour de la centrale ont-ils été <b>acquis</b> ?</p> <p>58. La zone a –t-elle pris de la <b>valeur</b> ?</p> <p>59. Qu'est-ce que vous pensez du <b>paysage</b> maintenant ?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Prise de décision, justice sociale, relations entre personnes morales et physiques | <p>60. Depuis que la centrale est installée, qu'est-ce qui a changé dans les <b>relations entre les personnes de la communauté</b> ?</p> <p>61. Question supprimée</p> <p>62. Question supprimée</p> <p>63. Comment ont évolué les <b>relations avec les dirigeants locaux</b> ?</p> <p>64. De quelle manière ont changé les <b>prises de décisions locales</b> ?</p> <p>65. Comment ont évolué les <b>relations avec les autres localités</b> ?</p> <p>66. Avez-vous constaté une <b>évolution des inégalités entre les gens</b> ? Si oui, dans quel sens ?</p> |
| <b>Questions de conclusion</b>                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Critères Durabilité                                                                | <p>67. Si cette centrale était parfaite, qu'est-ce qu'elle vous <b>apporterait à vous, et à votre village</b> ?</p> <p>68. Qu'est-ce qu'il lui manque pour vos <b>enfants soient contents</b> quand ils auront votre âge ?</p> <p>69. Quand vos <b>enfants auront votre âge</b>, pensez-vous que la centrale va fonctionner ? Pourquoi ?</p> <p>70. Si une centrale comme la votre allait s'installer dans une autre communauté, quels <b>conseils</b> vous donneriez pour que cela se passe bien ?</p>                                                          |
| Age                                                                                | <p>71. Puis-je vous demander si vous avez :</p> <p>- Moins de 25 ans</p> <p>- Entre 26 et 45 ans      - Plus de 46 ans</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Niveau formation                                                                   | <p>73. Puis-je vous demander quelle formation vous avez ? (question à ajuster selon les situations)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Je vous remercie de votre patience et de votre disponibilité                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |



**ÉCOLE  
POLYTECHNIQUE  
MONTREAL**

## **Formulaire d'information et de consentement**

### **PARTICIPATION à une étude sur la Centrale solaire photovoltaïque**

..... située dans le district de ..... (Madagascar)

1. L'étude est intitulée « *L'énergie solaire photovoltaïque à l'épreuve du développement durable* ». Elle est financée par le Centre canadien de Recherche pour le Développement International et l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal.
2. Le responsable de l'étude est Carole Brunet (Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal - Canada carole.brunet@gmx.com; +1 514 507 23 04), en collaboration avec M. Oumarou Savadogo.
3. L'étude se déroulera sur le territoire de Madagascar du 08 au 20 Juin 2019 pour une durée de 13 jours. Elle vise à analyser les impacts de la Centrale solaire photovoltaïque ..... sur le développement durable de Madagascar (aspects économiques, sociaux, environnementaux et autres aspects).
4. Les chercheurs impliqués au sein de l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal sont :  
 Directeur de Recherche : Oumarou Savadogo (oumarou.savadogo@polymtl.ca; + 1 514 690 47 25)  
 Co-Directeur de Recherche : Pierre Baptiste (pierre.baptiste@polymtl.ca; + 1 514 340-4713)  
 Co-Directeur de Recherche : Michel A. Bouchard (michel.a.bouchardpolymtl.ca + 1 514 999 60 88)
5. A Madagascar, vous pouvez prendre contact avec Jean Chrysostome Rakotoary (tel +261 20 22 259 99) qui pourra transmettre vos demandes à M. Oumarou Savadogo (oumarou.savadogo@polymtl.ca) pour toute question relative au déroulement de cette étude et avec M. Yuvin Chinniah pour toute question relative à votre participation (yuv.in.chinniah@polymtl.ca ; + 1 514 340 4711 #2268). M. Yuvin Chinniah est chargé de toutes les questions d'éthique relatives à l'école polytechnique de Montréal
6. Vous êtes invités à participer à cette étude qui sera bénéfique aux travaux de recherche relatifs au développement des énergies renouvelables et en particulier à l'émergence de l'énergie solaire photovoltaïque. Nous réalisons une étude sur l'impact de cette énergie sur les personnes, les communautés, votre environnement, vos activités professionnelles... Cette étude nous permettra de mieux comprendre votre situation et aussi de proposer comment améliorer l'impact d'autres centrales photovoltaïques situés ailleurs, même en dehors de Madagascar.
7. Avant d'accepter de participer à cette étude et de signer ce formulaire merci de prendre le temps de lire, de comprendre et de considérer attentivement les renseignements qui suivent. Nous vous invitons à poser toutes les questions que vous jugerez utiles au directeur de recherche ou aux autres membres de l'équipe de recherche et à leur demander de vous expliquer tout mot ou renseignement qui ne serait pas clair.
8. Si vous avez de la difficulté à lire le français, nous pouvons parfaitement lire le présent document pour vous et vous indiquer comment le signer (si vous acceptez de participer, après réflexion, à ce projet). Vous pourrez signer en mettant simplement une croix sur le document, ou en mettant vos initiales, ou encore en y apposant l'empreinte de votre doigt. Nous pouvons également vous proposer ce formulaire en version anglaise.
9. Votre participation se réalisera par interviews semi-dirigées (pour les personnes souhaitant s'exprimer individuellement, dans le cadre d'une rencontre avec un seul participant) ou lors de votre participation à un « focus groupe » (réunion avec plusieurs participants - essentiellement pour les associations ou les villages) et votre avis sera fort apprécié. Des questions relatives à l'étude vous seront posées pour une durée approximative de 1 h pour les interviews, et entre 1h30 et 2h pour les focus groupes. Dans le cadre de ce projet, seules les personnes âgées de plus de 18 ans pourront participer, quelle que soit leur situation familiale ou professionnelle. Si vous avez de la difficulté à vous exprimer ou à comprendre le français ou l'anglais, une traduction simultanée sera effectuée par un membre de notre équipe de recherche lors de la discussion.
10. Dans le cadre de cette étude, vous serez amené à être enregistré et filmé (support audio visuel).
11. Certains risques et inconvénients peuvent intervenir du fait de votre participation, en commençant par le temps que vous allez nous consacrer. Dans le cas où vous participez à un « focus groupe », votre opinion sera exprimée en présence d'autres participants, et vos avis peuvent diverger. Dans le cas où vous participez à une entrevue individuelle, quand bien les membres de votre communauté ne sauront pas ce que vous avez dit pendant votre entrevue, ils peuvent se rendre compte, par votre absence pour les besoins du projet, que vous avez participé audit projet. Ceci est à prendre en compte notamment concernant les personnes qui travaillent dans la centrale. Si



vous êtes employé dans la centrale, vous devez prendre en compte le fait que votre employeur pourrait vous reprocher, d'une manière ou d'une autre, de participer à ce projet. Dans tous les cas, bien que votre identité ne sera pas mentionné dans les résultats de la recherche, une personne pourrait vous reconnaître sur une des images que nous aurons filmé. Notez qu'aucune rémunération ni compensation financière ne sont prévues lors du déroulement de cette étude.

12. Les données recueillies seront conservées de manière confidentielle et seul les chercheurs mentionnés ci-dessus aux points 2 et 4 de ce formulaire auront accès à ces données qui seront précieusement conservées pendant 10 ans au sein du département de Génie Industriel de l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal. Par ailleurs, si vous en avez fait le choix, votre anonymat sera préservé et aucune mention de votre nom figurera dans le cas de publication des résultats de cette étude. La diffusion de ses résultats ne permettra pas votre identification de manière directe ou indirecte. Ces résultats qui seront rendus publics ne feront pas l'objet d'une commercialisation et aucun conflit d'intérêt n'a été identifié. Ces résultats participeront aux travaux de recherche de la thèse de doctorat de Carole Brunet dont les points essentiels seront présentés dans le cadre d'un film documentaire, pouvant comporter certains extraits d'interviews ou de discussion au sein de « focus groupe » auxquels vous avez participé. Par conséquent, en cas d'intégration au film documentaire de prises de vue où vous figurez, la confidentialité de votre participation ne pourra être assurée.

13. Vous êtes libre de participer ou de vous retirer de l'étude à tout moment sans aucun préjudice et vous êtes également libre de demander tout éclaircissement ou tout nouveau renseignement au cours du projet. Par ailleurs, dans le cas où vous souhaitez vous retirer du projet à quelque moment que ce soit, les données recueillies vous concernant seraient automatiquement soustraite de l'étude. Votre consentement ne vous prive d'aucun droit au recours judiciaire en cas de préjudice lié aux travaux de recherche.

#### SIGNATURE du PARTICIPANT

Prénom et nom : \_\_\_\_\_

Signature : \_\_\_\_\_ Date (jj/mm/aaaa) : \_\_\_\_\_

#### SIGNATURE du Responsable du Projet

Prénom et nom : Carole BRUNET \_\_\_\_\_

Signature : \_\_\_\_\_ Date (jj/mm/aaaa) : \_\_\_\_\_

## Procédure auprès du Comité d'éthique

### *Données échangées avec le Comité d'éthique.*

1. **Critères d'inclusion des participants** : toute personne dont l'âge est supérieur à 18 ans, lié directement ou indirectement aux installations photovoltaïques ;
2. **Critères d'exclusion des participants** : personnes mineures, ayant un handicap cognitif ou une déficience mentale ;
3. **Description des participants à la recherche** : villageois situés à proximité d'installations PV (agriculteurs/trices, éleveurs, artisans, commerçants...), travailleurs participant à la maintenance des centrales (agents temporaires ou permanents chargés du gardiennage et de la sécurité, de la coupe du tapis herbacé, du nettoyage des panneaux et des locaux, de l'entretien des installations électriques), personnel cadre ou de direction de la Centrale (présents ou non sur le site), représentants d'autorités administratives (services publics au sein de communes, départements, régions, capitales, dans les domaines suivants : services énergétiques, électrification rurale et non rurale, études d'impact environnementales, sécurité/incendie, développement durable), représentants de partenaires au développement (coopération bilatérale ou multilatérale, bailleurs de fonds, famille des Nations Unies), secteur privé (entreprises unilatérales ou non, situées ou non à proximité de la Centrale, filière énergétique), entités émanant de la société civile (associations, ONGs).
4. **Répartition des participants** par niveau (approximativement local 50% - régional 20% - national 20% - international 10%), par genre (proportion égalitaire entre hommes et femmes et groupe d'âge (proportion égalitaire, sachant que cela dépend de la réalité du terrain, en particulier s'il est situé en zone rurale, où les plus jeunes peuvent s'effacer devant les plus âgés pour des raisons culturelles) ;
5. **Profil, contacts et références des personnes ressources** mentionnées dans le formulaire d'information et de consentement (FIC) ;
6. **Langue de rédaction du FIC** pour chaque pays, considérant que du fait du taux important d'analphabètes en zone rurale (lieux d'implantation des centrales), un certain nombre de personnes interrogées aient été dans l'impossibilité de lire le FIC. Dans ce cas de figure, soit (i) le participant appose une croix sur le formulaire soit (ii) son consentement oral est consigné au journal de bord avec date et lieu. La consignation se produit également lorsque le participant souhaite participer à l'enquête, mais sans que sa signature soit apposée sur le FIC (comme le cas du personnel d'une administration qui désire communiquer mais qui ne peut signer le FIC car sa hiérarchie n'est pas formellement informée) ;

7. **Lieu de recrutement des participants :** communautés rurales à proximité des installations PV, bureaux administratifs des autorités administratives et associatives ;
8. **Modalités de recrutement des participants :** chaque pays et région ayant ses us et coutumes, le rôle de la personne ressource a été essentiel dans la manière de procéder au recrutement des participants. **Concernant les communautés rurales,** nous proposons généralement aux chefs de village un bref entretien informel pour leur exposer la situation et leur laisser la possibilité de réfléchir et évaluer si (et quand) des interviews formelles sont possibles, de même que la tenue d'un focus groupe. Nous n'avions pas prévu de procédure particulière (signature d'un document) pour formaliser l'autorisation d'un chef à la tenue du projet dans son village (outre la mention de cette acceptation dans notre journal). Cette situation paraissait peu probable du fait des relations de confiance (non écrites) à instaurer avec les autorités villageoises, et de la tradition orale souvent pérenne en milieu rural. Aucun chef de village ne s'est opposé à la tenue d'interviews ou de focus group relatifs à notre recherche. **Concernant les représentants des autorités administratives,** le premier contact est établi par mail ou téléphone, mais aussi par réseautage, voie souvent rapide et efficace. En ce qui concerne l'autorisation éventuelle du supérieur hiérarchique de ces personnes, elle n'est pas systématique. Dans le cas du Sénégal, nous avons été face à ce type de situation, en particulier dans une situation où la personne souhaitait s'exprimer de façon négative : la personne a accepté que l'on prenne des notes mais n'a pas souhaité participer à l'étude. La meilleure alternative est de prévoir en début de mission un entretien avec une Autorité au niveau national et de lui demander s'il accepte de partager, dans sa filière, le contact de ses représentants au niveau régional et local, pour d'autres entrevues. L'obtention d'une lettre de sa part est également une bonne démarche, mais ce formalisme souvent long à mettre en place pour une courte mission de 13 jours. Le rôle de la personne ressource est essentiel à ce titre. Dans tous les cas, la présence du FIC est un document qui permet rapidement aux personnes en présence d'être édifié sur les contours et le sérieux de l'étude. **Concernant le recrutement des femmes,** il est adapté en fonction de la région rencontrée et des codes de conduite culturels. Dans notre entendement, l'essentiel est de rester flexible tout en ne perturbant pas l'équilibre des communautés rencontrées. De manière pratique, une représentante des femmes peut être désignée par le Chef du village. Cette dernière réunit ensuite un groupe féminin. Au Sénégal, l'autorisation des époux ou pères de famille n'a pas été nécessaire. Mais les femmes sont souvent occupées (enfants, cuisine, corvées d'eau ou de bois...) et ont moins de temps que les hommes pour ce type de discussion. Nous savons qu'il faut alors procéder rapidement et leur demander au préalable à quel moment elles seront plus disponibles. Au Rwanda, du fait du statut valorisé des femmes, l'accès aux participantes s'est déroulée comme pour les hommes, sans modalités

particulières. Au Burkina Faso, l'accès aux participantes a été variable : soit elles ont participé directement à des focus groupe où intervenaient des hommes, soit elles se sont regroupées spontanément pour engager une discussion entre femmes ;

9. **Dans l'éventualité où un participant ou une participante désire s'exprimer hors de la présence du groupe** (ou en l'absence des supérieurs), nous avons compté sur le savoir-faire de la personne ressource pour anticiper cette situation. L'essentiel est que le participant ou la participante soit entendu en toute confidentialité. Comme nous l'avons déjà expérimenté, les personnes souhaitant s'exprimer de façon négative désirent être entendues, mais ne souhaitent pas forcément participer à l'enquête, même de manière anonyme. Nous respectons ce point de vue. D'un point de vue pratique, une interview dans une voiture (celle servant à véhiculer les membres de notre recherche) a quelque fois été une option ;

10. **Obtention du consentement** : il est formalisé par la signature du FIC (nom, initiales ou croix). Nous avons également utilisé l'alternative suggérée par le CER. Il s'agit du consentement oral - formalisé par la mention des détails de l'obtention du consentement - consigné au journal de bord. Nous pouvons ainsi documenter en détail, dans notre journal, la manière dont l'autorisation orale est obtenue. Comme nous l'avons constaté au Sénégal, les personnes ayant apposé une croix à la place de leur signature, conservent le FIC et semblent se sentir rassurées de le conserver. Contrairement aux autres situations rencontrées dans d'autres pays, la signature des FIC au Maroc a été fréquemment compromise. Les personnes rencontrées acceptaient facilement de participer à l'étude, mais ont été réticentes à signer un document, quel qu'il soit. Nous avons par conséquent notifié les accords verbaux dans notre journal de bord ;

11. **Obtention du consentement dans les situations d'analphabétisme** : nous avons rencontré le cas de plusieurs participants analphabètes en zone rurale. Notre démarche est plus longue. Il faut prévoir une période particulière pour expliquer oralement tous les points mentionnés dans le FIC et laisser le temps aux personnes de bien comprendre la situation afin qu'elles se sentent en confiance, et qu'elles posent des questions. Ces instants de communication « libres » nous permettent de développer un esprit d'écoute. Dans ce cas, nous prévoyons un langage du corps communicatif (sourires, ne rien dire, regards rassurants) pour répondre à cette situation. Il est important également que nous soyons vêtus simplement et sans signe extérieur ostentatoire de bien-être matériel;

12. **Concernant les autorisations d'accès aux Centrales**, elles ne sont pas indispensables. Notre recherche est centrée sur les impacts des installations, donc nous n'avons pas systématiquement eu besoin d'entrer dans l'enceinte des centrales solaires. A ce jour, toutes les Centrales nous ont ouverts leur porte, avec ou sans document formel.

13. **Concernant les renseignements divulgués lors du recrutement**, nous utilisons le FIC et les modalités décrites dans le guide d'entretien pour introduire l'étude de cas auprès des participants. Généralement, c'est le rôle de la personne ressource qui présente ainsi les aspects de l'étude et les modalités de participation. Il peut le faire en langue locale ce qui laisse le soin aux participants de nous observer pendant ce temps, observation légitime permettant de créer un lien relationnel pour la suite de la discussion.

14. **Concernant les inconvénients et risques de la participation pour le sujet**, nous n'avons pas expérimenté le cas de perte d'emploi du fait de la participation d'un travailleur à notre enquête. C'est un point déterminant. Notre stratégie est d'expliquer à l'employeur que nous allons interroger ses employés, et d'expliquer au travailleur que nous avons informé son responsable. Il nous semble également nécessaire d'éviter de mener une interview sur le lieu de travail. Au Rwanda, toutefois, l'employeur nous a prêté une salle pour mener les interviews avec les employés, en mentionnant qu'il « *n'avait rien à cacher* ». Par ailleurs, concernant les villageois situés à proximité des installations, il faut considérer le fait que les personnes interrogées dans le cadre de la recherche vont d'avantage réfléchir aux impacts de la Centrale (surtout les impacts négatifs), et en particulier à ceux évoqués par nos questions. La recherche va ainsi susciter des questionnements. Cela peut les pousser à solliciter désormais de meilleures conditions de cohabitation avec la Centrale. Cette situation relève davantage du cas de la Centrale située au Sénégal. Concernant la centrale située au Rwanda, la majorité des intervenants a eu des propos très positifs.

15. **Concernant la confidentialité des participants**, les interviews sont anonymes, sauf si les sujets acceptent que leur nom soit divulgué ou que leur personne soit filmée (support audiovisuel). Le formulaire de consentement est prévu à cet effet. **Les entrevues individuelles** seront menées principalement avec les représentants des Autorités. Aussi, comme nous l'avons expérimenté tant au Sénégal qu'au Burkina, ces personnes ont un bureau individuel et sont interrogées dans ce lieu particulier, si elles acceptent, ce qui a toujours été le cas. Nous pouvons également prévoir de faire une interview dans une voiture (relativement aisé dans une zone rurale), si l'interviewé n'y voit pas d'inconvénients. Une alternative est également de demander franchement au participant s'il souhaite la mise en place de conditions particulières pour préserver son anonymat (lieu, temps), afin qu'il se sente dans de bonnes conditions d'interview. Une fois l'interview effectuée, la procédure de confidentialité des données est préservée (enregistrements et cartes vidéo sont en notre possession pendant le temps du traitement des données, puis conservées au sein de notre département). **Les focus groupes** sont menés soit dans une salle de réunion (cas de la salle du conseil municipal de la Mairie), soit à l'extérieur

dans un espace ombragé (place du village, cour d'une maison). Dans le cas d'un espace clos, l'anonymat sera préservé. Dans le cas d'un espace ouvert, il convient de s'assurer que les personnes présentes ont toutes signé le FIC. Une fois l'interview effectuée, la procédure de confidentialité des données est préservée. Observons que durant le temps des séjours, les cartes vidéo sont conservées par nos soins, dans nos effets personnels. Le nom des personnes interrogées n'est pas mentionné sur les enregistrements audios (ou les supports vidéo) pendant toutes les étapes de la recherche.

## Indice de durabilité

### *Catégories d'impacts et indicateurs correspondants – Niveau local*

| <b>NIVEAU LOCAL</b>              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Catégories</b>                | <b>Indicateurs</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Economique</b>                | A. Création d'emplois<br>B. Activités Génératrices de revenus<br>C. Soutien financier ou autre soutien à l'administration locale<br>D. Génération de qualifications/formations<br>E. Réduction surface cultivées ou destinée aux animaux                                                                           |
| <b>Environnementaux</b>          | A. Absence d'émission de GES<br>B. Compensation Plantation d'arbres<br>C. Pollution sonore<br>D. Recyclage des équipements<br>E. Impact sur faune/flore                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Sociaux</b>                   | A. Acceptabilité sociale<br>B. Postes de santé<br>C. Sécurité des populations<br>D. Support aux activités culturelles<br>E. Conditions de travail des employés                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Femmes</b>                    | A. Emplois destinés aux femmes<br>B. Formations destinées aux femmes<br>C. Impact sur la communication et la vie familiale<br>D. Education des enfants<br>E. Collecte produits non ligneux                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Eau et Alimentation</b>       | A. Sécurité alimentaire<br>B. Aspects nutritionnels<br>C. Disponibilité de l'eau<br>D. Qualité de l'eau<br>E. Impact sur l'irrigation de culture                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Gouvernance et territoire</b> | A. Evolution de la température et effets d'éblouissement<br>B. Impact sur le paysage<br>C. Propriété de la terre/Valeur territoriale<br>D. Relations entre administrés, administration, collectivités<br>E. Impacts sur le sol                                                                                     |
| <b>Energétiques</b>              | A. Quantité d'électricité produite pour le niveau local<br>B. Qualité de l'électricité produite pour le niveau local<br>C. Impact sur le prix de l'électricité au niveau local<br>D. Sensibilisation aux aspects d'énergies renouvelables<br>E. Impacts liés au raccordement au réseau via poste de transformation |

## Indice de durabilité

### *Catégories d'impacts et indicateurs correspondants – Niveau Régional*

| NIVEAU REGIONAL                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Catégories                          | Indicateurs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Economique</b>                   | A. Création d'emplois<br>B. Activités Génératrices de revenus<br>C. Soutien financier ou autre soutien à la Région/Province<br>D. Génération de qualifications/formations<br>E. Impact sur les surfaces cultivées ou destinées aux animaux                                                                                |
| <b>Environnementaux</b>             | A. Absence d'émission de GES<br>B. Plantation d'arbres<br>C. Pollution sonore<br>D. Recyclage des équipements<br>E. Impact sur faune/flore                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Sociaux</b>                      | A. Acceptabilité sociale<br>B. Impacts sur la santé et la sécurité<br>C. Impacts sur l'éducation et les activités culturelles<br>D. Impacts sur les femmes<br>E. Impacts en quantité et en qualité sur l'eau et l'alimentation                                                                                            |
| <b>Gouvernance &amp; Territoire</b> | A. Evolution de la température<br>B. Effets d'éblouissement<br>C. Impact sur le paysage<br>D. Propriétés/Valeur territoriale<br>E. Relations entre administrés, administration, collectivités                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Energétiques</b>                 | A. Quantité d'électricité (disponible pour le niveau régional)<br>B. Qualité de l'électricité (pour celle disponible au niveau régional)<br>C. Impact sur le prix de l'électricité<br>D. Sensibilisation aux aspects d'énergies renouvelables<br>E. Impact sur la qualité du réseau dû à l'intermittence de la production |



## Indice de durabilité

### *Catégories d'impacts et indicateurs correspondants – Niveau national*

| <b>NIVEAU NATIONAL</b>              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Catégories</b>                   | <b>Indicateurs quantitatifs</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Economique</b>                   | <p>A. Participation à la réduction des <u>dépenses</u> de l'Etat liées à l'achat de carburant issus des énergies fossiles</p> <p>B. Développement des compétences administratives, réglementaires et énergétiques relatives au PV</p> <p>C. Participe à augmenter le pouvoir d'achat des SA (via baisse du prix de l'électricité)</p> <p>D. Utilisation d'équipements importés uniquement hors des frontières du pays</p> <p>E. Participe au développement de l'industrie des équipements PV au pays (création d'emplois...)</p> |
| <b>Environnementaux</b>             | <p>A. Participation à la lutte contre le changement climatique</p> <p>B. Développement de l'adaptation des règles environnementales aux spécificités du PV</p> <p>C. Recyclage des équipements</p> <p>D. Absence d'émission de GES</p> <p>E. Participe à la réduction du recours aux énergies fossiles</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Sociaux</b>                      | <p>A. Acceptabilité sociale au niveau national</p> <p>B. Sensibilisation et formation aux techniques PV</p> <p>C. Augmentation du pouvoir d'achat des consommateurs (baisse prix électricité)</p> <p>D. Transfert de techniques et savoir-faire relatifs au PV</p> <p>E. Fierté nationale de participer à la lutte aux changements climatiques</p>                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Gouvernance &amp; Territoire</b> | <p>A. Impact sur le mode de décision et transparence dans la gestion de l'information énergétique relative à la Centrale</p> <p>B. Impact sur le mode de décision et transparence dans la mise en place d'une stratégie PV dans le pays</p> <p>C. Relations entre administrés, administration, collectivités via le niveau national</p> <p>D. Intervention au niveau national pour des mesures relatives au déplacement de population</p> <p>E. Impacts sur les mesures relatives à l'aménagement du territoire (routes)</p>     |
| <b>Energétiques</b>                 | <p>A. Apports énergétiques (alimentation du réseau électrique national)</p> <p>B. Participe à la déconcentration énergétique (approvisionnement et distribution de l'électricité) notamment en faveur des zones rurales</p> <p>C. Participe à développer l'adaptation des politiques énergétiques aux spécificités du PV</p> <p>D. Participe à la modernisation du réseau électrique national</p> <p>E. Participe à la baisse du coût de l'électricité</p>                                                                       |

## Indice de durabilité

### *Catégories d'impacts et indicateurs correspondants – Niveau international*

| NIVEAU INTERNATIONAL                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Catégories                              | Indicateurs quantitatifs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Socio - Economique - Gouvernance</b> | <p>A. Services (ingénierie, opérations et maintenance) fournis ou réalisés par des entités situées dans le pays, la sous-région ou dans le continent</p> <p>B. Achat d'équipements/matériaux fournis ou réalisés par des entités situées dans le pays, la sous-région ou dans le continent</p> <p>C. Transfert de techniques et savoir-faire relatifs au PV dans la sous-région ou dans le continent</p> |
| <b>Environnementaux - Territoire</b>    | <p>A. Participation à la lutte contre le changement climatique et absence d'émission de GES</p> <p>B. Développement de l'adaptation des règles environnementales aux spécificités du PV, au niveau de la Sous-Région</p> <p>C. Dynamique d'économie circulaire au niveau de la Sous-Région</p>                                                                                                           |
| <b>Energétiques</b>                     | <p>A. Distribution énergétique hors du pays (distribution transfrontalière de l'électricité)</p> <p>B. Participe à un réseau transfrontalier</p> <p>C. Participe à la baisse du coût de l'électricité</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                |

## Indice de durabilité

### Evaluation des impacts économiques pour les six études de cas (niveau local)

| Sénégal                                                                                                  | Rwanda                                                                                                                                           | Burkina                                                                                                                        | Maroc                                                                                                  | Afrique du S                                                                                                                             | Madagascar                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Aspects non spécifiques au domaine rural                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| A. Création d'emplois                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| 1                                                                                                        | 2                                                                                                                                                | 1                                                                                                                              | 2                                                                                                      | 1                                                                                                                                        | 1                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| 5 postes permanents. Création de postes pour les gardiens, issus des villages, et de personnel technique | 14 postes permanents. Nbre d'emploi créés significatifs par rapport à la situation de sous-emploi                                                | 8 postes permanents. Création d'emplois fixes destinés au projet SONABEL Zagtoui, +25 journaliers pour nettoyage et désherbage | Entre 120 et 140 personnes embauchées pour la construction ; chômage important dans la région          | Seulement 5 emplois créés avec faibles salaires et sous-traitance pour l'embauche de gardes de sécurité                                  | 5 Postes permanents. Peu d'emplois créés (14 personnes dont 5 fixes) et sous-traitance pour l'embauche de gardes de sécurité                              | Sauf cas de construction, entre 5 et 14 emplois permanents créés ; le reste est temporaire (dont ceux réservés aux femmes). Les centrales fonctionnent avec peu de personnel ; les plus nombreux étant ceux destinés à la sécurité du site: |  |
| B. Activités Génératrices de revenus                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| 0                                                                                                        | 2                                                                                                                                                | 1                                                                                                                              | 0                                                                                                      | 1                                                                                                                                        | 0                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| Aucun impact décelé                                                                                      | Plusieurs commerces créés grâce aux revenus provenant de la Centrale ; les villageois ont créé des activités et des cultures supplémentaires     | Création d'une gargotte à l'entrée de la centrale, augmentation des ventes de vendeuses de dolo (boissons locales fermentées)  | Centrale éloignée des zones d'habitations et de commerce                                               | Participation de Enel à l'achat de matériel agricole chez Fermiers Noirs                                                                 | Pas d'activités identifiées du fait de la présence de la Centrale                                                                                         | Sauf le cas du Rwanda, les centrales suscitent peu d'activités éco génératrices de revenus ; elles n'en enlèvent pas.                                                                                                                       |  |
| C. Soutien financier ou en nature à l'administration locale                                              |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| 2                                                                                                        | 1                                                                                                                                                | 0                                                                                                                              | 0                                                                                                      | 0                                                                                                                                        | 1                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| Versement d'une allocation financière significative au Village                                           | Soutien en nature à la Cellule locale                                                                                                            | Aucune redevance versée                                                                                                        | Aucun soutien                                                                                          | Aucun soutien                                                                                                                            | Soutien à la région et à la commune ; mais faibles montants considérant le revenu de la Centrale                                                          | sauf le cas du Sénégal et de Madagascar (2 IPP), les Centrales ne versent pas d'allocations financières aux communes                                                                                                                        |  |
| D. Génération de qualifications/formations                                                               |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| 1                                                                                                        | 1                                                                                                                                                | 2                                                                                                                              | 1                                                                                                      | 0                                                                                                                                        | 1                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| Techniciens électriciens du village formés pour les besoins de la Centrale                               | Formations pas très qualifiantes (sécurité, culture...)                                                                                          | Formations en France et au Maroc pour les spécialistes SONABEL, présence de stagiaires                                         | Formation locale des ouvriers (peinture et montage) et contacts entre le personnel marocain et chinois | Seulement 1 jour de formation en sécurité pour le personnel local et formation minimale pour l'employée chargée de vérifier les panneaux | Formation sur le tas (apprentissage basé sur l'expérience), seul le chef d'exploitation a été formé par la société fabricante des onduleurs, à l'étranger | Sauf le cas du Burkina, les centrales génèrent des formations mais peu qualifiées et de manière limitée                                                                                                                                     |  |
| Aspects ruraux                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| Réduction surfaces cultivées ou destinées aux animaux                                                    |                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| -1                                                                                                       | -1                                                                                                                                               | -2                                                                                                                             | 0                                                                                                      | 0                                                                                                                                        | -1                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| Surfaces destinées au bétail, aux cultures, au ramassage de produits non ligneux                         | La surface de la Centrale est utilisée pour la production énergétique mais les villageois ont repris des activités agricoles grâce à la Centrale | 60 hectares utilisées dans une zone de culture                                                                                 | pas d'impact significatif même si certains bergers ont perdu leur zone de pâturage                     | Pas d'impact positif ou négatif significatif car les étendues sont larges et disponibles                                                 | terrain destiné à l'agriculture/animaux même si les étendues sont larges et disponibles                                                                   | Sauf le cas du Maroc (avec une zone désertique), les Centrales utilisent une surface destinée à l'agriculture ou au bétail                                                                                                                  |  |
| Score /10                                                                                                | Score /10                                                                                                                                        | Score /10                                                                                                                      | Score /10                                                                                              | Score /10                                                                                                                                | Score /10                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| 3                                                                                                        | 5                                                                                                                                                | 2                                                                                                                              | 3                                                                                                      | 2                                                                                                                                        | 2                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |

Echelle d'évaluation : +2, +1, 0, -1, -2

## Indice de durabilité

### *Evaluation des sept catégories d'impacts, niveau local - SENEGAL*

|       | Impacts Locaux                                                                                           |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                       |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|       | Economique                                                                                               | Environnementaux                                                                       | Sociaux                                                                                                                                                        | Femmes                                                                                                         | Eau & Alimentation                                                                                  | Gouvernance & Territoire                                                                                            | Energétiques                                                                                          |
|       | Aspects non spécifiques au domaine rural                                                                 | Aspects non spécifiques au domaine rural                                               | Aspects non spécifiques au domaine rural                                                                                                                       | Aspects non spécifiques au domaine rural                                                                       | Aspects non spécifiques au domaine rural                                                            | Aspects non spécifiques au domaine rural                                                                            | Aspects non spécifiques au domaine rural                                                              |
|       | A. Création d'emplois                                                                                    | A. Absence d'émission de GES                                                           | A. Acceptabilité sociale                                                                                                                                       | A. Emplois destinés aux femmes                                                                                 | A. Sécurité alimentaire                                                                             | A. Evolution de la température et effets d'éblouissement                                                            | A. Quantité d'électricité                                                                             |
| Score | 1                                                                                                        | 2                                                                                      | -1                                                                                                                                                             | 0                                                                                                              | -1                                                                                                  | -2                                                                                                                  | 1                                                                                                     |
| Notes | 5 postes permanents. Création de postes pour les gardiens, issus des villages, et de personnel technique | Nettoyage motorisé - seul le chef d'exploitation fait des A/R en voiture jusqu'au site | Presque l'unanimité des villageois se sentent déçus - quelques fois floués - par la Centrale                                                                   | Aucun emploi pour les femmes                                                                                   | La surface où est localisée la Centrale était utilisée pour les cultures et les récoltes des femmes | Les villageois se plaignent des effets d'éblouissement et d'un îlot de chaleur                                      | Impact neutre car non électrification locale - mais SHS et lampadaires PV offerts, même si défectueux |
|       | B. Activités Génératrices de revenus                                                                     | B. Compensation Plantation d'arbres                                                    | B. Postes de santé                                                                                                                                             | B. Formations destinées aux femmes                                                                             | B. Aspects nutritionnels                                                                            | B. Impact sur le paysage                                                                                            | B. Qualité de l'électricité                                                                           |
| Score | 0                                                                                                        | -2                                                                                     | -2                                                                                                                                                             | 0                                                                                                              | 0                                                                                                   | 2                                                                                                                   | 0                                                                                                     |
| Notes | Aucun impact décelé                                                                                      | Arbres coupés et non replantés                                                         | D'après les villageois, un poste de santé a disparu du fait de la construction de la Centrale                                                                  | Aucune formation                                                                                               | Rien de significatif                                                                                | La Centrale est jolie pour tous                                                                                     |                                                                                                       |
|       | C. Soutien financier ou autre soutien à l'administration locale                                          | C. Pollution sonore                                                                    | C. Sécurité des populations                                                                                                                                    | C. Impact sur la communication et la vie familiale                                                             | C. Disponibilité de l'eau                                                                           | C. Propriété de la terre/Valeur territoriale                                                                        | C. Prix de l'électricité                                                                              |
| Score | 2                                                                                                        | 1                                                                                      | -1                                                                                                                                                             | -1                                                                                                             | 0                                                                                                   | -2                                                                                                                  | 0                                                                                                     |
| Notes | Versement d'une allocation financière significative au Village                                           | Certains habitants entendent du bruit continu                                          | Poste de transformation HT très proche du village ; pompiers situés à Richard Toll - environ 45 mn de trajet en cas d'urgence                                  | La Centrale empêche la communication entre le village et les cultivateurs, notamment pour le retour des champs | Rien de significatif                                                                                | Litiges sur la propriété de la terre, entre deux communes                                                           | Impact neutre                                                                                         |
|       | D. Génération de qualifications/formations                                                               | D. Recyclage des équipements                                                           | D. Support aux activités culturelles                                                                                                                           | D. Education des enfants                                                                                       | D. Qualité de l'eau                                                                                 | D. Relations entre administrés, administration, collectivités                                                       | D. Sensibilisation aux aspects d'énergies renouvelables                                               |
| Score | 1                                                                                                        | -2                                                                                     | 1                                                                                                                                                              | 1                                                                                                              | 0                                                                                                   | -1                                                                                                                  | 1                                                                                                     |
| Notes | Techniciens électriciens du village formés pour les besoins de la Centrale                               | Aucune action significative envisagée dans le futur                                    | Pas d'impacts significatifs. Des dons pour le Ramadan.                                                                                                         | Quelques dons aux écoles, mais rien de significatif                                                            | Rien de significatif                                                                                | Tensions entre villageois et commune de Bokhol, tensions entre villages, sur la propriété du terrain de la Centrale | Sensibilisation du fait de la distribution de off grid - mais pas de visites du site                  |
|       |                                                                                                          |                                                                                        | E. Conditions de travail des employés                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                       |
| Score |                                                                                                          |                                                                                        | 0                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                       |
| Notes |                                                                                                          |                                                                                        | Pas de plaintes. D'après les salariés, pas de différences significatives entre un travail dans la centrale et un autre travail, notamment en terme de salaire. |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                       |
|       | Aspects ruraux                                                                                           | Aspects ruraux                                                                         | Aspects ruraux                                                                                                                                                 | Aspects ruraux                                                                                                 | Aspects ruraux                                                                                      | Aspects ruraux                                                                                                      | Aspects ruraux                                                                                        |
|       | Réduction surface cultivées ou destinée aux animaux                                                      | E. Impact sur faune/flore                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                | E. Collecte produits non ligneux                                                                               | E. Impact sur l'irrigation de culture                                                               | E. Impacts sur le sol                                                                                               | E. Raccordement au réseau                                                                             |
| Score | -1                                                                                                       | 0                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                | -1                                                                                                             | 0                                                                                                   | 0                                                                                                                   | -1                                                                                                    |
| Notes | Surfaces destinées au bétail, aux cultures, au ramassage de produits non ligneux                         | Difficile à évaluer                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                | Les femmes utilisaient la surface pour la récolte de produits non ligneux                                      | Aucun impact                                                                                        |                                                                                                                     | Installation du poste de transformation trop près des riverains                                       |
|       | Score /10                                                                                                | Score /10                                                                              | Score /10                                                                                                                                                      | Score /10                                                                                                      | Score /10                                                                                           | Score /10                                                                                                           | Score /10                                                                                             |
| Score | 3                                                                                                        | -1                                                                                     | -3                                                                                                                                                             | -1                                                                                                             | -1                                                                                                  | -3                                                                                                                  | 1                                                                                                     |
| Score | Score total /70                                                                                          |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                       |
|       | -5                                                                                                       |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                       |
|       | Echelle d'évaluation : +2, +1, 0, -1, -2                                                                 |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                |                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                       |

*Echelle d'évaluation : +2, +1, 0, -1, -2*

## Indice de durabilité

### Scores

|                            | Impacts Locaux         |           |           |           |           |            |               |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
|                            | Sénégal                | Rwanda    | Burkina F | Maroc     | Afrique S | Madagascar |               |
| Economiques                | 3                      | 5         | 2         | 3         | 2         | 2          |               |
| Environnementaux           | -1                     | 1         | -1        | 5         | -2        | 6          |               |
| Sociaux                    | -3                     | 6         | 3         | 3         | -3        | 1          |               |
| Femmes                     | -1                     | 8         | 1         | 0         | 4         | 2          |               |
| Eau/alimentation           | -1                     | 3         | -2        | -2        | -1        | 0          |               |
| Gouvernance - territoire   | -3                     | 3         | -2        | -3        | 1         | 2          |               |
| Energétique                | 1                      | 3         | 0         | 2         | 1         | 1          |               |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>-5</b>              | <b>29</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>8</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>14</b>  | <b>sur 70</b> |
|                            | Impacts Régionaux      |           |           |           |           |            |               |
|                            | Sénégal                | Rwanda    | Burkina F | Maroc     | Afrique S | Madagascar |               |
| Economiques                | 0                      | 0         | n/a       | 0         | 0         | 3          |               |
| Environnementaux           | 4                      | 4         | n/a       | 4         | 4         | 3          |               |
| Sociaux                    | 0                      | 2         | n/a       | 1         | 5         | 0          |               |
| Gouvernance et territoire  | 0                      | 3         | n/a       | 1         | 2         | 0          |               |
| Energétique                | 1                      | 3         | n/a       | 3         | 5         | 1          |               |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>5</b>               | <b>12</b> |           | <b>9</b>  | <b>16</b> | <b>7</b>   | <b>sur 50</b> |
|                            | Impacts Nationaux      |           |           |           |           |            |               |
|                            | Sénégal                | Rwanda    | Burkina F | Maroc     | Afrique S | Madagascar |               |
| Economiques                | 3                      | 1         | 2         | 3         | 3         | 1          |               |
| Environnementaux           | 3                      | 3         | 3         | 5         | 4         | 3          |               |
| Sociaux                    | 4                      | -1        | 7         | 6         | 5         | 4          |               |
| Gouvernance et territoire  | 1                      | 5         | 2         | -3        | 2         | 0          |               |
| Energétique                | 7                      | 1         | 5         | 6         | 7         | 2          |               |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>18</b>              | <b>9</b>  | <b>19</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>10</b>  | <b>sur 50</b> |
|                            | Impacts Internationaux |           |           |           |           |            |               |
|                            | Sénégal                | Rwanda    | Burkina F | Maroc     | Afrique S | Madagascar |               |
| Socio - Eco                | 1                      | 2         | 2         | 2         | 2         | 2          |               |
| Environnement - Territoire | 2                      | 2         | 3         | 2         | 2         | 2          |               |
| Energétique                | 1                      | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0         | 0          |               |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>4</b>               | <b>4</b>  | <b>6</b>  | <b>4</b>  | <b>4</b>  | <b>4</b>   | <b>sur 30</b> |



## Indice de durabilité

### Scores finaux

| Pondération (via coefficients) des indices intermédiaires par niveau |                      |               |               |               |               |               |               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                                                      | Sénégal              | Rwanda        | Burkina F     | Maroc         | Afrique S     | Madagascar    |               |
| Impacts Locaux                                                       | 325                  | 495           | 355           | 390           | 360           | 420           |               |
| Impacts Régionaux                                                    | 270                  | 305           | 250           | 280           | 325           | 285           |               |
| Impacts Nationaux                                                    | 315                  | 295           | 340           | 330           | 355           | 265           |               |
| Impacts Internationaux                                               | 170                  | 160           | 185           | 170           | 180           | 150           |               |
| <b>Total</b>                                                         | <b>1080</b>          | <b>1255</b>   | <b>1130</b>   | <b>1170</b>   | <b>1220</b>   | <b>1120</b>   |               |
| <b>Etape 3</b>                                                       | <b>Indice global</b> | <b>54,00%</b> | <b>62,75%</b> | <b>56,50%</b> | <b>58,50%</b> | <b>61,00%</b> | <b>56,00%</b> |

| INDICE DE DURABILITÉ DES CENTRALES SOLAIRES PV |        |       |      |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| Très faible                                    | Faible | Moyen | Bon  |
| 0%                                             | 25%    | 75%   | 100% |

| Indice de durabilité (pondéré) |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Rwanda                         | <b>63%</b> |
| Afrique du Sud                 | <b>61%</b> |
| Maroc                          | <b>59%</b> |
| Burkina Faso                   | <b>57%</b> |
| Madagascar                     | <b>56%</b> |
| Sénégal                        | <b>54%</b> |

## Annexe 2 - Documents relatifs au Chapitre 5 (Étude de Cas à Madagascar)

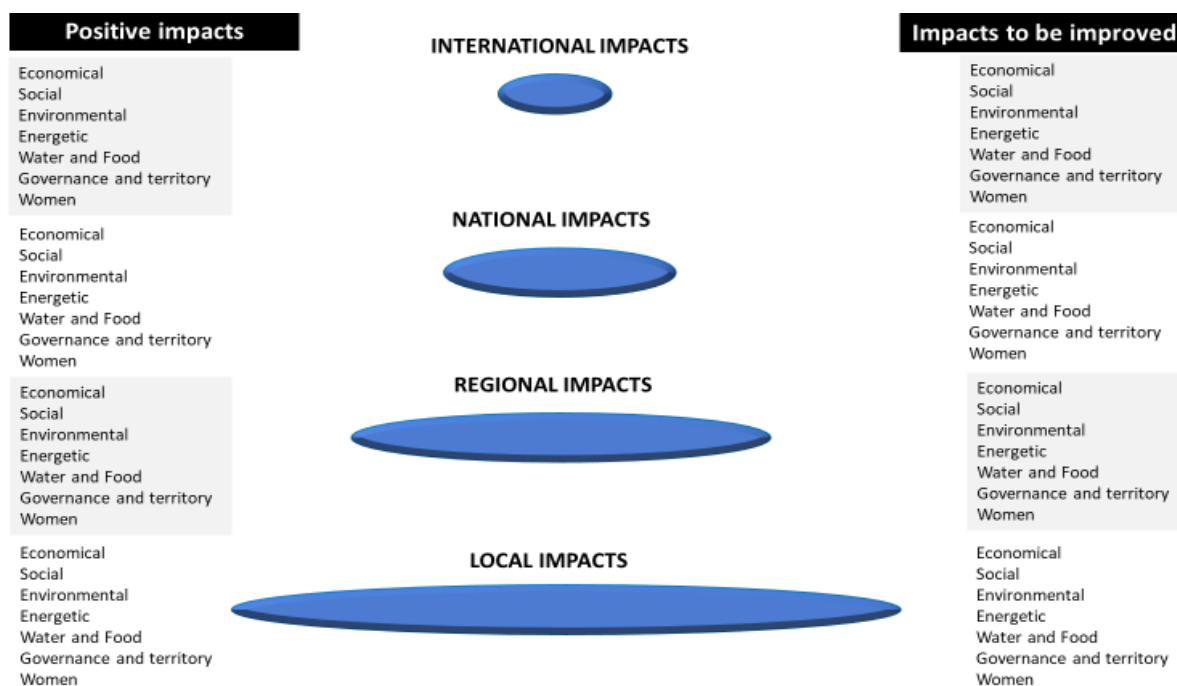


Figure B1 – Methodological approach of the case study: classification of impacts

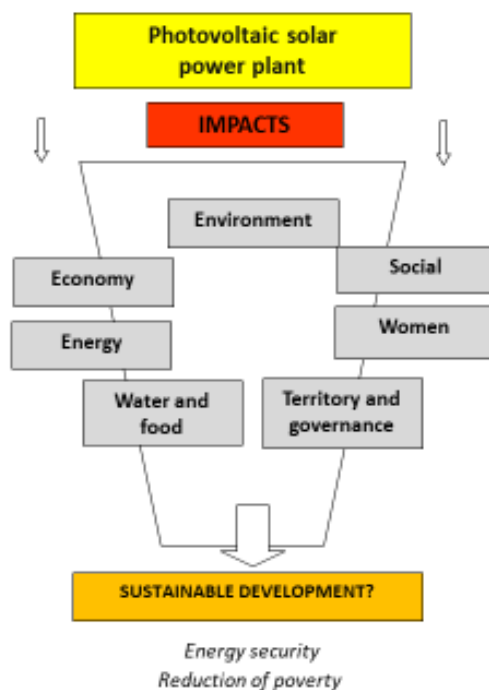


Figure B2 – The conceptual approach of the study.



Figure B3 - Historical framework of research – sustainability science

**Sustainability Science**

*"research area as combining work in the area of environmental science with work in economic, social and development studies to better understand the complex dynamic interactions between environmental, social and economic issues"*

Kasemir, 2003 cited by Ness, 2007

Seiko, 2018 – Institutional development

Mika and Farkas, 2017 – Synergies and conflicts between SDGs in Renewable energies

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**2015 Sustainable development Goals (17 SDGs) 2015-2030**

Waas et al, 2014 - Sustainability Assessment and Indicators: Tools in a Decision-Making Strategy for SD

Waas et al, 2011 – Principles of assessment of sustainability

Del Rio and Burguillo, 2008 - Theory of local endogenous development thanks to RE

Ness et al, 2007 - Categorizing tools for sustainability assessment

Pope, 2004 – Assessment for sustainability

Bell and Morse, 2001 - quantitative and explicit indicators - qualitative and implicit indicators

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**2001 - New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)**

2000s – Sustainability Science

2000s – Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA)

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**2000 Millennium Development Goals (8 MGSS) – 2000/2015**

1990s – Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

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**1987 Commission Brundtland**

*"Development that meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"*

1960s - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Table B1 – Summary of economic impacts at local level

| <b>Economic impacts</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Local level</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Positive aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>Negative aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of jobs during construction (around 300);</li> <li>• Creation of jobs during construction (5 permanent and 7 temporary jobs and 12 security personnel);</li> <li>• Majority of the employees living in the commune, which generates income for traders (with higher staff salaries);</li> <li>• Improvement of workers' purchasing power;</li> <li>• Payment of compensation to the commune;</li> <li>• Developed and well-lit road securing economic exchanges (harvests transported securely);</li> <li>• Contract with a (local) security company;</li> <li>• Power plant participates in opening up the town (improved telephone network).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of construction staff questioned by local residents (non-transparency of the process);</li> <li>• Limited number of jobs during operation;</li> <li>• Little labor used considering the scope of the project and the low cost of local labor;</li> <li>• No income-generating activities resulting from the presence of the power plant;</li> <li>• Failure to fix roads around the plant. Only the road leading to the power plant has been developed. It is an unpaved road;</li> <li>• Limited collaboration with local businesses;</li> <li>• Little equipment from the locality;</li> <li>• Land use competes with possible agricultural use (even if there is land available nearby);</li> <li>• Low impact on the rural-urban migration.</li> </ul> |

Table B2 – Summary of social impacts at local level

| <b>Social impacts</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Local level</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Positive aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>Negative aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance of the site from residences (low-traffic area);</li> <li>• Very protected site (but contributes to isolation) with improved safety for residents, especially at night;</li> <li>• Improved telephone network;</li> <li>• Donations to residents and schools;</li> <li>• Grass cover between panels offered to residents free of charge;</li> <li>• Raising awareness of local residents about large-scale solar energy;</li> <li>• Presence of the plant source of pride due to good reputation of the commune and the Fokontanys concerned;</li> <li>• Encouragement of self-training for managers;</li> <li>• Overall positive working conditions for managers (salary level, social insurance, transport).</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited social acceptance; low appropriation by residents;</li> <li>• Risk of conflicts of interest (the power plant does its own assessment of its social responsibility);</li> <li>• Nonexistent social strategy plan, limited donations, social relations to be consolidated with local populations;</li> <li>• Non optimal quantity/quality of public consultations prior to construction;</li> <li>• Frustrations with respect to promises made before construction (extension of the network, electricity with an adjusted cost, etc.);</li> <li>• Non-transparent recruitment during construction (according to local residents) and tensions between local residents and temporary employees from the capital;</li> <li>• Power plant staff requirements (for public relations with residents and energy optimization);</li> <li>• Isolation of the site from its social environment;</li> <li>• Limited encouragement of the use of off-grid equipment (PV is given to schools, then stolen, not replaced);</li> <li>• Narrow rooms for staff needs;</li> <li>• No effective training in the field of PV (the staff is specialized in electricity but not in PV);</li> <li>• No Health unit available nearby (or inside) the facilities;</li> <li>• Absence of significant impact on the family situation of people located nearby and schools/health units;</li> <li>• Impact of dust on the health of residents due to the laterite road;</li> <li>• Difficult working conditions for security staff in watchtowers (cold, standing ...) and managerial staff (on-call conditions at weekends, working time);</li> <li>• In the event of serious incidents, firefighters located in the Antsirabe barracks which is 2hrs – 1hr30 drive from the power plant.</li> </ul> |

Table B3 – Summary of impacts on the environment at local level

| <b>Impacts on the environment</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Local level</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Positive aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>Negative aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributes to the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (24,000 T of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided per year);</li> <li>• No visible, noise or smell pollution;</li> <li>• Limited deforestation;</li> <li>• No significant impact on flora and fauna;</li> <li>• No chemical fertilizers or weed killers used;</li> <li>• No modification of the soil/no aggressive earthworks (terrain is generally flat);</li> <li>• No electrical barrier for animal fauna;</li> <li>• Attempt to use animals (sheep) for removing the grass;</li> <li>• Clean site (no packaging, trash, visible waste ...);</li> <li>• To be confirmed: recycling of equipment at the end of life or during operation (possible return to China);</li> <li>• Contributes to reducing the need to build hydropower stations which have a more significant environmental and social impact.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution (due to dust from the roads and the transport of the plant's management staff);</li> <li>• Possible impact of light on the site's nightlife (local flora and fauna);</li> <li>• Construction waste not disposed in an appropriate site (used by residents) – but no recycling site in Madagascar.</li> </ul> |

Table B4 – Summary of energy impacts at local level

| <b>Energy impacts</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Local level</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Positive aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <b>Negative aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local energy impact but only for people already connected to the grid;</li> <li>• Reduction of power cuts for the majority of people, since the installation of the plant.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power plant's production intended only for the national grid without direct distribution at the local level;</li> <li>• Production of the power plant not allowing an extension of rural electrification in the Fokontany where it is located, for people not connected to the grid;</li> <li>• Another geographic setting of the site (with better sunshine) could have enabled production optimization;</li> <li>• Lack of energy storage;</li> <li>• Electricity produced by the plant neither used nor stored (in the event of a breakdown in the national electricity grid);</li> <li>• Rationalization of off grid systems given to schools by the power plant (flights, maintenance).</li> </ul> |

Table B5 – Summary of impacts on water and food at local level

| <b>Impacts on water and food</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Local level</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Positive aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Negative aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Water</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant negative impact on access to water (the plant has only had 1 PV cleaning in one year of existence).</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of data on the amount of water used to operate the power plant;</li> <li>Water available in the plant not shared with local residents.</li> </ul>                                                       |
| <b>Food</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Light given off by the power plant at night allows more secure access to food resources;</li> <li>Power plant can reduce the need for building hydropower plant which has a more significant environmental and social impact;</li> <li>Grass cover between the panels given free to residents.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fertility of the area occupied by the plant could be used for local agriculture;</li> <li>Risk of deterioration of food security in the future due to roads not built for agricultural machinery.</li> </ul> |

Table B6 – Summary of impacts on governance and land at local level

| <b>Impacts on governance and land</b>                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Local level</i>                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Positive aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>Negative aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Governance</b>                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationships developed with the Fokontany;</li> <li>Payment of a fee to the commune administration.</li> </ul>                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Little consultation with local populations before installing the plant;</li> <li>Doubt about the right amount of fee to be paid to the commune.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Land</b>                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value of the land around the power plant has not changed;</li> <li>No conflict over land ownership;</li> <li>Landscape looks more attractive.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access roads partially in poor condition, unfavorable for local communities.</li> </ul>                                                                    |

Table B7 – Summary of impacts on women at local level

| <b>Impacts on women</b>                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Local level</i>                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Positive aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                        | <b>Negative aspects</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment of women by the Plant (2 of the 13 employees are women);</li> <li>• Willingness: "we tried to hire a female cook in the plant".</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women's jobs in the plant are temporary and for the unskilled;</li> <li>• Low impact on women in general, especially those residing around the plant: no health center nearby, education of children, etc.;</li> <li>• Frustration of women who received insufficient donations compared to the need (e.g. in schools, where some are volunteers);</li> <li>• Impact on food security (poor condition of roads to transport crops).</li> </ul> |

Table B8 - Nomenclature table with units

| <b>Electrical Parameter</b>                                                            | <b>Meaning</b>                                                 | <b>Metric Unit</b>                             | <b>Symbol</b>                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Power</b>                                                                           | <i>Ability - potential<br/>The rate at which work is done.</i> | Watts<br>Kilowatts<br>Megawatts                | W<br>kW (= 1 000 watts)<br>MW (= 1 000 000 watts)                                                     |
| <b>Energy</b><br><i>Power used over a period of time multiplied by duration of use</i> | <i>How much energy used</i>                                    | Watt-hours<br>Kilowatt-hours<br>Megawatt-hours | Wh<br>kWh (= 1000 Wh)<br>MWh (= 1 000 000 Wh)<br><br><i>Energy (kWh) = power (kW) x time used (h)</i> |

### Annexe 3 - Documents relatifs au Chapitre 6 (Étude de Cas au Rwanda)

Table C1 – Financing consortium of the PV power plant in Rwamagana, Rwanda

| Estimated Amount (USD million) | Investors                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Instrument  |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|                                | Name                                                                | Observations                                                                                                                                                                                                                |             |
| 3.50                           | <b>Scatec Solar ASA</b> (Norway)                                    | Private Firm independent solar power producer (engineering, procurement, construction, maintenance, operation)                                                                                                              | Equity      |
| 2.61                           | <b>Norfund</b> (Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries) | State-owned company                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Equity      |
| 1.73                           | <b>KLP-Norfund Investments</b> (Norway)                             | Pension fund company                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Equity      |
| 5.30                           | <b>FMO</b> (Netherlands)                                            | State-owned company<br>International development bank of the Netherlands                                                                                                                                                    | Senior debt |
| 10.6                           | <b>EAIF</b> (Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund)                   | EAIF is part of the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG), which is a finance organization funded by the governments of the UK, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Australia, Sweden, Germany and the World Bank Group | Senior debt |
| 0.40                           | <b>ACF</b> (US Africa Clean Energy Finance Initiative)              | Financing program developed by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the U.S. Agency for International Development.                  | Grant       |
| 0.30                           | <b>EEP</b> (Energy and Environment Partnership)                     | EEP Africa is managed by the Nordic Development Fund (NDF), with funding from Austria, Finland and NDF                                                                                                                      | Grant       |
| <b>24.4</b>                    |                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |             |

Sources: Rodriguez-Manotas et al., 2018 and the authors

## Annexe 4 - Documents relatifs au Chapitre 7 (Synthèse études de cas)

Table D1 – Socio-economic and energy profile of the six countries

Source: (IRENA, 2019; Kojima & Trimble, 2016a; Mundi, 2012; Murdock et al., 2019; UNDP, 2018a; UNEP, 2017; World Bank, 2019c, 2019g, 2020)

|                                                                                            | Senegal      | Rwanda       | Burkina Faso | Morocco       | South Africa | Madagascar  | Canada         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| GNI per Capita USD (2017)                                                                  | 1 410        | 780          | 670          | 3 090         | 5 750        | 510         | 44 940         |
| GDP growth - % annual (2018)                                                               | 6.8          | 8.6          | 6.8          | 3.0           | 0.8          | 4.6         | 1.9            |
| Total Population (2018)                                                                    | 15 854 000   | 12 301 000   | 19 751 000   | 36 029 000    | 57 779 000   | 26 262 000  | 37 058 000     |
| Population Density inhab/km2 (2018)                                                        | 82           | 499          | 72           | 81            | 48           | 45          | 4              |
| Population growth - annual % (2018)                                                        | 2.8          | 2.6          | 2.9          | 1.3           | 1.4          | 2.7         | 1.4            |
| Surface area - sq. km (2018)                                                               | 196 710      | 26 340       | 274 220      | 446 550       | 1 219 090    | 587 295     | 9 984 670      |
| % of total jobs in agriculture (2019)                                                      | 32%          | 66%          | 28%          | 38%           | 5%           | 68%         | 1%             |
| Agricultural land - % of land area (2016)                                                  | 46%          | 73%          | 44%          | 68%           | 79%          | 71%         | 6.9%           |
| Proportion of GDP from Agriculture                                                         | 16%          | 31%          | 28%          | 12%           | 2%           | 20%         | 1.7%           |
| Total unemployment - % of total labor force (2019)                                         | 6.5%         | 1.0%         | 6.1%         | 9%            | 27%          | 1.6%        | 6.1%           |
| IDH 2018 (category)                                                                        | 166 (low)    | 157 (low)    | 182 (low)    | 121 (average) | 113 (high)   | 162 (low)   | 13 (very high) |
| Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (% of population)                                  | 38% (2011)   | 55% (2016)   | 43% (2014)   | 1% (2013)     | 19% (2014)   | 77% (2012)  | 0.5% (2013)    |
| CO <sub>2</sub> emissions - metric tons per capita (2014)                                  | 0.6          | 0.1          | 0.2          | 1.8           | 9.0          | 0.1         | 15.2           |
| Access to electricity (% of population) (2017)                                             | 61%          | 34%          | 25%          | 100%          | 84%          | 24%         | 100%           |
| Target                                                                                     | 100% by 2025 | 100% by 2030 | 100% by 2025 |               | 100% by 2019 | 70% by 2030 |                |
| Access to electricity, rural - % of rural population (2017)                                | 35%          | 23%          | 9%           | 99%           | 66%          | 17%         | 100%           |
| Electricity - installed generating capacity (2016 est.) MW                                 | 977          | 191          | 342          | 8 303         | 50 020       | 675         | 143 500        |
| Electric power consumption - kWh per capita (2014)                                         | 229          | 54           | 66           | 904           | 4 198        | 56          | 15 588         |
| Electricity - from fossil fuels - % of total installed capacity (2015/16 est.)             | 82%          | 42%          | 80%          | 68%           | 85%          | 74%         | 23%            |
| Electric power transmission and distribution losses - % of output (2014)                   | 13%          |              |              | 15%           | 8%           |             | 9%             |
| Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric - % of total (2015) | 1.8%         |              |              | 8%            | 2%           |             | 6%             |
| Unit Prices effective 2018 for 30 kWh/month in USD/kWh                                     | 0.18         | 0.23         | 0.13         | 0.14          | 0.08         | 0.25        |                |
| Solar Installed Capacity 2018 (MW)                                                         | 50           | 12           | 33           | 700           | 2 406        | 33          | 3 040          |



Table D2 - Technical profile of power plants

| Location of site                           | SENEGAL                 | RWANDA                  | BURKINA FASO            | MOROCCO               | SOUTH AFRICA            | MADAGASCAR            |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Start of operation                         | Oct. 2020               | Jul. 2014               | Feb. 2018               | 2020                  | Jul. 2005               | Feb. 2018             |
| Duration of installation                   | 6 – 7 months            | 12 months               | 10 months               | 24 months minimum     | 15 months               | 10 months             |
| Capacity                                   | 20 MWc                  | 8.5 MWc                 | 30 MWc                  | 40 MWc                | 75 MWc                  | 20 MWc                |
| Storage                                    | none                    | none                    | none                    | none                  | none                    | none                  |
| PV field area (in ha)                      | 35                      | 17                      | 50                      | 60                    |                         | 30                    |
| Total area (in ha)                         | 50                      | 20                      | 60                      | 100                   | 200                     | 55                    |
| MWc/ha                                     | 0.40                    | 0.43                    | 0.50                    | 0.40                  | 0.38                    | 0.36                  |
| Number of panels                           | 75 600                  | 28 340                  | 130 000                 | 124 000               | 611 000                 | 76 000                |
| PV cell technology                         | polycrystalline         | polycrystalline         | polycrystalline         | polycrystalline       | thin Films              | polycrystalline       |
| Origin of panels                           | China                   | China                   | Germany                 | China                 | Japan-Italy             | China                 |
| Solar deposit (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /day)    | 5.81 – 6.3              | 5                       | 5.5                     | 5.3 – 5.5             | 5.5                     | 4.6                   |
| Identification of needs                    | 160 000 households      | 250 000 households      | 660 000 households      |                       | 48 000 households       | 50 000 households     |
| Origin of inverters                        | Germany                 | Germany                 | Spain                   | Germany               | Italy                   | Spain                 |
| Line connected to the power plant          | Medium voltage<br>30 kV | Medium voltage<br>15 kV | Medium voltage<br>33 kV | High voltage<br>60 kV | High voltage<br>132 kV  | High voltage<br>63 kV |
| Distance of plant from transformer station | 440 m                   | 8 km<br>(buried cables) | Next to the power plant | 27 km                 | Next to the power plant | 6 km                  |
| Planned expansion of the plant             | Yes                     | Yes                     | Yes                     | Yes                   | Yes                     | Yes (50 MW more)      |
| Connection to a cross-border grid          | Yes                     | No                      | Yes                     | Yes                   | No                      | No                    |

Table D3 - Administrative and financial profile of power plants

| Location of site                         | SENEGAL                                                                                                                            | RWANDA                                                                                                            | BURKINA FASO                                                            | MOROCCO                  | SOUTH AFRICA                                          | MADAGASCAR                                            |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Nature of funding                        | International donor loan<br>International private operator<br>Private investment/pension funds<br>Private operators in the country | International private operators<br>Private investment pension funds<br>Subsidies from countries other than Rwanda | Bilateral cooperation loan<br>Multilateral cooperation grant            | International donor loan | International private operator                        | International private operator                        |
| Total cost - USD                         | 29 197 125                                                                                                                         | 23 000 000                                                                                                        | 51 365 313                                                              | 43 000 000               |                                                       | 27 001 775                                            |
| Capacity in Wp                           | 20 000 000                                                                                                                         | 8 500 000                                                                                                         | 30 000 000                                                              | 40 000 000               | 75 000 000                                            | 20 000 000                                            |
| Price per installed Watt USD/W installed | 1.46                                                                                                                               | 2.71                                                                                                              | 1.71                                                                    | 1.08                     |                                                       | 1.35                                                  |
| Selection procedures                     | Mutual agreement                                                                                                                   | Mutual agreement                                                                                                  | Call for tender                                                         | Call for tender          | Call for tender                                       | Mutual agreement                                      |
| Ownership of the plant                   | IPP                                                                                                                                | IPP                                                                                                               | State                                                                   | State                    | IPP                                                   | IPP                                                   |
| Management model                         | Exclusive resale of electricity produced to the state                                                                              | Exclusive resale of electricity produced to the state                                                             | Turnkey EPC contracts                                                   | Turnkey EPC contracts    | Exclusive resale of electricity produced to the state | Exclusive resale of electricity produced to the state |
| Duration of contract                     | 25 years                                                                                                                           | 25 years                                                                                                          | EPC + O&M for 2 years                                                   | EPC + O&M for 5 years    | 20 years                                              | 25 years                                              |
| Special conditions                       |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                   | Origin clause (products, services, works) must come from the EU and ACP |                          | REIPPP conditions (local content...)                  | Concession contract                                   |
| Resale price per kWh (PPA Price)         | 65 CFA<br>0.11 USD                                                                                                                 | Entre 0.25 and 0.18 USD (variable depending on the year)                                                          | 45 CFA<br>0.08 USD                                                      |                          | between 0.073 and 0.095 USD                           | 12.5c Euros<br>0.13 USD                               |

Wp: Watt peak

IPP: Independent Power Producer

EPC: Engineering, Procurement and Construction

O&amp;M: Operations and Maintenance

REIPPP: Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement

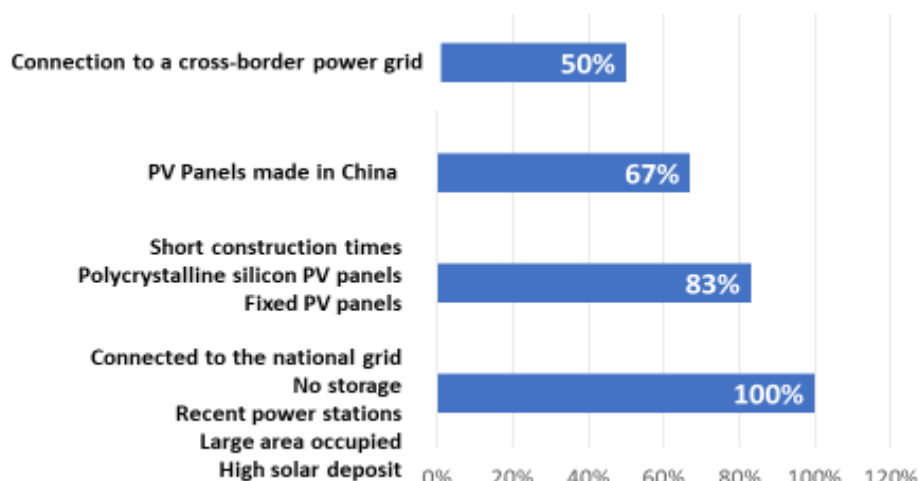


Figure D4 - Main technical characteristics of the power plants

Table D5 – Financial comparisons

| Location of site                        | SENEGAL          | RWANDA                | BURKINA FASO    | MAROC           | AFRIQUE DU SUD          | MADAGASCAR       |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Total Cost (USD)                        | 29 197 125       | 23 000 000            | 51 365 313      | 43 000 000      |                         | 27 001 775       |
| Capacity (Watt peak)                    | 20 000 000       | 8 500 000             | 30 000 000      | 40 000 000      | 75 000 000              | 20 000 000       |
| Price per installed Watt USD/Wp         | 1.46             | 2.71                  | 1.71            | 1.08            |                         | 1.35             |
| Resale price per kWh (PPA Price in USD) | 0.11             | Between 0.18 and 0.25 | 0.08            |                 | Between 0.073 and 0.095 | 0.13             |
| Selection procedure                     | Mutual agreement | Mutual agreement      | Call for tender | Call for tender | Call for tender         | Mutual agreement |

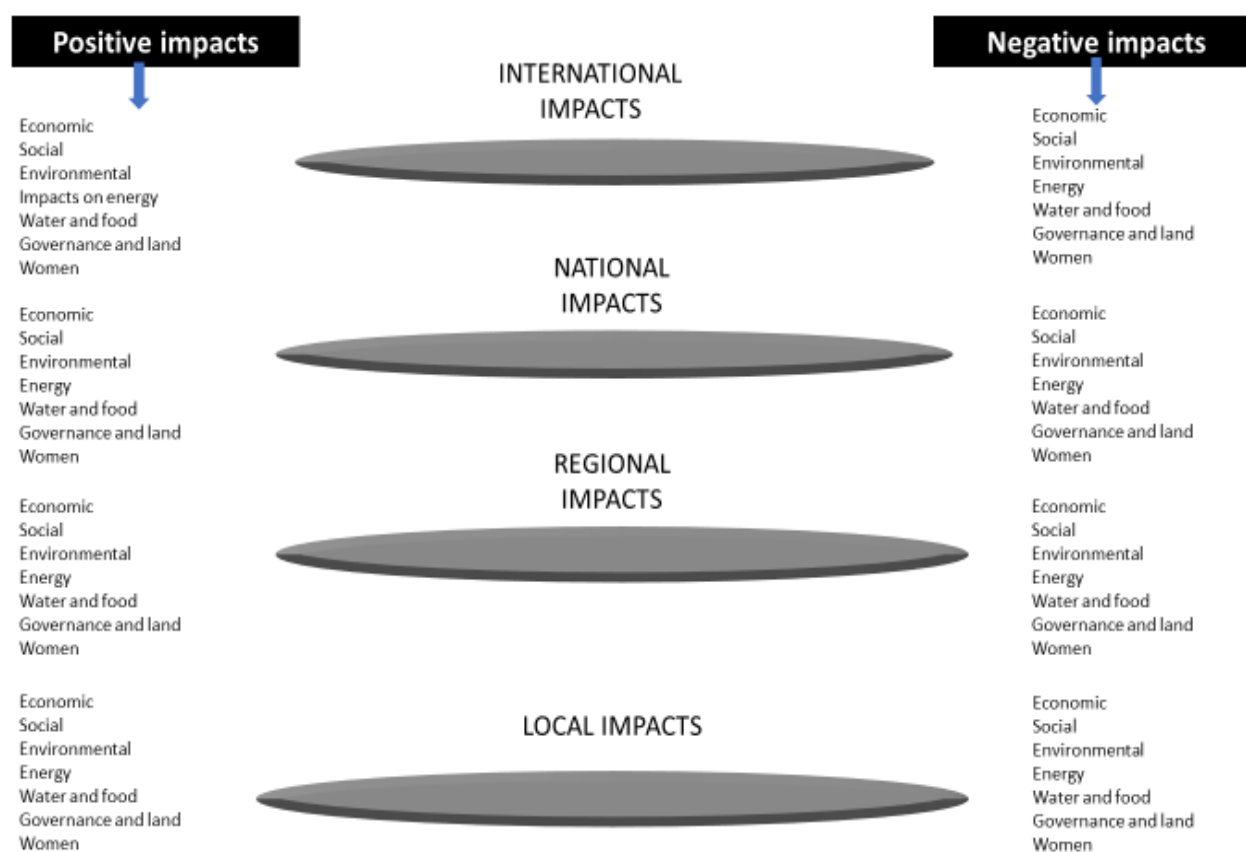


Figure D6 – Methodological approach of the case study: qualitative grid

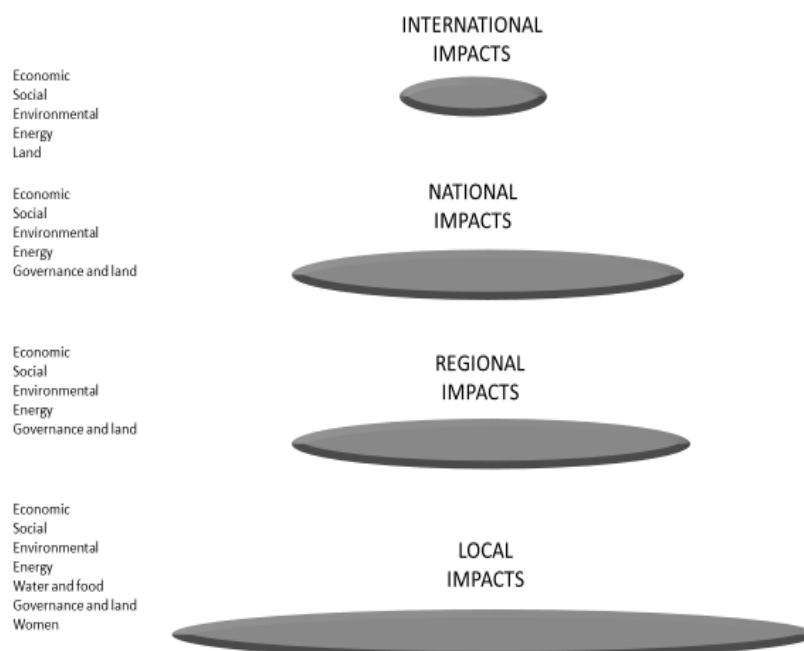


Figure D7 – Methodological approach of the case study: quantitative grid

Table D8 - Quantitative approach - Categories and indicators at the local level

| <b>LOCAL LEVEL</b>         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Categories</b>          | <b>Indicators</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Economic</b>            | A. Job creation<br>B. Income generating activities<br>C. Financial or other support to local government<br>D. Generation of qualifications/training<br>E. Reduced of land for cultivation or intended for animals                                                                               |
| <b>Environmental</b>       | A. No GHG emissions<br>B. Compensation tree planting<br>C. Noise pollution<br>D. Recycling of equipment<br>E. Impact on flora /fauna                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Social</b>              | A. Social acceptability<br>B. Health centers<br>C. Security of populations<br>D. Support for cultural activities<br>E. Employee working conditions                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Women</b>               | A. Jobs for women<br>B. Training for women<br>C. Impact on communication and family life<br>D. Education of children<br>E. Collection of non-wood products                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Water and food</b>      | A. Food security<br>B. Nutritional aspects<br>C. Water availability<br>D. Water quality<br>E. Impact on crop irrigation                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Governance and land</b> | A. Temperature change and glare effects<br>B. Impact on the landscape<br>C. Land ownership/value<br>D. Relations between citizens, administration, communities<br>E. Impacts on soil                                                                                                            |
| <b>Energy</b>              | A. Amount of electricity produced for the local level<br>B. Quality of electricity produced for the local level<br>C. Impact on the price of electricity at local level<br>D. Awareness of aspects of renewable energy<br>E. Impacts linked to grid connection through a transformer substation |

Table D9 – Quantitative assessment of impacts

|    |                                   |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| +2 | <i>Strong positive impact</i>     |
| +1 | <i>Weak positive impact</i>       |
| 0  | <i>No impact – Neutral impact</i> |
| -1 | <i>Weak negative impact</i>       |
| -2 | <i>Strong negative impact</i>     |

## QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT SUSTAINABILITY INDEX

### Steps

1/Assign a score to each impact, for each power plant

2/Add the scores obtained

3/Create an unweighted intermediate index  
= (Score obtained - Minimum)/Minimum - Maximum

4/Prioritize local impacts

NB - Weighting: 7 (local) 5 (regional) 5 (national) 3 (international)  
= (unweighted intermediate index \* 700/\* 500/\*500/\*300)

5/Create a **global index**

= Arithmetic average by 20 (or 7 + 5 + 5 + 3) (/2000 percent)

| COUNTRY: SENEGAL - Impact LEVEL: LOCAL - CATEGORY: ECONOMIC IMPACTS - INDICATORS: Income generating activities |                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                              |                                                          |                                                                            |                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0                                                                                                              | 2                                                                                                                     | 1                                                                                                                            | 0                                                        | 1                                                                          | 0                                                               |
| No impact detected                                                                                             | Several businesses created thanks to revenues from the power plant; villagers created activities and additional crops | Opening of a cheap restaurant at the entrance to the power plant, increase in sales of dolo vendors (local fermented drinks) | Power plant is far from residential and commercial areas | Participation in the purchase of agricultural equipment from block farmers | No activities identified due to the presence of the power plant |

Economic  
Environmental  
Social  
Women  
Water/food  
Governance/land  
Energy

| Local impacts |           |           |          |           |            |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Senegal       | Rwanda    | Burkina F | Morocco  | S. Africa | Madagascar |
| 3             | 5         | 2         | 3        | 2         | 2          |
| -1            | 1         | -1        | 5        | -2        | 6          |
| -3            | 6         | 3         | 3        | -3        | 1          |
| -1            | 8         | 1         | 0        | 4         | 2          |
| -1            | 3         | -2        | -2       | -1        | 0          |
| -3            | 3         | -2        | -3       | 1         | 2          |
| 1             | 3         | 0         | 2        | 1         | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>-5</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>8</b>  | <b>2</b>   |

| Unweighted intermediate index |                  |                  |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Local impacts                 | Regional impacts | National impacts | National impacts |
| <b>73%</b>                    | 61%              | 59%              | 53%              |
| 64%                           | 57%              | 53%              | 50%              |
| 61%                           | n/a              | 68%              | <b>62%</b>       |
| 57%                           | <b>65%</b>       | <b>71%</b>       | 60%              |
| 56%                           | 56%              | 66%              | 57%              |
| 47%                           | 54%              | 63%              | 57%              |

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| Rwanda       | <b>63%</b> |
| South Africa | <b>61%</b> |
| Morocco      | <b>59%</b> |
| Burkina Faso | <b>57%</b> |
| Madagascar   | <b>56%</b> |
| Senegal      | <b>54%</b> |

Figure D10 – Building the sustainability index

**Annexe 5 - Rapport technique sur l'Étude de cas située au Sénégal**



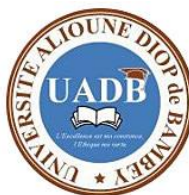
# Bokhol (Sénégal) entre Energie solaire photovoltaïque et Développement Durable

## Rapport Technique

29 Novembre 2017

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Recommandations (p 51)  
  
Conclusions (p 54)

*Convention du 12 Juin 2017 entre le Ministère des Relations Internationales et de la Francophonie et l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal en collaboration avec l'Université de Bambey au Sénégal*



Conseil de recherches  
en sciences humaines  
du Canada

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Social Sciences and  
Humanities Research  
Council of Canada

## RESUME

Dans le contexte du changement climatique, les pays africains se sont lancés dans une **transition énergétique** passant par l'exploitation des énergies renouvelables parmi lesquelles l'énergie solaire photovoltaïque tient une place de choix. Cette transition énergétique a pour ambition de soutenir le développement du continent dont le taux moyen d'électrification reste faible, autour de 30%<sup>8</sup>. Le Sénégal s'est également lancé dans une démarche énergétique verte avec la création progressive d'un parc de centrales solaires photovoltaïques incluant la **centrale de S2** en exploitation depuis octobre 2016 (puissance de 20 MW) située dans la commune de Bokhol, au nord du pays.

Il convient de préciser que cette Centrale photovoltaïque mise en œuvre par un opérateur privé (S2) a été installée avec comme objectif principal la production d'électricité destinée au réseau national sénégalais. Aussi, comme le précise cet opérateur, ses activités ne ciblent pas spécifiquement le soutien aux populations rurales résidant à proximité de la Centrale.

Notre étude a pour objet l'analyse des impacts de la centrale solaire photovoltaïque de Bokhol sur le développement durable du Sénégal. Notre problématique est de comprendre comment optimiser la présence de cette Centrale afin que ses impacts puissent représenter un **levier de développement** efficace, idéalement au bénéfice de la lutte contre la pauvreté<sup>9</sup>.

Notre **démarche pluridisciplinaire** repose sur une approche du développement durable basée sur deux principaux axes. En effet, l'analyse des impacts générés par la Centrale est effectuée (i) **par niveau géographique** (niveau local, départemental/régional, national et international) ainsi que (ii) **par faisceau d'impacts** organisé par nature (impacts économiques, sociaux, environnementaux, sur les femmes, la gouvernance et le territoire, l'eau et l'alimentation, et bien entendu sur le secteur énergétique).

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<sup>8</sup> Taux moyen d'électrification en 2011 – IRENA, 2015, Africa Roadmap

<sup>9</sup> Taux de pauvreté au Sénégal 46,7 % - Banque Mondiale, 2017



Les résultats de notre étude sont les suivants :

\* Concernant les **aspects économiques**, la présence de la Centrale participe au désenclavement de la commune notamment par un soutien financier apporté à la Mairie de Bokhol. Toutefois, peu d'emplois et d'activités génératrices de revenus ont été développés. Observons que pour S2, la zone occupée par la Centrale ne représentait initialement pas une source de revenus pour les villageois puisqu'elle n'était pas cultivée. Discrète au niveau régional et départemental, la Centrale est plus visible au niveau national puisqu'elle participe à la réduction des dépenses de l'Etat liées à l'acquisition d'énergies fossiles. Néanmoins, dans le contexte actuel, elle ne peut participer au développement d'une industrie nationale d'équipements photovoltaïques puisque l'intégralité des équipements qu'elle utilise est importée. Au niveau international, elle contribue à la notoriété du Sénégal.

\* Concernant les **impacts sociaux générés** par la Centrale, ils sont surtout concentrés au niveau local. En se basant sur la perception des communautés villageoises situées à proximité, les impacts sur la famille et l'éducation des enfants sont à améliorer. Les villageois ont également la sensation que la température autour de la Centrale est plus élevée. L'acceptation sociale de la Centrale demeure à consolider du fait des attentes des villageois qui ne perçoivent pas encore l'intérêt de sa présence. Soulignons toutefois l'impact positif que représente la découverte, pour beaucoup, de la technologie photovoltaïque de grande envergure, ainsi que l'amélioration de la sécurité et de l'accès à l'information grâce aux kits solaires et lampadaires distribués par la Centrale. Au niveau régional, national et international, le transfert de savoir-faire acquis au sein de la Centrale n'est pas encore valorisé.

\* Dans la lignée des impacts sociaux, les **impacts environnementaux** liés à l'installation de la Centrale sont également concentrés au niveau local (réduction des espaces de pâturages, coupes d'arbres sans reboisement, impacts non encore définis concernant la faune). L'absence de pollution générée par la Centrale (atmosphérique, sonore, olfactive) vis-à-vis des populations locales est à souligner. Ceci ne doit toutefois pas écarter, à long terme, la mise en place d'une stratégie d'économie circulaire prenant en compte la fin de vie des équipements, notamment via le recyclage. Au niveau national et international, la

Centrale participe effectivement à la lutte contre le changement climatique et à réduction de la dépendance aux énergies fossiles.

\* **Concernant les aspects de gouvernance**, les populations locales ont été sensibilisées et consultées avant l'installation de la Centrale. Les relations entre communautés n'ont pas été affectées par sa présence, et la Mairie de Bokhol a été amenée à renforcer sa capacité à administrer les subventions allouées. Par ailleurs, la gouvernance reste intimement liée à la nécessité, pour la Centrale, de renforcer son acceptabilité sociale, les communautés estimant qu'elle n'a pas suffisamment assuré la mise en œuvre de ses engagements. Notons également une tendance à la centralisation des décisions et informations émanant de la SENELEC (Société Nationale d'Electricité du Sénégal) concernant sa gouvernance énergétique liée à la Centrale. Du point de vue **territorial**, l'esthétisme de la Centrale au sein du paysage fait l'unanimité. Le prix des terrains situés à proximité n'a pas été valorisé ou dévalorisé.

\* **Concernant les impacts énergétiques**, ces derniers sont clairement identifiés au niveau national (production nationale d'électricité améliorée) du fait de la capacité de la Centrale à fournir de l'électricité en quantité et en qualité suffisante. Néanmoins, au niveau local, les villageois de la Commune de Bokhol ne bénéficient pas systématiquement d'un accès à l'électricité, soit par absence de raccordement au réseau (non prioritaire d'après la stratégie nationale d'électrification rurale), soit du fait des défaillances du réseau électrique national (délestages).

\* Concernant les **impacts relatifs à la quantité et la qualité d'eau et d'aliments**, l'absence de retombées est à signaler puisque la Centrale contribue à réduire les zones de pâturages pour les villages situés à proximité. Rappelons que pour S2, l'espace occupé par la Centrale n'était pas initialement une zone destinée à l'agriculture. Il convient par ailleurs de noter une augmentation du pouvoir d'achat des travailleurs qualifiés embauchés par la Centrale, mais également à l'échelle du Sénégal (baisse des tarifs de l'électricité de 10% annoncée le jour de l'inauguration de la Centrale).

\* Concernant **l'impact de la Centrale sur la vie des femmes**, il est également plus localisé chez les habitantes des villages situés à proximité de la Centrale. Les femmes soulignent l'absence de répercussions positives sur leur revenu et la sécurité alimentaire (moindres

récoltes de produits non ligneux), la santé (absence d'un poste de santé de proximité), et l'éducation des enfants (état des écoles).

Nos **recommandations** sont formulées en deux temps. Elles comprennent tout d'abord les opinions formulées directement par les villageois interrogés. Nous suggérons par ailleurs les recommandations ci-après, sachant qu'il appartiendra à S2 de décider dans quelles mesures elle souhaite jouer un rôle d'acteur de développement durable, au-delà de ses propres paramètres de rentabilité économique :

- (1) **Optimisation des impacts positifs** (désenclavement de la commune, paysage préservé, absence de pollutions, financement de la Mairie, valorisation énergétique) et **ajustement des impacts négatifs** (répercussions économiques et sociales faibles, baisse des revenus des populations locales - notamment des femmes).
- (2) **Engagement dans une démarche de communication** (villageois, autorités locales et départementales) afin de canaliser et de répondre aux interrogations naissantes.
- (3) **Considérer la mise en place d'un nouveau protocole** de collaboration avec la Commune de Bokhol.
- (4) **Générer des intérêts communs**, permettant de stimuler la collaboration entre les communautés locales et la Centrale.
- (5) **Favoriser l'optimisation énergétique** en permettant d'utiliser l'électricité produite par la Centrale en faveur des activités locales génératrices de revenus.
- (6) **Faire un suivi des impacts** notamment sur la faune, en intégrant les aspects toxicologiques.
- (7) **Sensibiliser les riverains sur les gestes à entreprendre en cas d'incidents de sécurité**, et considérer l'impact de la présence d'une double source énergétique (sous-station de Dagana et Centrale) de moyenne et haute tension sur les populations situées à proximité.
- (8) **Soutenir une démarche d'économie circulaire** associée tant à l'industrie locale (photovoltaïque off grid) qu'à la sous-région.

*Cette étude a été financée par le gouvernement du Québec et l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal en collaboration avec l'Université A. Diop de Bambey (Convention du 12 Juin 2017). Elle a fait l'objet d'une mission qui s'est tenue du 15 au 21 Août 2017 au Sénégal en présence des chercheurs C. Brunet (carole.brunet@gmx.com) et A. Taye (abdoulaye.taye@uadb.edu.sn). Direction de recherche : O. Savadogo, Co direction : M. Baptiste, M.A. Bouchard*

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##### **3.8 Synthèse des impacts positifs et des impacts à améliorer**

#### IV - RECOMMANDATIONS

##### **4.1 Recommandations formulées par les participants à l'étude**

##### **4.1 Recommandations complémentaires**

### CONCLUSION

## INTRODUCTION

D'après l'Agence Internationale pour les Énergies renouvelables, près de 600 millions d'africains<sup>10</sup> n'ont pas accès à l'électricité (IRENA, 2016). La maîtrise de ce déficit énergétique est déterminante pour permettre à l'Afrique de faire face à ses nombreux enjeux, dont la faiblesse de son taux moyen d'électrification<sup>11</sup> (30%) particulièrement préoccupant. Dans le cadre des changements climatiques, le potentiel des sources d'énergies renouvelables disponibles sur le continent, dont l'énergie solaire, est une opportunité.

C'est dans ce contexte que le Sénégal s'est lancé dans le développement de l'énergie solaire photovoltaïque<sup>12</sup> avec l'installation de centrales solaires dont celle de S2 inaugurée en Octobre 2016, à Bokhol, dans le nord du Sénégal. Cette démarche participe à renforcer la capacité énergétique<sup>13</sup> du pays (36 % des sénégalais n'ont pas accès à l'électricité, 10 % dans les villes, 66 % en zones rurales). D'une puissance de 20 MW, S2 a pour objectif de délivrer de l'électricité à près de 160 000 personnes, dans une démarche environnementale sobre en carbone.

Si l'utilisation d'une nouvelle source énergétique permet d'installer progressivement le Sénégal dans une transition énergétique verte, elle apporte avec elle un certain nombre de questions liées à l'efficacité et aux conséquences et de son exploitation. Dans le cadre de la présente étude, notre question préalable est orientée de la manière suivante : **dans quelles mesures la Centrale Photovoltaïque de Bokhol favorise-t-elle le développement durable du Sénégal ?**

<sup>10</sup> D'après l'Agence Internationale pour l'Énergie (AIE) en 2012, 622 millions de personnes n'avaient pas accès à l'électricité en Afrique - dont 621 millions en Afrique subsaharienne ; l'Afrique du Nord et l'Afrique du Sud représentent 80% de l'énergie consommée par l'ensemble du continent.

<sup>11</sup> Taux moyen d'électrification en 2011 – IRENA (2015), Africa Roadmap

<sup>12</sup> Qualité du gisement solaire avec un GHI de plus de 2 000 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/an sur le territoire. <https://www.energies-renouvelables-afrique.com/fiche-pays-le-senegal/>

<sup>13</sup> Rappelons que l'accès à l'énergie à moindre coût est un facteur clé de développement de l'agro-industrie et l'industrialisation en général (Stratégie BAD pour le Sénégal, DSP 2016)

Notre problématique est de comprendre comment optimiser la présence de cette Centrale afin que ses impacts puissent représenter un levier de développement - idéalement au bénéfice de la lutte contre la pauvreté.

Inaugurée en Octobre 2016, la Centrale solaire photovoltaïque S2 a moins d'un an d'ancienneté. Bien qu'il puisse être prématuré d'évaluer ses impacts, cette étude présente l'opportunité de faire une estimation du chemin parcouru. Il s'agit d'identifier si les ancrages du développement durable, tels qu'ils apparaissent aujourd'hui, permettent d'entrevoir une évolution de la Centrale favorable tant aux populations locales qu'à la sécurisation des investissements du promoteur. Les recommandations formulées par l'étude représentent des propositions d'orientations qui seraient à suivre, afin de soutenir les efforts déployés par le Sénégal pour tirer efficacement parti de son potentiel d'ensoleillement. Par ailleurs, cette étude de cas offre la possibilité de dégager une stratégie d'amélioration des impacts d'autres centrales photovoltaïques situées au Sénégal ou dans d'autres pays africains engagés dans l'émergence des énergies renouvelables. Cette stratégie reste également valable pour les centrales restant encore à construire, en tenant compte de leur contexte d'implantation.

*Une brève présentation du contexte dans lequel s'insère la Centrale de Bokhol (I) nous permettra d'analyser les impacts qu'elle génère (II) ; sur la base de leur synthèse (III), des recommandations idoines seront formulées (IV).*

# I - CONTEXTE

Notre étude est localisée dans le contexte du Sénégal situé en Afrique de l'ouest. Du fait de sa croissance économique annuelle<sup>14</sup> (6.6 % en 2016), le Sénégal détient actuellement le quatrième rang des pays les plus dynamiques en Afrique subsaharienne. Le Sénégal bénéficie par ailleurs d'un excellent potentiel solaire (cf. cartes 1 à 3) avec un taux d'électrification de 64 % et une consommation moyenne par habitant de 223 kWh. Les tableaux 1 et 2 ci-après permettent une comparaison des caractéristiques principales du Sénégal avec le Québec.

**Tableau 1 - Principales caractéristiques du Sénégal – comparaison avec le Québec**

|                                                             | SENEGAL                                                                                                                | QUEBEC                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Territoire</b>                                           | 196 722 km <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                | 1 667 441 km <sup>2</sup>                          |
| <b>Population</b>                                           | 15 millions d'habitants<br>40 % vivent dans des zones urbaines                                                         | 8 millions d'habitants                             |
| Croissance population par an                                | 2.9%                                                                                                                   | 0.61 %                                             |
| <b>PIB</b>                                                  | 14 Milliards \$ US                                                                                                     | 376 Milliards \$ can                               |
| <b>PIB par habitant</b>                                     | 986 \$ US                                                                                                              | 45 511 \$ can                                      |
| <b>Croissance PIB</b>                                       | 6,6 %                                                                                                                  | 2 %                                                |
| <b>Emission de carbone</b><br>Tonnes métriques par habitant | 0.60                                                                                                                   | 13.53                                              |
| <b>Taux de pauvreté</b><br>IDH                              | 46,7 %<br>0.47 (162 <sup>ème</sup> sur 188)<br>Deux habitants sur trois vivent dans la pauvreté dans les zones rurales | 12,6 % (2013)<br>IDH 0.91 (10 <sup>ème</sup> rang) |

Source : Banque Mondiale, 2017 – Portail Québec et Gvt du Canada – population data.net (2016)

**Tableau 2 – Principales données sur l'électrification au Sénégal – comparaison avec le Québec**

|                                                                 | SENEGAL                                                                                                                                         | QUEBEC                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Taux d'électrification</b>                                   | 64 %                                                                                                                                            | 100 %                                                    |
| <b>Prix kWh</b><br>Fcfa et \$ CAN                               | Tranche 1 - 90,47 fcfa/kWh<br>soit 20 c/kWh<br>Tranche 2 – 101,64 fcfa/kWh<br>soit 23 c/kWh<br>Tranche 3 – 112,65 fcfa par kWh<br>soit 25 c/kWh | Tranche 1 - 5,82 ¢/kWh<br><br>Tranche 2 - 8,92 ¢/kWh     |
| <b>Consommation annuelle moyenne d'électricité par habitant</b> | 223 kWh                                                                                                                                         | 25 153 kWh (2012) - Québec<br>15 542 kWh (2014) – Canada |

Source : Banque Mondiale, 2017 – ASER, 2017

<sup>14</sup> Banque Mondiale – 2017



## 1.1 Profil énergétique et solaire photovoltaïque du Sénégal

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### 1.1.1 Profil énergétique du Sénégal

D'après la Banque Africaine de Développement, le Sénégal connaît un important **déficit énergétique**. Cette situation est décrite de la manière suivante :

*« Le Sénégal<sup>15</sup> dispose d'une capacité installée de 855 MW<sup>16</sup> dont 77% **fonctionnant avec des combustibles thermiques** (diesel, gaz et charbon). La consommation moyenne annuelle d'électricité est inférieure à 200 kWh<sup>17</sup> par personne.*

*Il y a non seulement une **insuffisance de la production** par rapport au besoin mais aussi un problème de construction et d'extension de réseau pour transporter l'électricité vers les bénéficiaires. **La perte<sup>18</sup> dans le réseau est actuellement de 20%.***

***La demande d'électricité** devrait augmenter de 7 à 8% par an les cinq prochaines années, face à une offre déjà faible. Le tarif moyen appliqué au Sénégal, de 22 Cents \$ US (113 FCFA)<sup>19</sup> par Kwh reste encore élevé par rapport aux 13 cents \$ US de la moyenne de l'Afrique Subsaharienne et représente trois fois celui de l'Asie du Sud Est et centrale et de l'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes qui est de 7 cents \$ US. La compétitivité du secteur privé s'en trouve ainsi lourdement pénalisée.*

*En outre, la régulation du secteur de l'électricité est assurée par la **commission de régulation du secteur de l'électricité (CRSE)**. C'est une autorité indépendante chargée de la régulation des activités de production, de transport, de distribution et de vente d'énergie électrique. Elle vise notamment à promouvoir le développement rationnel de*

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<sup>15</sup> La BAD souhaite contribuer à l'accès universel de la population sénégalaise à l'électricité à l'horizon 2025, avec une capacité de production projetée à 2000 MW en 2020.

<sup>16</sup> D'après la SENELEC (2015), la capacité installée est de 886 MW

<sup>17</sup> D'après l'Agence Internationale de l'Énergie, la consommation atteint 223 kWh en 2014.

<sup>18</sup> J. S. Ndiaye (2017), « Fraude sur l'électricité : La Senelec perd plus de 20 milliards FCfa par an », L'Observateur, 24 Avril 2016. D'après le Secrétaire général de la société d'électricité nationale, « *Quand l'énergie est produite, il y a à peu près 80% seulement qui sont récupérés. Dans les 20%, il y a la moitié liée aux pertes inhérentes au réseau électrique. Une partie est consommée dans les centrales, les lignes, les postes. Ce sont des pertes techniques, elles sont normales. Nous nous battons pour les limiter. Mais, il y a une autre que nous appelons avant, les pertes non techniques, ce que nous appelons aujourd'hui la fraude* ».

<sup>19</sup> D'après le rapport 2015 de la SENELEC, ce tarif est de 116 Fcfa

*l'offre d'énergie électrique ; à veiller à l'équilibre économique et financier du secteur de l'électricité ; à préserver les intérêts des consommateurs<sup>20</sup> ».*

Effectivement, la situation énergétique au Sénégal est fortement caractérisée par une **dépendance aux énergies fossiles** et à la biomasse. La quasi-totalité de la puissance électrique installée (93%) est fournie par des centrales thermiques conventionnelles alimentées par du combustible dont le composé dominant est le fuel lourd (75%). Le dernier rapport du système d'information énergétique (SIE, 2014) indique qu'en 2012 la biomasse représente 49% de la consommation globale d'énergie finale, les produits pétroliers 34%, l'électricité 9% et enfin le charbon minéral 8%.

Le rapport du SIE révèle également une **forte croissance de la demande** en électricité, en produits pétroliers et en biomasse de 2009 à 2013 corrélativement à la facture pétrolière qui passe de 400 à 700 milliards Fcfa dans la même période<sup>21</sup>. Il en résulte un déficit aggravé de la balance commerciale accompagné d'une perte de devises. Une poussée de la demande en ville comme en campagne a provoqué entre 2009 et 2013 une augmentation de 6% de la production d'électricité.

**Les délestages<sup>22</sup>** (arrêt temporaire de la fourniture d'électricité) par défaut de production sont devenus moins fréquents au niveau national. Toutefois, ils sont accusés d'avoir des effets négatifs sur la croissance économique qui demeure non seulement erratique mais également insuffisante pour réduire durablement la pauvreté. La figure 1 présente les deux principales causes du déficit énergétique<sup>23</sup>.

**Perspectives.** Le « *Plan Sénégal Emergent* » prévoit un taux d'électrification dans le secteur rural de 60% en 2019 et un accès universel en 2025.

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<sup>20</sup> Rapport CRSE 2014.

<sup>21</sup> Plus précisément, la facture pétrolière du Sénégal est passée de 401 milliards de FCFA en 2009 à environ 708 milliards de FCFA en 2013 tiré de <http://www.energie.gouv.sn> le 30.0917

<sup>22</sup> DSP pour le Sénégal – BAD 2016 « *Le taux de croissance est passé du niveau faible de 1,8% en 2011, en raison des effets négatifs de la sécheresse et des délestages électriques, à 3,5% en 2013 et 4,3% en 2014* ».

<sup>23</sup> Tiré de PAGE (2015) : L'industrie verte au Sénégal : Évaluation et perspectives de développement

**Gouvernance.** La SENELEC (Société Nationale d'Electricité au Sénégal) est l'entreprise chargée exclusivement du transport et de la distribution de l'électricité sur le territoire sénégalais.



Source : SENELEC

Figure 1 - Évolution du déficit énergétique

### 1.1.2 Les énergies renouvelables au Sénégal

D'après la Banque Africaine de développement, la part des énergies renouvelables dans le mix énergétique passera de **7% en 2015 à 20% en 2018 et 25% en 2020** (DSP 2016). L'implantation d'énergies renouvelables devrait atteindre 400 MW d'ici 2020. Pour la SENELEC, la cible initiale à atteindre comprenait une fourchette de prix entre 60 et 80 francs CFA<sup>24</sup> le KWh à l'horizon 2017 d'après un mix énergétique<sup>25</sup> où les énergies renouvelables font progressivement leur place (Figure 2 A et B ci-après) :

<sup>24</sup> Moins de 18 cents \$CAN

<sup>25</sup> PAGE (2015) : L'industrie verte au Sénégal : Évaluation et perspectives de développement – source NELEC/AEME 2013

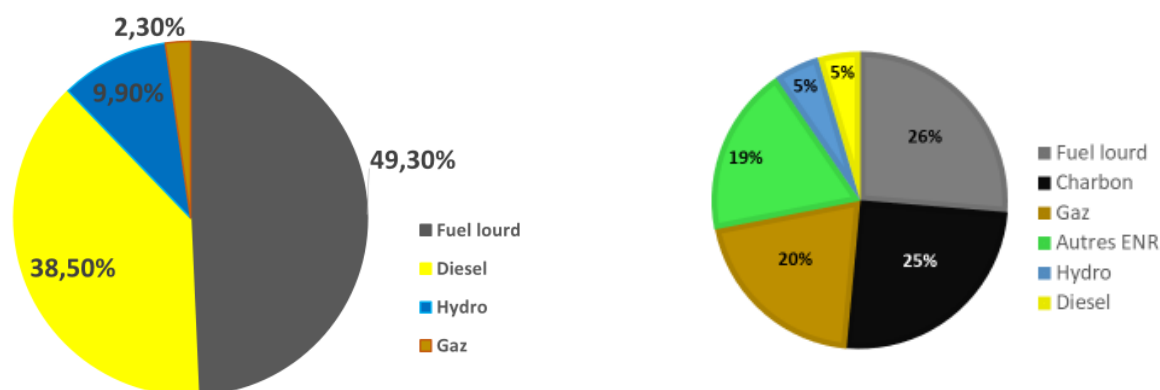


Figure 2 – A/ Mix Énergétique SENELEC 2012

B/ Perspectives SENELEC 2017

**Au niveau régional (Afrique de l'Ouest)**, plusieurs conventions collectives ont été signées pour adopter des programmes de développement durables basés sur la promotion des énergies renouvelables et l'utilisation rationnelle des ressources naturelles. Les Etats membres de la CEDEAO se sont engagés à mettre en commun et à partager de manière optimale leurs ressources énergétiques mais aussi à harmoniser leurs législations nationales. Ils ont créé, entre autres, en 2010 le centre régional pour les énergies renouvelables et l'efficacité énergétique (CEREEC) de la Commission de la Communauté économique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO)<sup>26</sup> qui conduit la politique de développement et de mise en œuvre des énergies renouvelables et de la politique d'efficacité énergétique.

**Au niveau national**, des lois spécifiques aux énergies renouvelables<sup>27</sup> et aux biocarburants ont été éditées pour définir les énergies renouvelables, les conditions d'achat et de rémunération de l'électricité fournie par les centrales et leurs conditions de raccordement au réseau de SENELEC mais aussi pour mettre en place un cadre incitatif. Pour exploiter l'énergie solaire en particulier, la production de l'électricité est soumise à une réglementation qui fait intervenir plusieurs acteurs institutionnels. L'Agence Sénégalaise de l'électrification rurale (ASER) et la commission de régulation du secteur de l'électricité

<sup>26</sup> CEDEAO, 2014 – Rapport d'étape sur les énergies renouvelables et l'efficacité énergétique

<sup>27</sup> La loi d'orientation 2010-21 sur les énergies renouvelables du 20 décembre 2010 donne le cadre juridique de l'exploitation des énergies renouvelables, accompagnée par les décrets du 21 décembre 2011 (1) n° 2011-2013 sur les conditions d'achat et de rémunération de l'électricité produite par des centrales à partir de sources d'énergie renouvelables ainsi que de leur raccordement au réseau (2) n° 2011-2014 relatif aux conditions d'achat et de rémunération du surplus d'énergie électrique d'origine renouvelable et résultant d'une production pour consommation propre.

(CRSE) ont été créées en 1998 pour favoriser l'accès à l'électricité à moindre coût et pour appuyer financièrement et techniquement les entreprises dans le processus d'électrification rurale. L'ASER est chargée chaque année de faire des appels d'offres pour l'octroi de concessions de distribution d'électricité en milieu rural. L'Agence Nationale des Energies renouvelables (ANER) participe à la formulation et à l'élaboration de la politique énergétique et du cadre législatif et réglementaire mais aussi au financement de projets d'initiative publique ou privée dans le secteur des énergies renouvelables. L'Agence pour l'Economie et la Maîtrise de l'Energie (AEME), créée en 2011, vise à réduire la consommation d'énergie nationale en s'appuyant sur la promotion de l'efficacité énergétique, l'utilisation rationnelle de l'énergie et la diversification énergétique. La société sénégalaise d'électricité (SENELEC) détient le monopole de la production, du transport et de la distribution de l'électricité vendue.

Tableau 3 - Situation des énergies renouvelables au Sénégal<sup>28</sup>

| <b>Photovoltaïque</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Parc de <b>15 Centrales</b> prévus en 2019 <sup>29</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centrale de <b>20 MW à Bokhol</b> (Société S2) – en exploitation depuis octobre 2016</li> <li>Centrale de <b>22 MW à Malicounda</b> (Société Solaria group) – en exploitation depuis novembre 2016</li> <li>Centrale de <b>30 MW à Santhiou Mékhé</b> - en exploitation depuis juin 2017</li> <li>Centrale de <b>20 MW à Kahone</b> (région de Kaolack) – en cours de construction, exploitation en 2019,</li> <li>Autres centrales prévues :               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centrale de 20 MW à Sakal (région de Louga)</li> <li>Centrale de 15 MW à DIASS (région de Thiés)</li> <li>Centrale de 20 MW à Kédira</li> <li>4 Centrales aux Iles du Saloum (hybrides avec stockage)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <b>Centrales éoliennes</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aucun parc éolien</li> <li>Le pays possède un potentiel le long de la côte de Dakar à St Louis avec des vents de 4 à 6 m/s.</li> <li>Capacité éolienne estimée à 150 MW en 2020.</li> <li>Projets à venir (152 MW) à Taïba Ndiaye</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Hydroélectricité</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Le Sénégal bénéficie de l'<b>interconnexion régionale des réseaux électriques</b>.</li> <li>L'essentiel de l'énergie hydroélectrique du pays provient du <b>barrage de Manantali au Mali (200 MW)</b> dont <b>1/3 de la production est cédée au Sénégal</b>. Cette capacité a été récemment augmentée par la mise en service au Mali en décembre 2013 du barrage Felou (60MW) qui revend 25% de sa production au Sénégal.</li> <li>La Guinée a inauguré le 28 septembre 2015 le barrage de Kaléta (240MW), dont 20% de la production devrait revenir au Sénégal une fois une ligne d'interconnexion de 1600 km réalisée.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                      |

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.energies-renouvelables-afrique.com/fiche-pays-le-senegal/>

<sup>29</sup> 233 MW devraient être installés d'ici 2020

### 1.1.3 Les contraintes à la pénétration des énergies renouvelables (ER)

**Contraintes techniques.** La principale contrainte au développement des ER reste la nécessité, pour la SENELEC, de faire face à l'intermittence de ces sources énergétiques afin de maintenir la stabilité du réseau grâce à une « *réserve tournante* »<sup>30</sup>. Sans technologie de stockage de ces nouvelles énergies, les centrales connectées au réseau ne produisent que pendant le jour et durant le beau temps, ce qui limite leurs capacités contributives<sup>31</sup>.

**Contraintes juridiques et réglementaires.** Malgré son caractère incitatif, la loi d'orientation 2010-21 du 20 décembre 2010 qui encadre l'exploitation des énergies renouvelables n'encourage ni l'investissement privé ni ne s'adapte aux besoins du marché. Elle **limite la quantité d'énergie à injecter au réseau** (art.2), **transfère le coût du raccordement au réseau à l'investisseur** (art.10) et octroie un monopole à la SENELEC. Le rapport PAGE<sup>32</sup> (2015) sur l'industrie verte au Sénégal mentionne « *Le prix de rachat du kWh d'énergie produite à partir de sources renouvelables n'a pas été explicitement précisé et a été laissé à la discrétion de la SENELEC. En dépit d'un coût de production moyen (mix énergétique actuel) supérieur à 130 FCFA (29 cents en \$ CAN) jusqu'en 2014 et revendus en moyenne à 112 FCFA, nécessitant une subvention de l'Etat ; le prix de rachat du kWh proposé par la SENELEC aux développeurs/producteurs indépendants (à partir de sources renouvelables), varie entre 65 FCFA (14 cents en \$ CAN) et 80 FCFA, ce qui ne peut garantir la viabilité économique de leurs projets. Ainsi de nombreux projets ont été malheureusement abandonnés et certains producteurs indépendants qui avaient signé un protocole d'accord avec la SENELEC sur la base de ces prix, n'arrivent toujours pas à trouver de financement. Compte tenu des problèmes rencontrés par ces producteurs indépendants, l'approche récente de la SENELEC (depuis 2014) est de lancer des appels*

<sup>30</sup> Ou « réserve synchrone » permettant de pallier aux variations de production, tout en préservant la stabilité du réseau. L'USAID (2017) suggère la mise en place d'une stratégie pouvant faire face à la croissance de la demande, à la complexité du réseau, tout en faisant une place aux énergies renouvelables intermittentes. Les fluctuations maximales potentielles seraient de 28 MW, soit 70% de la puissance installée du plus grand parc solaire. Aussi, à moins de systèmes de stockage adaptés (Powerpack Tesla par exemple), l'intégration de l'énergie solaire nécessite une gestion prévisionnelle de la production, et donc un suivi attentif des prévisions météorologiques.

<sup>31</sup> D'après l'USAID (2017), la production solaire ne peut contribuer actuellement aux pointes de consommation journalières (entre 19h et 22h) ou annuelle (mi-octobre).

<sup>32</sup> PAGE (2015) : L'industrie verte au Sénégal : Évaluation et perspectives de développement.

*d'offres, pour l'installation de centrales à partir de sources d'énergie renouvelables, dans les zones qu'elle aura préalablement définies ».*

L'amélioration de la politique énergétique (cadre juridique, rationalisation institutionnelle) pourrait ainsi favoriser la contribution des énergies renouvelables à la production électrique. Dans tous les cas, le monopole de la production, de la distribution et du transport de l'électricité vendue par la société publique SENELEC se semble pas encore représenter un cadre réglementaire et institutionnel favorable<sup>33</sup> aux investisseurs privés, notamment si les opportunités de rentabilité sont limitées.

#### **1.1.4 L'énergie solaire Photovoltaïque au Sénégal**

Dans le cadre du plan Sénégal émergent (PSE) et d'une politique basée sur le mix énergétique, le gouvernement s'est engagé dans la construction de centrales solaires photovoltaïques raccordées au réseau de la SENELEC pour réduire les coûts de production de l'électricité et combler les déficits de production. Cet engagement est accompagné de profondes réformes juridiques, réglementaires et institutionnelles pour accroître la contribution des énergies renouvelables dans le système de production électrique. L'industrie photovoltaïque est supportée par l'Etat à travers des subventions, des tarifs incitatifs, des exonérations fiscales, ce qui a conduit à son émergence. Le Sénégal ne dispose pas, pour l'instant, d'une industrie de fabrication de matériel solaire. Une entreprise, nommée SPEC (Sustainable Power Electric Company), avait initié en 2011 la production locale de panneaux solaires par montage de pièces importées.

Certaines contraintes particulières sont à évoquer dans le contexte du Sénégal (une brève analyse SWOT est mentionnée en figure 3) :

- La prise en charge de la demande nocturne. Elle nécessite dans ce cas un stockage avec la présence d'accumulateurs ou l'installation d'un système hybride (groupe électrogène alimenté au carburant fossile associé au photovoltaïque) ;
- Le cadre juridique et réglementaire. Une exonération fiscale est toutefois prévue pour les équipements importés, lorsqu'ils font partie d'un programme d'électrification rural ;

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<sup>33</sup> Mémoire de Master II Développement durable et Management environnemental – La contribution des énergies renouvelables à l'atteinte des objectifs du développement durable au Sénégal : cas de la Centrale solaire photovoltaïque de Bokhol ; Université A. Diop de Bambey – 2015/2016.

- Difficulté à rentabiliser les investissements dans le secteur privé. Sans subvention, les équipements solaires photovoltaïques restent peu rentables (coût d'achat des équipements) ;
- Faible pouvoir d'achat des personnes, même si des mesures sont prises pour réduire les coûts d'accès et préfinancer les achats. Un programme est actuellement en phase pilote avec la Banque Mondiale (programme de crédit carbone) ;
- La dépendance d'une centrale photovoltaïque à la qualité du réseau national est également une contrainte importante puisqu'elle ne peut, dès lors, injecter l'électricité produite.
- La présence du feed-in-tarif (surplus énergétique produit) impliquant qu'une entité génératrice d'électricité ne peut vendre plus de 20% de sa production.

| ANALYSE SWOT FILIÈRE SOLAIRE                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Force</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plus de 3000 H d'ensoleillement</li> <li>• Irradiation solaire moyenne 5,7 kWh/m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Compétitivité à terme de la filière</li> </ul>                  | <b>Faiblesse</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Feed-in-tarif</i></li> <li>• Structuration de la filière</li> </ul>                                                   |
| <b>Opportunités</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marché régional voire continental</li> <li>• Prix élevé du kWh produit avec des combustibles fossiles</li> <li>• Faible taux d'électrification rurale</li> </ul> | <b>Menaces</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marché non protégé</li> <li>• Faiblesse prix du baril de pétrole</li> <li>• Situation de monopole de la SENELEC</li> </ul> |

Figure 3 – Analyse SWOT de la filière solaire au Sénégal<sup>34</sup>

## 1.2 Caractéristiques de la Centrale solaire Photovoltaïque de Bokhol

**Historique.** La Centrale de Bokhol est le fruit d'un partenariat entre quatre acteurs à savoir S2, Greenwish Parteners, la banque africaine de développement (BAD) et Vinci Energies. Promoteur du projet, S2 est une société de droit sénégalais. Cette société a signé un contrat d'achat d'électricité (CAE) avec la SENELEC pour 20 ans afin de rentabiliser son investissement. Pour financer ce projet, S2 s'est appuyée d'abord sur la BAD puis sur Greenwish Parteners (établissement d'investissement orienté vers le financement de projets en Afrique subsaharienne ciblant les énergies renouvelables). Pour la construction

<sup>34</sup> Analyse tirée de PAGE (2015) : L'industrie verte au Sénégal : Évaluation et perspectives de développement.



de la Centrale, S2 a eu recours à l'assistance technique de la société Vinci Energies. Lancé en 2012, le projet a été achevé en octobre 2016. Des investisseurs locaux, réunis dans le cadre de Greenwish Africa REN qui regroupe tous les investisseurs étrangers et nationaux, ont participé également à son financement (45%).

**Caractéristiques techniques globales de la Centrale** (tableau 5). La centrale photovoltaïque est composée de 75 600 panneaux de puissance 265W chacun. Ils sont installés sur 35 des 40 ha réservés à la centrale. Les panneaux en matériau polycristallin, de fabrication chinoise (panneaux Hanwha Solar HSL60-P6-PC-1-265), sont reliés entre eux par 180 boîtes de jonction reliées à leur tour à 9 onduleurs de 2MW chacun de fabrication chinoise (WSTECH Wind and Sun Technology, APS1950-PV-3-330-1). L'électricité en courant continu produite par les panneaux est transformée par les onduleurs en courant alternatif, acheminé vers un collecteur qui la dirige vers le poste de livraison (PDL) équipé de dispositifs de contrôle et de protection qui filtre les facteurs de perturbations et d'altération de la qualité de l'électricité. Toute l'électricité reçue par le poste de courant de Senelec (sous-station de Dagana) distant d'environ 440 m y est injectée sous une tension moyenne de 30 kV à partir de cette station, le PDL. Ce poste de SENELEC voisin, traditionnellement alimenté par l'énergie électrique fournie par le barrage de Manantali, reçoit désormais une partie de son approvisionnement de la Centrale photovoltaïque de Bokhol. La quantité totale d'électricité constituée des contributions des deux centrales, hydroélectrique et solaire, est transportée à travers des stations secondaires dans le réseau SENELEC (Figure 4). La Centrale débite 20 MW de puissance susceptible d'alimenter 160 000 personnes en courant électrique. Le terroir se caractérise par l'Harmattan et la terre aride, ce qui nécessite un entretien périodique des panneaux. Le gisement annuel du site est de 1850 à 2250 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/an. En France ou en Europe du nord où le gisement solaire annuel est beaucoup moins important (exemple 800 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/an en Ecosse), cette Centrale, avec la même puissance, produirait deux fois moins d'énergie.

**Commercialisation de l'électricité produite par la Centrale.** Grâce à un accord commercial entre la SENELEC et S2, la SENELEC achète toute la production électrique de la Centrale qui est directement injectée dans son réseau sans stockage. Le **prix d'achat**

**du kWh solaire** est en principe de 65 FCFA (14 cents \$CAN), ce qui est moins coûteux que celui moyen du thermique classique d'environ 100 FCFA. Notons que ce prix de 65 FCFA peut être ajusté par des avenants pour tenir compte de l'inflation ou d'autres paramètres économiques. La SENELEC revend l'électricité autour de 100 Fcfa (117 Fcfa avant la réduction de 10% annoncée en octobre 2016). Le tableau 4 ci-après présente la quantité d'électricité produite par la Centrale, et achetée par la SENELEC depuis le mois de décembre 2016. S2 est considérée comme un « *Independent Power Producer* » (IPP) qui cède à la SENELEC l'électricité produite de manière indépendante. La centrale de Bokhol est une structure moderne répondant techniquement aux normes standardisées en vigueur. Les conditions spécifiques liées à son exploitation dans un climat sahélien lui confèrent un intérêt particulier.

Tableau 4 - Energie totale acquise par la SENELEC

| Période           | Energie totale achetée (kWh) |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Année 2016</b> |                              |
| Décembre          | 2 113 960                    |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>2 113 960</b>             |
| <b>Année 2017</b> |                              |
| Janvier           | 2 873 136                    |
| Février           | 2 730 439                    |
| Mars              | 3 039 836                    |
| Avril             | 3 123 480                    |
| Mai               | 2 837 880                    |
| Juin              | 2 637 756                    |
| Juillet           | 2 847 570                    |
| Août              | 2 475 479                    |
| Septembre         | 0                            |
| Octobre           | 0                            |
| Novembre          | 0                            |
| Décembre          | 0                            |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>22 565 576</b>            |

Tableau 5 – Principales données relatives à la Centrale solaire photovoltaïque de Bokhol

| Historique                                                                                | Données                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Début de fonctionnement                                                                   | 22/10/2016                                                                                                                                                   |
| Durée/Période d'installation                                                              | 6 à 7 mois d'installation                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Gestion</b>                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                              |
| Financement                                                                               | BAD (financier initial)<br>25% GREENWISH PARTNERS<br>45% Partenaires sénégalais (dont Caisse de dépôt et Consignation)                                       |
| Modèle de gestion                                                                         | Revente exclusive de l'électricité à la SENELEC                                                                                                              |
| <b>Données Générales</b>                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                              |
| Capacité – Puissance - Stockage                                                           | 20 MW crête, pas de stockage                                                                                                                                 |
| Surface du champs PV                                                                      | 35 ha ( <i>surface totale de la Centrale 50 ha</i> )                                                                                                         |
| Energie produite par an                                                                   | Voir Tableau 4                                                                                                                                               |
| Coût de l'énergie produite par la Centrale Photovoltaïque - Prix de revente à SENELEC     | 65 FCFA/kWh (14 cents \$CAN)                                                                                                                                 |
| Prix moyen de l'électricité en KWh                                                        | 100 FCFA/kWh (22 cents \$CAN)                                                                                                                                |
| Durant combien de temps l'électricité est-elle vendue à la SENELEC ?                      | Décembre 2016, date de validation de la mise en service                                                                                                      |
| Coût et répartition du coût (terrain, Panneaux, autres équipements, montage, maintenance) | Coût total de la Centrale 27 Millions d'euros<br><i>pour 20 millions de W, soit 1.35 \$/W installé</i>                                                       |
| Coût M&O – Coût des panneaux                                                              |                                                                                                                                                              |
| Données fournies par la station météo de la Centrale Photovoltaïque                       | Variables selon l'atmosphère                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Equipements techniques</b>                                                             |                                                                                                                                                              |
| Technologie des cellules des modules PV                                                   | Polycristallin                                                                                                                                               |
| Rendement des cellules PV                                                                 | 97% of STC efficiency                                                                                                                                        |
| Provenance                                                                                | Panneaux HANWA (Chine)                                                                                                                                       |
| Modalités d'installation                                                                  | Table=6X6 panneaux, ligne =6X6X12 panneaux, 180 boîtes de jonction, 9 onduleurs, poste de livraison (PDL), sous-champs connectés à des onduleurs centralisés |
| Nombre de panneaux                                                                        | 75 600                                                                                                                                                       |
| Angle d'incidence des panneaux                                                            | Orientation plein sud - inclinaison de 15°                                                                                                                   |
| Spécificités techniques des onduleurs                                                     | WStech (Allemagne), puissance (1.95 MW), tension d'entrée (750V) et de sortie (330V)                                                                         |
| Ligne HT ou Moyenne tension reliée à la Centrale Photovoltaïque                           | Moyenne tension (30 kV)                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Stratégie de dimensionnement</b>                                                       |                                                                                                                                                              |
| Gisement solaire (latitude/longitude, climat, altitude en m)                              | 1100 W/m <sup>2</sup> max enregistré, latitude 16.51° – longitude 15.46°                                                                                     |
| Identification des besoins                                                                | 160 000 ménages                                                                                                                                              |
| Ajustements en équipements                                                                | Transformateurs de secours, pièces de rechange, onduleurs, PDL                                                                                               |

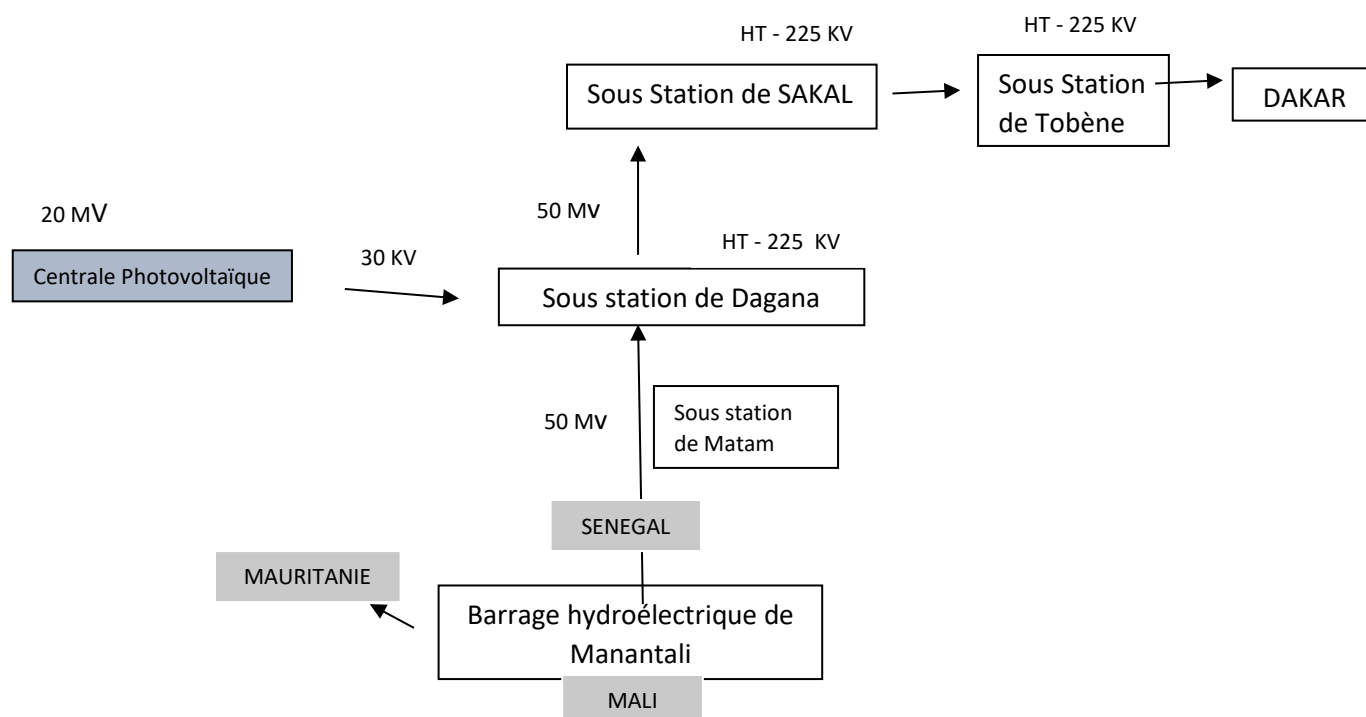


Figure 4 – Réseau électrique relié à la Centrale solaire photovoltaïque de Bokhol

### 1.3 Situation de la Commune de Bokhol

**Zone d’installation de la Centrale<sup>35</sup>.** La Commune de Bokhol est située dans la région de Saint Louis, département de Dagana, arrondissement de Mbane. Le tableau 6 mentionne ses principales caractéristiques : superficie de 638 km<sup>2</sup>, environ 20 000 habitants, 22 villages. L’élevage et l’agriculture sont au centre des activités de cette commune rurale. Son taux d’accès à l’électricité est de 27% ; sur les 22 villages de la Commune, 6 sont électrifiés (tableau 7). Le département de Dagana où est situé la Centrale n’est pas épargné par la pauvreté<sup>36</sup> (41.2 % des ménages sont considérés comme pauvres dans la Région de Saint-Louis). Le site de la Centrale se trouve entre la cuvette de Dagana au Nord, la route nationale (RN2) au Sud, un domaine agricole à l’Ouest et un espace libre à l’Est.

<sup>35</sup> Données émanant notamment de l’Etude d’impact environnementale et social réalisée par la Banque Africaine de Développement en 2015

<sup>36</sup> ESAM II (enquête auprès des ménages) cité par l’étude diagnostique dans les cinq régions d’intervention des projets éligibles au Millénium Challenge Account (MCA) Région de Saint Louis – Cabinet Prestige, Février 2009.

Tableau 6 - Situation générale de la commune de Bokhol

|                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Population</b>               | 16 801 habitants (estimation 2013), 18 501 (estimation 2015), 20 970 habitants (estimation 2017) <sup>37</sup><br>dont 49% de la population sont des femmes<br>22 villages – 2 villages jouxtent la Centrale : Ngambou Thillé, Diamlawaly<br>Population composée de Wolof (53%), Peulh (46%), Maure (1%). <i>Les Wolofs sont surtout présents dans la zone Walo où ils pratiquent l'agriculture irriguée ; tandis que les peulhs, éleveurs, sont surtout localisés dans le Diéri</i> <sup>38</sup> . |
| <b>Superficie</b>               | 638 km <sup>2</sup> (densité de 26 habitants au km <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>39</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Education</b>                | 14 500 enfants entre 0 et 5 ans (16 % de la population)<br>Difficultés de l'éducation élémentaire : sur les 38 villages de la commune, seulement 28 villages satisfont au critère d'accès relatif à la distance (à moins de 2 km d'une école élémentaire) - soit un taux d'accès de 74 %<br>Taux brut de scolarisation de 63 % (TBS moyen régional de 95 % )<br>Présence de 2 Collèges d'enseignement moyen (406 élèves) – 20 écoles primaires, une vingtaine de Daaras (enseignement coranique).    |
| <b>Formation</b>                | Aucune structure de formation professionnelle et technique                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Santé</b>                    | 14 cases de santé, 3 postes de santé, 2 maternités<br>56 % de la population a accès à un poste de santé<br>Taux d'accès aux latrines de 54 %                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Eau potable<sup>40</sup></b> | Taux d'accès de 55 %<br>L'approvisionnement en eau potable présente une situation peu satisfaisante avec un taux d'accès à l'eau très inférieur à la moyenne nationale de 77.5 % (2010)<br>Accès à l'eau potable limité dans les villages situés dans le Haut Diéri<br>La commune est limitée au Nord par la Commune de Gae et le fleuve Sénégal. Elle compte 32 puits, 241 bornes privées, 15 bornes publiques et 03 stations d'eau potable localisées à Bokhol, Guidakhar et Kharé.                |
| <b>Economie locale</b>          | Repose à 70% sur l'agriculture et 30% sur l'élevage                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Accès au foncier</b>         | Plus de la moitié des chefs de ménage ont des terres (superficies moyennes entre 2 et 5 ha)<br>Environ 5% des femmes ont des terres (superficie moyenne de 0.5ha par personne)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

Tableau 7 – Situation de l'électrification dans la Commune de Bokhol<sup>41</sup>

|                                    |            |                                |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Nombre de villages                 | 22         | Population                     | 20 970     |
| Villages électrifiés <sup>42</sup> | 6          | Population ayant l'électricité | 14 300     |
| <b>Taux</b>                        | <b>27%</b> |                                | <b>68%</b> |

<sup>37</sup> Source ASER 2017<sup>38</sup> SEMIS (2011), PLHA, Communauté Rurale de Bokhol, direction de l'hydraulique rurale - Sous-programme PEPAM IDA.<sup>39</sup> SEMIS (2011), PLHA, Communauté Rurale de Bokhol, direction de l'hydraulique rurale - Sous-programme PEPAM IDA.<sup>40</sup> Sous-programme PEPAM IDA (2011), SEMIS PLHA, Communauté Rurale de BOKHOL<sup>41</sup> Source ASER 2017<sup>42</sup> Les villages les plus peuplés, dont celui de Bokhol, sont électrifiés - source ASER 2017

## II - Impacts générés par la Centrale

Les impacts générés par la Centrale solaire photovoltaïque de Bokhol ont été analysés dans le cadre « *classique* » des études d'impact environnemental (et social) tel que procédé par la Banque Africaine de développement en 2015<sup>43</sup>. Nous ferons un bref résumé des résultats de cette étude d'impact en mentionnant également la procédure à suivre dans le cadre réglementaire du Sénégal. Nous préciserons ensuite la **méthodologie** que nous avons utilisé dans le cadre de la présente étude et la série d'impacts relevés par nos soins. Rappelons que notre analyse repose sur **un spectre plus large** que celui utilisé dans le cadre des études d'impacts et social puisqu'elle repose sur une définition « *aménagée* » du développement durable.

### 2.1 Les résultats des études d'impacts

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#### 2.1.1 Procédure relative aux Etudes d'impact environnemental (EIE)

**Dispositions réglementaires.** Le Code de l'environnement institué par la loi n°2001-01 du 15 Janvier 2001 représente le principal instrument de gestion environnementale au Sénégal.

Le décret n° 2001-282 du 22 Avril 2001 portant application du code de l'environnement impose l'évaluation de l'impact environnemental avant la réalisation de tout projet décrit dans son annexe II. Les types de projets sont classés en **catégorie 1** (projets susceptibles d'avoir des impacts significatifs sur l'environnement – ce qui implique une étude de l'évaluation des impacts sur l'environnement de manière approfondie) et en **catégorie 2** (projets ayant des impacts limités sur l'environnement ou des impacts atténués en application de mesures ou changements dans leur conception – ce qui implique une analyse environnementale sommaire). Plusieurs arrêtés du 28 novembre 2001 précisent les modalités des EIE (termes de référence, contenu du rapport de l'EIE, réglementation de la participation du public, comité technique, délivrance de l'agrément). Les différentes étapes

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<sup>43</sup> L'analyse de l'Etude d'impact effectuée en 2016 par le ministère de l'Environnement et du développement durable sera inséré dans la version finale de ce rapport.

de l'EIE sont mentionnées dans la figure 5 ci-après. Observons que **le projet de construction de la Centrale a été classé en catégorie 2.**

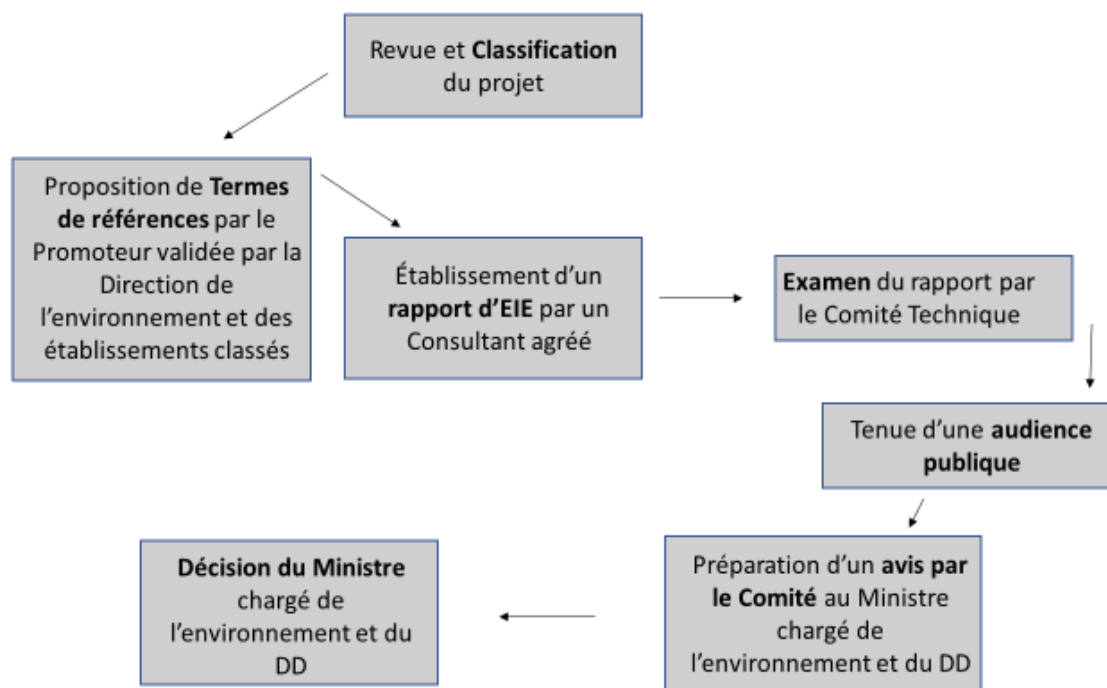


Figure 5 - Procédure relative aux Études d'impact environnemental

### 2.1.2 Principaux résultats de l'Étude d'impact Environnemental et Social (EIES) réalisées par la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD).

Réalisée en 2015, l'EIES<sup>44</sup> a été effectuée en suivant les dispositions réglementaires sénégalaises mais également dans la lignée du Système de Sauvegarde Intégré de la BAD<sup>45</sup>, puis soumise à l'approbation du Ministre de l'environnement et du DD.

<sup>44</sup> Résumé de l'Etude d'impact environnementale et social (EIES) – Projet de construction de la Centrale PV de Bokhol au Sénégal, Code SAP P-SN-FFO-OO1 – Département OPSD, Division OPSD3 (2015).

<sup>45</sup> Le Système de sauvegardes intégré (SSI) comprend le **SO1** (sauvegarde opérationnelle 1 relative à l'évaluation environnementale et sociale), le **SO2** (sauvegarde opérationnelle 2 relative à la Réinstallation involontaire, acquisition de terres, déplacement et indemnisation des populations), le **SO3** (sauvegarde opérationnelle 3 relative à la préservation de la Biodiversité et services écosystémiques), le **SO4** (sauvegarde opérationnelle 4 traitant de la prévention et contrôle de la pollution, gaz à effet de serre, matières dangereuses et utilisation efficiente des ressources), le **SO5** (Sauvegarde opérationnelle 5 traitant des conditions de travail, santé et sécurité).

D'après cette EIES, sont classés comme des **enjeux positifs forts**, les aspects climatiques (zone fortement ensoleillée), les aspects géologiques (compatible avec les infrastructures des installations photovoltaïques), le fait que le site du projet soit éloigné des zones sensibles (forêts classées ou réserves sylvopastorales), le fait qu'aucune activité socio-économique ne soit identifiée sur le site du projet (« *la mise en place du projet ne va pas entraîner une cessation d'activité* »), et que le projet n'occasionnera pas de déplacement de personnes (« *aucun lieu d'habitation n'est empiété par le projet* »). L'EIES n'observe **aucun enjeu négatif fort**, les enjeux négatifs moyens étant relatifs à la présence d'une possible érosion éolienne et à une biodiversité (faune et flore) faiblement diversifiée et disparate.

Concernant **les impacts négatifs** relevés par l'EIES, ils concernent essentiellement les incidences sur le milieu biologique et les conséquences de la présence de la Centrale sur les services rendus par les écosystèmes. Concernant **les impacts positifs**, l'EIES précise « *le projet n'affecte aucune personne et de cause aucun préjudice dans la mesure où le site devant l'abriter est libre de toute occupation... La mise en place du projet de parc photovoltaïque apportera beaucoup d'effets positifs au plan socio-économique et environnemental* ». Les tableaux 8 et 9 ci-dessous permettent d'identifier plus précisément les impacts positifs et négatifs relevés.



Tableau 8 - Impacts négatifs relevés par l'EIES (BAD, 2015)

| <b>Impacts négatifs en phase travaux</b>                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Incidences</b>                                                                                                                                                               | <b>Mesures d'atténuation et de bonification</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Perte de diversité végétale, notamment concernant deux espèces <sup>46</sup> classées comme étant menacées et protégées                                                         | Eviter l'abattage d'arbres, en particulier les espèces protégées ou en cas de force majeure, payer la taxe d'abattage et compenser les pertes d'espèces par le reboisement                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Incidences sur les services rendus par les écosystèmes                                                                                                                          | Mise en place d'un Plan de compensation de la biodiversité                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Utilisation des ressources en eau                                                                                                                                               | Procédure pour prévenir et traiter les déversements accidentels                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Impact de l'érosion                                                                                                                                                             | Mise en place d'un matelas anti-érosion et d'un couvert végétal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Productions de déchets                                                                                                                                                          | Mise en place d'un Plan de gestion des déchets solides et liquides                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Sécurité et santé des populations pendant les travaux                                                                                                                           | Mis en place d'un plan de circulation, d'un plan d'information, et d'un plan de sécurité et de protection de la santé, de même qu'un plan d'évacuation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Eventuels impacts sociaux                                                                                                                                                       | Dispositions prévues dans le protocoles d'accord entre la société et la Mairie : mise en place d'un plan de recrutement au bénéfice des populations locales – restauration au profit de groupement de femmes, reboisement, formation, assistance à la collectivité locale pour les zones de pâturage du bétail, son accès à l'eau, installation de panneaux solaires pour les villages environnants. |
| <b>Impacts négatifs en phase d'exploitation</b>                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Incidences sur le milieu biologique</b>                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Développement d'une végétation spontanée en dessous et/ou entre les panneaux avec risque de vandalisation de la barrière d'enceinte par les éleveurs pour y nourrir les animaux |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Incidence sur la mobilité de la faune – et du bétail - du fait de la clôture                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Impact du projecteur de surveillance sur l'avifaune et les chiroptères                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Confusion pour certains insectes et oiseaux pouvant prendre les panneaux solaires pour des surfaces aquatiques                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Incidences sur les services rendus par les écosystèmes</b> (ramassage de bois morts et bouses de vaches, récolte de produits forestiers, alimentation du bétail...)          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

<sup>46</sup> Ziziphus mauritania et Acacia radiana

Tableau 9 - Impacts positifs relevés par l'EIES (BAD, 2015)

| Impacts positifs en phase de travaux                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contribution à l'emploi local notamment pour les jeunes                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Augmentation des achats locaux<br>augmentation des revenus des entreprises sous-traitantes                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Transfert de savoir-faire<br>en faveur des cadres du secteur privé                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Contribution à l'augmentation des revenus fiscaux<br>du fait des importations, transports...                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Impacts positifs en phase d'exploitation                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Au niveau national                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Réduction de la consommation d'énergie fossile                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Diversification des sources d'énergies                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Augmentation du taux d'accès à l'électricité au niveau national                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Contribue à réduire les délestages et le prix de l'électricité                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Réduction des émissions des gaz à effet de serre                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Augmentation des ressources financières de l'Etat<br>du fait des revenus fiscaux                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Profit économique pour les sous-traitants nationaux                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Transfert de savoir-faire et de technologies<br>en faveur de structures/ingénieurs nationaux                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Au niveau local                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Effets positifs sur la fiscalité locale<br>En particulier si la société installe son siège social dans le commune                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Valorisation de terres                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Restauration de la biodiversité et développement du potentiel agricole (végétaux à planter entre les panneaux)                                    | Plan de suivi environnemental incluant un suivi des oiseaux aquatiques et granivores, insectes, reptiles, et rongeurs<br>Activités de reboisement                                                                                                                                                           |
| Renforcement de capacités et de responsabilité sociétale et environnementale permettant l'augmentation de revenus et la réduction de la pauvreté. | Certaines mesures permettent de renforcer les impacts positifs sur le milieu humain grâce au <b>plan de développement communautaire</b> : appui au fonctionnement d'écoles, de dispensaires, aux activités génératrices de revenus dont l'agriculture, notamment en ce qui concerne la promotion des femmes |

## 2.2 Méthodologie utilisée dans le cadre de notre étude

### 2.2.1 Choix des critères d'évaluation de développement durable

**Ce choix repose sur plusieurs points.** Notre étude prend tout d'abord en compte les critères du développement durable tels que définis au Sénégal. En fait, dès 2015, le gouvernement du Sénégal<sup>47</sup> a procédé à l'internalisation des **Objectifs de Développement Durable** (ODD) adoptés par les Nations Unies la même année. Cette internationalisation a

<sup>47</sup> Post2015 data test (2015), Mesurer le développement durable pour l'après-2015 au Sénégal, tiré de [http://www.post2015datatest.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Senegal-Report-Data-Test-Report-Highlights\\_French.pdf](http://www.post2015datatest.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Senegal-Report-Data-Test-Report-Highlights_French.pdf)

été effectuée dans le cadre de différentes stratégies nationales dont la plus récente est le « *Plan Sénégal Emergent* » (PSE), document de référence de la politique économique et sociale du Sénégal à l’horizon 2035. Notons que les Objectifs de Développement Durable succèdent aux Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD) achevés en 2015 autour de plusieurs indicateurs permettant d’accélérer le développement durable de façon universelle d’ici 2030.

Ont été définis comme **prioritaires pour le Sénégal** sept objectifs de développement durable : (1) l’eau et l’assainissement (2) les écosystèmes terrestres (3) la pauvreté (4) la faim, la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition (5) les changements climatiques (6) l’énergie<sup>48</sup>, et (7) l’éducation de qualité. Par ailleurs, nous avons également tenu compte de l’état de la **littérature scientifique** sur la durabilité des systèmes solaires photovoltaïques qui propose différents critères tels que la durabilité économique, socio-culturelle (ou socio-éthique), environnementale et institutionnelle/organisationnelle (Ilskog, 2008, Evans et al, 2009, Bhattacharyya, 2012), Feron, 2016).

### 2.2.2 Démarches qualitative et quantitative

**Collecte et analyse des données.** Les impacts de la Centrale Photovoltaïque sont évalués grâce à une démarche qualitative et quantitative. La **collecte des données** a été effectuée grâce à des interviews semi-dirigées (en français ou en wolof ou mixte) menées de manière individuelle ou dans le cadre de groupe de discussion. Des données secondaires (rapports, statistiques) permettent de compléter les informations récoltées lors des entretiens. Une **analyse des données** préliminaires a été formulée sur la base des réponses obtenues lors des entretiens, permettant de réaliser la constitution de ce rapport provisoire. Le rapport définitif pourra tenir compte de l’analyse des données condensées à partir des verbatims transcrits en français.

**Enquête quantitative.** Nous avons procédé à un test permettant de comparer les réponses qualitatives et quantitatives durant une réunion de groupe auprès de villageois. Ce test

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<sup>48</sup> ODD 7 - garantir l’accès de tous à des services énergétiques fiables, durable, modernes, à un coût abordable

s'étant avéré peu probant, nous n'avons pas persévéré dans cette démarche. Cet aspect sera à approfondir dans le cadre de notre prochaine étude.

**Considérations éthiques.** Les considérations éthiques nous ont amené à respecter les règles suivantes (a) consentement libre et éclairé des personnes interrogées (b) respect de leur dignité, de leur vie privée et de la confidentialité des propos émis. Les interviews menées ont été filmées, à moins que la ou les personnes interrogées ne l'aient pas souhaité et les interviews ont été enregistrées. Les résultats sont présentés afin de préserver l'anonymat des personnes interrogées. Notons également que notre démarche méthodologique ainsi que les documents utilisés (guide d'entretien, questionnaire, formulaires d'information et de consentement) ont été validés par le Comité d'éthique de l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal, tout en recevant l'aval de l'Université de Bambe.

**Profil des personnes interrogées.** Au total, 29 personnes ont été interrogées, dont le profil est détaillé dans le tableau 10 ci-dessous.

Tableau 10 – Profil des personnes interrogées dans le cadre de l'Etude

| <b>Genre</b>  |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Hommes</b> | 20 participants<br>69 % |
| <b>Femmes</b> | 9 participants<br>31%   |

| <b>Age</b>         |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Moins de 25 ans    | Pas de participants    |
| Entre 26 et 45 ans | 8 participants<br>27%  |
| 46 ans et plus     | 21 participants<br>73% |

| <b>Niveau scolaire</b>                    |                        |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Pas de scolarité ou scolarité élémentaire | 20 participants<br>69% |
| Niveau Collège                            | 5 participants<br>17%  |
| Niveau Universitaire                      | 4 Participants<br>14 % |

**Axes méthodologiques.** Notre démarche pluridisciplinaire repose sur une approche du développement durable basée sur deux principaux axes. En effet, l'analyse des impacts

générés par la Centrale est effectuée (i) par niveau géographique (niveau local, départemental/régional, national et international – cf. figure 6) ainsi que (ii) par nature (impacts économiques, sociaux, environnementaux, sur la gouvernance et le territoire, l’eau et l’alimentation, les femmes, et bien entendu les impacts énergétiques – cf. figure 7).

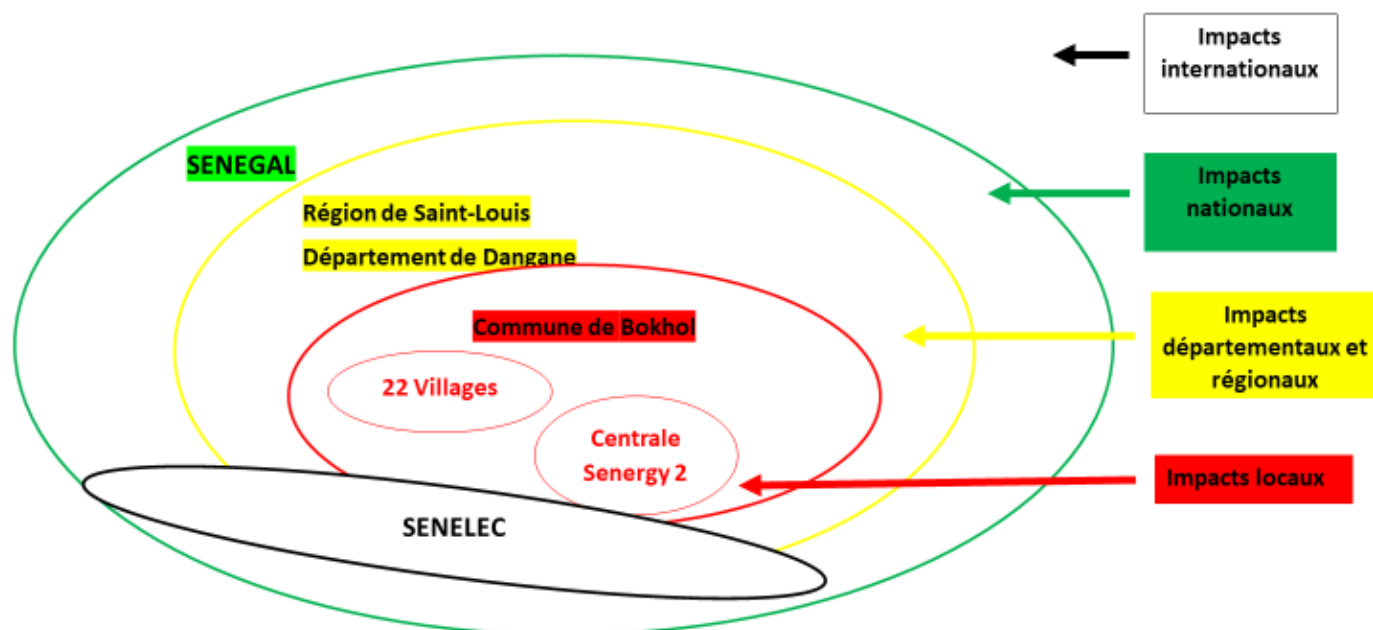


Figure 6 – Schéma des niveaux d’impacts et principaux acteurs

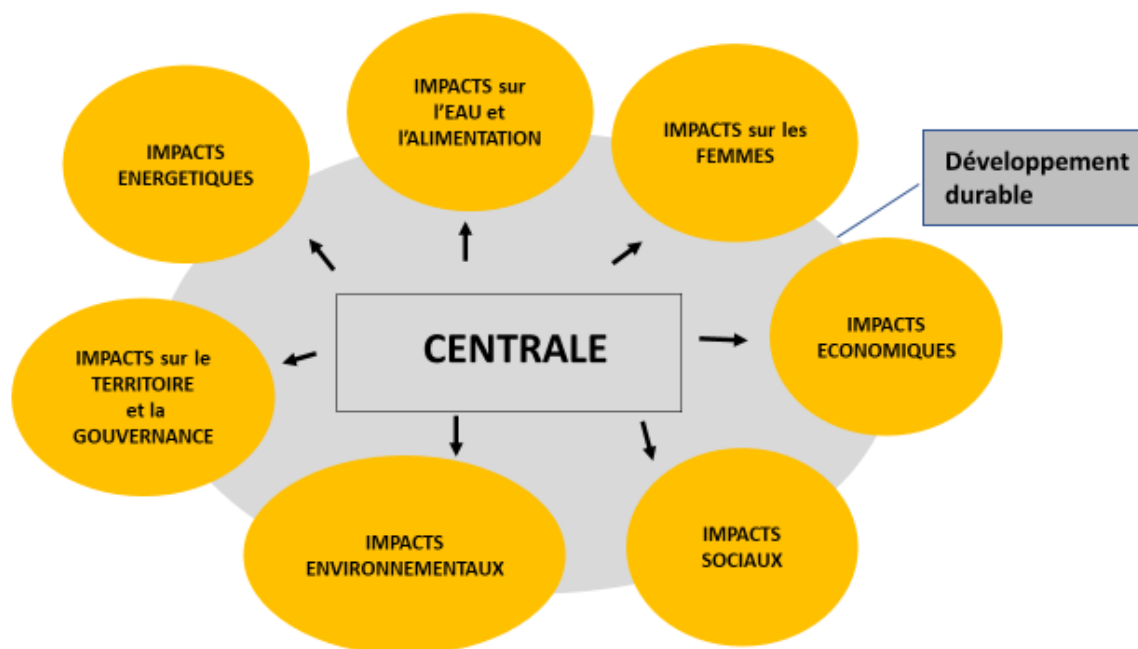


Figure 7 – Schéma des types d'impacts

### 2.3 Les impacts locaux

Nous procéderons à une revue des impacts générés par la Centrale au niveau local (figure 5) avant d'aborder les impacts générés au niveau départemental/régional, au niveau national, et l'échelle internationale.

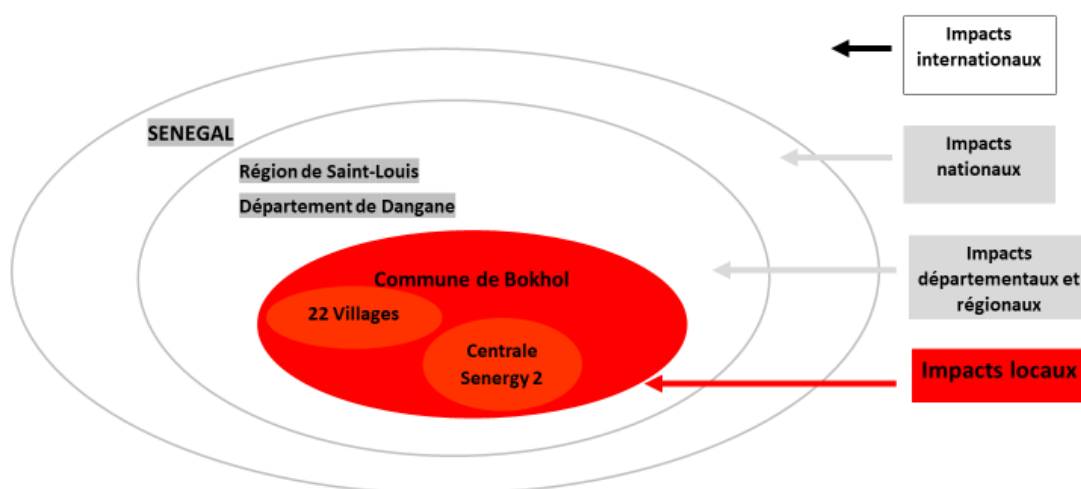


Figure 8 – Schéma des impacts au niveau local

**Qualification de la zone d'implantation de la Centrale.** D'après l'étude d'impact réalisée par la BAD (Banque Africaine de Développement) préalablement à la construction de la Centrale : « *Le site devant abriter le projet est libre de toute occupation, mais ces terres avaient une vocation agropastorale principalement. Les déficits pluviométriques notés ces deux dernières années, font qu'elles ne sont plus exploitées à travers l'agriculture sous pluie et les activités pastorales* ». Par ailleurs, S2 nous a précisé que l'attribution des terrains a été effectuée sur la base de terrains non cultivés, le site de la Centrale étant considéré comme « *quasi désertique* ». Nous déduisons de ces constats que la zone d'implantation de la Centrale a été initialement identifiée comme non propice à l'agriculture. L'uniformité du paysage peut effectivement laisser supposer que la présence de la centrale sur les terres ne peut nuire aux conditions de vie des populations locales, ni remettre éventuellement en question le cadre de vie ou de travail des êtres vivants (hommes et animaux) vivant à proximité. Toutefois, force est de constater que cette classification pourrait être reconsidérée, cette alternative étant évoquée par un agent du ministère de l'Environnement et du développement durable durant notre visite. Du fait de sa présence, la centrale a finalement fait ressortir l'attrait essentiel que représente cette zone pour une population dont l'activité économique<sup>49</sup> est dominée par l'agriculture, les produits de cueillette et de chasse, sans oublier l'élevage. Les couloirs de bétails peuvent également avoir été obstrués par la Centrale, défavorisant les villages peulh qui pratiquent l'élevage.

**Protocole d'accord.** Afin de dédommager la Commune, un protocole a été signé entre Commune et S2, prévoyant le versement annuel de deux subventions à la commune de Bokhol pour le financement de ses investissements (8 Millions Fcfa – soit 14 500 \$US - versés directement aux fournisseurs de la Mairie pour ses dépenses prioritaires) et son fonctionnement (8 Millions Fcfa versés au Trésor Public au bénéfice de la Commune). Ces subventions prévues ont effectivement été versées en 2017. Par ailleurs, les villages de la commune ont reçu des équipements solaires photovoltaïques (15 kits et les 13 lampadaires) avec en moyenne 1 kit/lampadaire par village.

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<sup>49</sup> Le secteur agricole (croissance de 18% en 2015, 10 % en 2016) tient une place déterminante dans l'économie sénégalaise, le secteur primaire étant tiré par la pêche et l'agriculture (arachides, le riz, horticulture) - BAD, 2017

### 2.3.1 Impacts économiques – niveau local

**Baisse de revenus.** Le département de Dagana où est située la Centrale n'étant pas épargné par la pauvreté<sup>50</sup> (41.2 % des ménages sont considérés comme pauvres dans la Région de Saint-Louis), l'absence d'impacts manifestes de la Centrale Photovoltaïque dans le domaine économique est systématiquement évoquée par les personnes interrogées. En effet, d'après les personnes participantes à notre étude, la présence de la Centrale n'a pas généré de revenus supplémentaires chez les populations locales, à l'exception des techniciens locaux travaillant pour la maintenance de la Centrale. Plusieurs habitants dont le village jouxte la zone de la Centrale affirment d'ailleurs avoir perdu certaines sources de revenus : *« je suis déçu par le projet ; si un autre projet était proposé, je refuserais »*. Cette baisse de revenus peut s'expliquer par la réduction des pâturages et également par le fait que peu d'activités génératrices de revenus ont été développées depuis l'apparition de la Centrale : *« Derrière .... il y avait des champs de riz, de tomates, d'oignons ... mais cela a coupé la route vers les jardins et il faut contourner la Centrale... et cela prend 2 à 3 heures de temps »* explique un villageois. Pour un autre *« les champs irrigués par la pluie ne sont plus disponibles à cause de la Centrale »*.

**Compensations.** Les attentes sont fortes (besoin en irrigation des terres, embauche suffisante de travailleurs), générant des frustrations, d'autant plus si les populations sont amenées à douter de la capacité de la Mairie à investir dans les priorités attendues, sur la base des financements accordés par S2 : *« la Mairie a gagné plus d'argent, mais pas la population »*. En outre, les compensations de pâturages offerts par la Centrale (à l'intérieur de son enceinte) pour remplacer le tapis herbacé occupé par la Centrale ne fait pas l'unanimité : *« la Centrale a accepté que les animaux paissent, mais c'est comme si l'herbe était empoisonnée... les montons ne grossissent pas.... C'est à cause de la chaleur »*. Une villageoise précise *« le projet a beaucoup d'ampleur, et il porte de nom de Bokhol, mais les populations n'en profitent pas »*. Une autre mentionne : *« Le matériel d'emballage des panneaux a été donné à la population – pour la fabrication de bancs, tables, poulaillers... - mais si la pluie touche ce matériel, c'est foutu »*. Concernant les kits et lampadaires

<sup>50</sup> ESAM II (enquête auprès des ménages) cité par l'étude diagnostique dans les cinq régions d'intervention des projets éligibles au Millénium Challenge Account (MCA) Région de Saint Louis – Cabinet Prestige, Février 2009.



distribués par la Centrale, les personnes qui en ont bénéficié nous ont précisé que les kits prévus initialement pour l'éclairage et le fonctionnement de la télévision ne permettent de charger que leurs cellulaires. S2 nous a précisé que les équipements donnés aux villageois ont été réparés à plusieurs reprises, les utilisateurs en ayant fait des usages non appropriés. Par ailleurs, les bénéficiaires de ces équipements ont revu à la hausse leurs besoins énergétiques en sollicitant davantage de puissance électrique à partir de leurs kits solaires. Nous en déduisons que la demande énergétique des populations locales progressera indubitablement au fur et à mesure de la disponibilité de l'offre.

**Emplois.** La mise en œuvre de ce projet photovoltaïque a abouti à la création d'emplois locaux autant durant la phase de construction (environ 150 emplois) que pendant la phase opérationnelle (5 emplois permanents, 44 temporaires – tableau 11) de la Centrale. Cependant, les riverains s'attendaient à un impact plus important en termes de création d'emplois liés directement à l'exploitation de la Centrale. Un villageois mentionne : *« Au début, ils avaient promis des emplois, surtout pour le nettoyage, mais il y a une machine qui fait le nettoyage, alors les gens vont douter »*. Un villageois nous précise *« sur la question des 120 emplois, lors de la réunion à Dakar, quelqu'un avait dit que cela n'était pas possible, c'était quelqu'un du Ministère qui était au courant, mais eux, ils ne voyaient pas cela. »*

Tableau 11 - Personnel affecté au fonctionnement de la Centrale de Bokhol

|                     | Statut      | Nombre                            |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Chef d'exploitation | Permanent   | 1                                 |
| Techniciens         | Permanent   | 4                                 |
| Agents de nettoyage | Journaliers | 20 par mois                       |
| Agents de sécurité  | Journaliers | 24 agents (8 le jour, 12 la nuit) |

**Conclusion.** Au travers du protocole signé entre S2 et la Commune de Bokhol, l'impact financier et économique de la Centrale sur la vie de la commune a été organisé et planifié. Il devrait notamment en découler une amélioration de la qualité de vie bénéfique à l'ensemble de la commune participant à la lutte contre la pauvreté. Cette démarche devrait également participer à fixer les populations locales tentées par exode rural. Toutefois, les impacts limités constatés actuellement dans le domaine économique doivent encourager

*S2 à persévérer dans la stimulation d'opportunités d'affaires accessibles au niveau local<sup>51</sup>, en particulier si la baisse des revenus des habitants de la commune se confirme.*

Tableau 12 – Récapitulatif des impacts économiques au niveau local

| Impacts économiques – niveau local                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aspects Positifs                                                                                                                                  | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                                                                                  |
| Soutien financier à la Commune de Bokhol (16 Millions Fcfa reçus en 2017) avec amélioration globale de l'environnement économique                 | Impact non suffisamment visible sur les activités économiques locales ou les activités génératrices de revenus                                                       |
| Bénéfices directs sur la Mairie de Bokhol (nouvelles tables et sièges pour les réunions par exemple)                                              | Faible nombre d'emploi créés après la construction de la Centrale Photovoltaïque par rapport aux besoins de la Commune                                               |
| Exode rural contenu                                                                                                                               | Réduction des surfaces pouvant être cultivées                                                                                                                        |
| Participe au désenclavement de la commune                                                                                                         | Perte de surface de pâturages pour les animaux                                                                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                                   | Doutes subsistent sur l'opportunité d'utiliser l'enceinte de la Centrale Photovoltaïque pour le pâturage du fait de l'impact de la chaleur sur les animaux (moutons) |
| Dons de lampadaires solaires permettant de soutenir les activités économiques nocturnes                                                           | Kits solaires limités dans leur utilisation, ou défectueux techniquement                                                                                             |
| Dons de kits solaires permettant de recharger les batteries des téléphones et permettant d'améliorer les communications d'affaires des villageois |                                                                                                                                                                      |

### 2.3.2 Impacts sociaux – niveau local

**Acceptabilité sociale.** Pour la majorité des personnes interrogées, une Centrale Photovoltaïque de cette envergure constitue une prouesse technologique et représente une source de fierté pour la commune, comme le mentionne un ancien : « *J'apprécie car il y a des gens qui viennent, et qui posent des questions* ». Pourtant, l'acceptabilité sociale de la Centrale au niveau local est mitigée. Ce constat repose sur plusieurs facteurs. Pour certains, la décision d'implanter la Centrale s'est faite sans qu'ils aient été associés ; pour d'autres, leur participation a été sollicitée « *le Maire a convoqué des réunions ; la majorité de la population a été consultée et sensibilisée* ». Par ailleurs, certains résidents estiment être propriétaires de la Centrale, ce qui légitimerait, d'après eux, que la Centrale soit également à leur service. Ainsi, la Centrale appartiendrait à la « nation sénégalaise », « à tout le

<sup>51</sup> DSP pour le Sénégal (BAD, 2016) « *L'accès à l'énergie et les transports constituent les principaux goulots d'étranglement de la croissance inclusive et verte en général, et de la transformation du secteur agricole, un secteur clé pour le Sénégal. Le développement de l'agro-business et l'entrepreneuriat agricole sont des opportunités de croissance inclusive et de réduction du chômage des jeunes et des femmes au Sénégal.* »

*monde » et également « à la terre de nos ancêtres, et à nos enfants ». Un seul villageois a précisé « la Centrale appartient à S2 et à Greenwish, elle est privée ». Par ailleurs, l'acceptabilité sociale de la centrale semble aujourd'hui vacillante du fait de la perte de confiance que certains riverains ressentent, la Centrale n'ayant pas, d'après eux, respecté les engagements pris lors des discussions antérieures à sa construction. L'une des promesses les plus évoquées est celle relative au soutien de l'irrigation, comme le mentionne l'un des villageois « il y a un responsable ici ; avant qu'on installe la Centrale, il a dit qu'elle nous fournira de l'électricité et faire remonter l'eau vers le Dieri. Ce n'est pas encore arrivé ».*

**Santé, vie familiale.** Concernant la santé, et comme également évoqué dans les impacts environnementaux, aucun participant ne s'est plaint d'une pollution olfactive ou sonore émanant de la Centrale ; par contre, les riverains les plus proches ont noté une augmentation de la température ambiante, et une sensibilité visuelle plus forte aux reflets des panneaux solaires aux heures les plus chaudes de la journée (13h-14h). Par ailleurs, l'ensemble des participants à cette enquête affirment que la Centrale n'a pas amélioré la qualité des services offerts par les postes de santé (3 postes de santé dont 1 non électrifié - tableau 13), ou affecté (positivement ou négativement) leur vie de famille. Comme le mentionne un villageois « la mairie a donné des médicaments mais pas des équipements ; mais cela était déjà le cas avant ». Un autre villageois ajoute « On avait un poste de santé et j'y allais très souvent parce que mes pieds me faisaient mal. Je recevais des médicaments. Lorsqu'ils ont fini l'installation de la centrale, ils ont déplacé le dispensaire qu'ils avaient mis ici ». Précisons toutefois que d'après S2, l'installation de la centrale n'a pas impliqué de déplacement de dispensaire sur la zone d'emplacement de la Centrale puisque cette zone était inoccupée.

Tableau 13 – Situation des postes de santé dans la commune de Bokhol

| Postes de santé      | Électrification |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Village de Bokhol    | 2011            |
| Village de Mbilor    | 2012            |
| Village de Guidakhaf | Non électrifié  |

**Éducation/formation** L'ensemble des participants affirment que la Centrale n'a pas amélioré l'éducation de leurs enfants ou l'état actuel des écoles (23 écoles sont situées dans

la commune de Bokhol), certaines n'étant toujours pas électrifiées. Un villageois précise : *« les toitures de l'école sont endommagées depuis Août 2016 ; la Mairie nous a dit qu'elle n'a pas les moyens de les réparer »*. Concernant la formation professionnelle, la Centrale a assuré la formation professionnelle des 5 techniciens locaux chargés de la maintenance, grâce à l'intervention d'expatriés venus expressément les former. S2 nous a également précisé qu'un programme de formation sur les métiers du solaire sera prochainement mis en place dans le département.

**Dimension culturelle.** Concernant les aspects culturels, comme la tenue d'événements sociaux développés en commun ou individuellement, la Centrale Photovoltaïque n'a pas eu d'impact négatifs ou positifs notoires pour les personnes interrogées. *« Ça n'a rien changé »* résument brièvement les villageois. Notons que les personnes travaillant dans la Centrale reconnaissent avoir désormais moins de temps pour leur activités sociales du fait de leur travail : *« la Centrale a pris tout mon temps »*. Par ailleurs, la diversité culturelle (habitudes de vie, de loisirs, de consommation), telle qu'observée lors de notre étude, ne paraît pas avoir été altéré par les impacts directs ou indirects de la Centrale.

**Sécurité.** L'installation progressive de lampadaires et de Kits solaires dans les villages de la commune devrait avoir un impact sur la sécurité des populations ou du bétail. Toutefois, les personnes rencontrées relèvent peu cet impact, soulignant davantage le fait que les lampadaires *« attirent les insectes »* et que les kits, s'ils fonctionnent, ne peuvent qu'assurer la recharge de leur téléphone, et non l'alimentation d'une télévision. Concernant l'impact de la Centrale sur la sécurité des riverains, la présence de la sous-station de DAGANA (lignes HT) et celle de la Centrale à proximité peut s'avérer source d'insécurité. Comme mentionné par un participant travaillant dans la sécurité : *« le risque zéro n'existe pas, les deux zones peuvent communiquer entre les deux centrales, grâce à la chaleur », « c'est comme une zone franche industrielle, il devrait y avoir une distance de sécurité... il aurait fallu déplacer les populations »*. D'après S2, les enjeux de sécurité relatifs à la présence de lignes HT et à la station de Dagana relèvent davantage de la SENELEC.

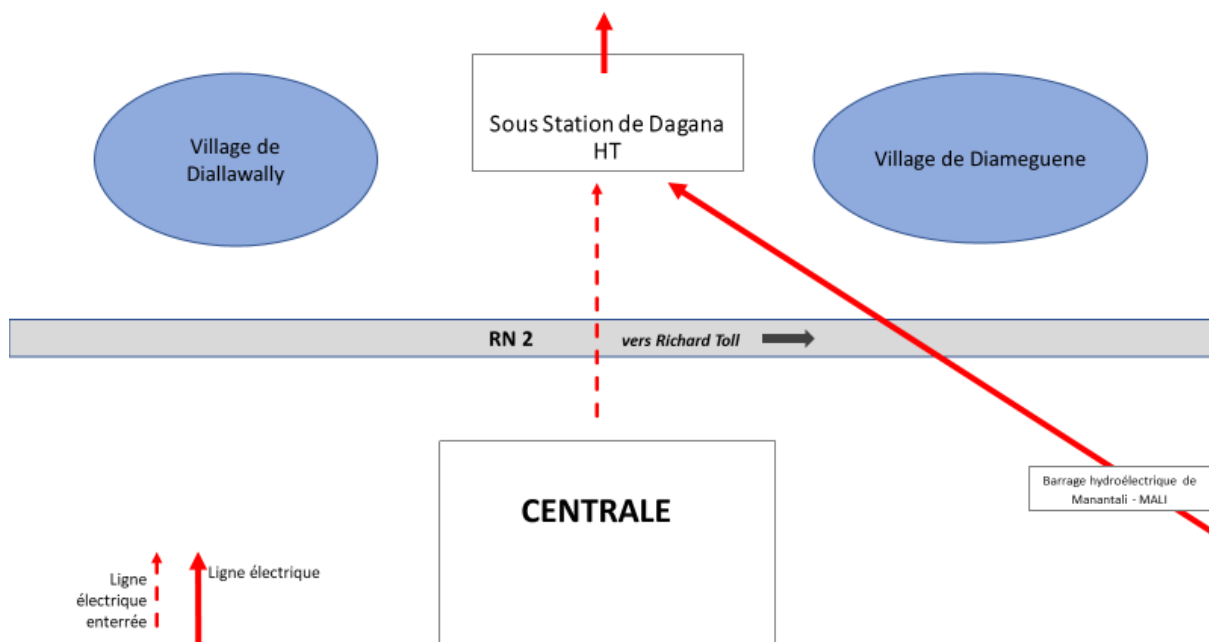


Figure 9 – Schéma des emplacements clés autour de la Centrale (hors échelle)

**Travailleurs.** Les personnes travaillant au sein de la centrale ont des statuts de permanents et de journaliers. Aussi, l’impact de leur activité professionnelle (chaleur, luminosité, ondes électromagnétiques) sur leur santé mentale ou physique devrait évoluer du fait de la variation de leur temps de présence. Un suivi médical de proximité permettrait de vérifier cet impact. Certains ont évoqué des conditions salariales adaptées, d’autres plus précaires du fait de leur statut de journalier.

**Conclusion.** Évoquant les infrastructures sociales actuelles, un villageois mentionne : « Tous les avantages que la centrale apporte à la commune ne prennent pas en compte l’avenir des enfants, à condition qu’ils changent leur comportement » - en parlant de la Centrale. S2 nous a annoncé la mise en place d’une stratégie prévoyant que « 2% des revenus de la Centrale seront destinés au développement social de la Commune ». Cet investissement, s’il prend en compte les aspects familiaux, culturels, éducatifs, de santé et de sécurité de manière adaptée, il ne doit pas occulter l’importance de l’acceptabilité sociale de l’entreprise. Il s’agira ici de réduire, autant que faire se peut, le décalage entre la perception de la responsabilité sociétale de l’entreprise pour les villageois et S2 (figure 10).

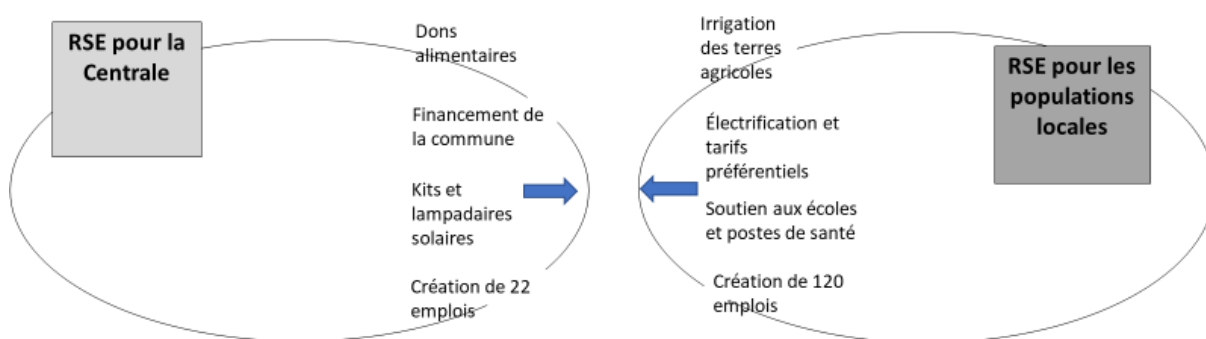


Figure 10 - Décalage dans la perception de la responsabilité sociétale de l'entreprise (RSE)

Tableau 14 – Récapitulatif des impacts sociaux au niveau local

| Impacts sociaux - niveau Local                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aspects Positifs                                                                                                                  | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                                                    |
| Découverte de la technologie photovoltaïque, notamment de grande envergure                                                        | Acceptation sociale de la Centrale mitigée                                                                                             |
| Fierté d'être visible dans le monde grâce à la Centrale                                                                           | Confiance limitée de la population locale vis-à-vis de la Centrale du fait de promesses supposément non respectées                     |
| Soutien aux écoles et aux centres de santé de la Commune                                                                          | Baisse de la communication à distance entre les membres de la communauté (visibilité supprimée par le centrale)                        |
| Dons alimentaires lors du ramadan auprès de 200 familles et dons auprès de directeurs d'école en 2016 (imprimante, encre, papier) | Reflets lumineux de la Centrale Photovoltaïque pour les populations à proximité (effet visuel)                                         |
| Formation des techniciens de la Centrale                                                                                          | Perception, par les riverains, d'une augmentation de la température locale                                                             |
| Amélioration de la sécurité du fait des kits et lampadaires solaires.                                                             | Disparition de latrines naturelles auparavant situées dans la zone de la centrale                                                      |
| Gains en temps et en argent pour la recharge des téléphones portables, du fait des kits solaires                                  | Absence d'impact positif particulier sur la santé en général (personnes, animaux), absence d'un dispensaire à proximité de la Centrale |
| Amélioration de l'accès à la communication et à l'information grâce à l'utilisation des téléphones portables                      | Conditions de travail au sein de la Centrale à améliorer (journaliers)                                                                 |
| Exode rural « contenu »                                                                                                           | Absence d'impact sur la famille, l'éducation des enfants, la formation des adultes                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                   | Absence d'impact positif particulier sur les activités sociales ou culturelles                                                         |

### 2.3.3 Impacts environnementaux - niveau local

Pour les populations concernées, les impacts environnementaux directs liés à l'installation de la Centrale sont la suppression du tapis herbacé servant de pâturages au bétail et la coupe d'arbres (non remplacés) présents sur les 35 ha de parcelles occupées par la Centrale.

**Environnement et économie.** Il semble que les impacts environnementaux ne soient pas au cœur des préoccupations des populations locales, à moins que cela ait une influence sur leur santé économique. Par conséquent, si l'absence de reboisement, ainsi que l'occupation des zones de pâturages ont été soulevées par les populations locales, c'est parce qu'elles ont une influence sur le cadre de vie des hommes et des animaux d'élevage. Un villageois explique : *« les animaux s'abritaient grâce à l'ombre des arbres, mais ils ont été coupés... »*

**Faune sauvage.** L'impact de la Centrale sur l'évolution de la faune sauvage (animaux, oiseaux et insectes) n'apparaît pas comme déterminante pour les personnes interrogées. *« Pas de changement, les oiseaux et les insectes pillent toujours les champs »* affirme un villageois. Pour un autre *« les oiseaux ne peuvent plus nicher, il n'y a plus d'arbres »*. Ceci invite au suivi de cette situation dans le futur, afin de vérifier l'impact de la Centrale sur la préservation des écosystèmes (notamment présence significative de serpents et scorpions à l'intérieur de l'enceinte de la Centrale).

**Emanations bruit, odeurs, chaleur.** La question de la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre n'a pas été évoquée par les participants. D'après nos estimations<sup>52</sup>, la centrale devrait éviter l'émission d'environ 25 000 tonnes de CO<sub>2</sub> par an par rapport à l'utilisation d'une centrale à charbon. La Centrale nécessite toutefois l'utilisation d'un tracteur destiné au nettoyage régulier des panneaux. Ce nettoyage est prévu une fois par mois, deux fois par mois pendant les périodes plus intenses en poussière (Mai/Juin). Aucune des personnes consultées ne s'est plainte de bruits ou d'odeurs émanant de la Centrale. Elle est donc silencieuse et inodore pour les riverains. Comme mentionné dans les aspects sociaux, d'après les riverains, la Centrale générerait une température plus importante,

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<sup>52</sup> Via le logiciel Retscreen

éventuellement induite par ses reflets inconfortables à certaines heures de la journée (13h/14h).

**Longévité.** La durabilité temporelle de la Centrale Photovoltaïque est généralement bien perçue par les populations locales (entre 20 et 30 ans d'ancienneté), même si certains villageois avancent prudemment que « *personne ne le sait* ». Aucune des personnes interrogées n'a envisagé la situation du recyclage des équipements de la Centrale. Un débat s'est plutôt engagé sur son destin une fois atteint sa fin de vie (remplacer les équipements ou les réparer, veiller à qu'elle « *ne nuise pas aux gens* », « *le protocole avec la Mairie devrait fixer les conditions* » ou « *la commune n'a pas les moyens de s'en occuper ; c'est à la Centrale de gérer ça* »). Certains riverains doutent aussi de la durée de vie de la Centrale, car « *il y a trop de politique* » et au Sénégal, « *il n'y a que des marchés de gré à gré* ».

**Conclusion.** Les populations locales étant dépendantes des activités liées à la terre, elles sont directement affectées par les impacts environnementaux de la Centrale (suppression de pâturages, déforestation, perception d'une température plus élevée). En outre, bien que l'absence d'émissions de CO<sub>2</sub> puisse être éventuellement à l'origine de la création de la Centrale pour la préservation d'un milieu sobre en carbone, ceci ne fait pas partie des préoccupations des villageois, de même que les modalités de recyclage – ou non – des équipements de la Centrale.

Tableau 15 – Récapitulatif des impacts environnementaux – niveau local

| Impacts environnementaux - niveau LOCAL                                                                                                           |                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aspects Positifs                                                                                                                                  | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                     |
| Absence d'émission de CO <sub>2</sub> (hormis la présence du tracteur chargé du nettoyage des panneaux)                                           | Herbage pour les animaux supprimé                                                                       |
| Absence de pollution sonore                                                                                                                       | Arbres coupés non remplacés – reboisements prévus non effectués                                         |
| Absence de pollution atmosphérique                                                                                                                | Recyclage des équipements en fin de vie non envisagé par les populations                                |
| Utilisation de méthodes naturelles pour l'entretien de la Centrale Photovoltaïque (moutons pour l'herbe, dindons pour les serpents)               | Doutes subsistent sur la situation en fin de vie des équipements de la Centrale Photovoltaïque          |
| Absence de changements notoires concernant les insectes, les oiseaux et les animaux sauvages                                                      | Suivi plus rigoureux sur la faune environnante                                                          |
| Peut limiter l'utilisation de feux de bois pour les besoins ménagers - éclairage (et l'impact sur la déforestation et les maladies respiratoires) | Pour les riverains, perception d'une augmentation sensible de la température à proximité de la Centrale |



### 2.3.4 Impacts sur le territoire et la gouvernance – niveau local

**Paysage.** Le nouveau paysage que représente la Centrale fait l'unanimité auprès des participants. La centrale est « *jolie* », son esthétique plaît à tous, elle mérite les photos des passants. Un villageois nous a mentionné « *avant, c'était le vide* », un autre « *c'est un emblème de Bokhol* ».

**Propriété territoriale.** Les personnes interrogées reconnaissent que les terrains sur lesquels la Centrale est construite appartiennent à la Commune de Bokhol. Cela semble faire consensus même si deux participants ont évoqué un conflit avec la Commune voisine de Gae qui revendique également ce territoire. D'un point de vue symbolique, les villages les plus proches de la Centrale évoquent « *la terre de leurs ancêtres* » ou celle du « *Tout-Puissant* » à qui revient la propriété du territoire. Cette dimension sacrée rend ainsi plus délicate toute appropriation privée – quelque soit le titre ou la légitimité du promoteur de cette zone.

**Valeur territoriale.** Les avis sont divisés concernant la valeur des terrains situés autour de la centrale. Certains estiment que la Centrale pourrait valoriser ces parcelles grâce à la création de nombreux emplois, d'autres estiment le contraire, car elle ne favorise pas une dynamique d'installation de commerces à proximité. D'après un villageois « *si la promesse d'avoir 100 à 120 emplois était respecté, alors les employés pourraient s'installer autour, de même que les commerces* », un autre précise « *si les avantages d'habiter à côté de la centrale était présent (dispensaires, écoles) cela impliquerait une augmentation de la valeur, mais cela n'est pas le cas* ».

**Gouvernance.** Concernant les aspects de gouvernance, la présence de la Centrale n'a eu aucun impact (négatifs ou positifs) sur les relations entre les différentes localités, les relations entre administrés et Autorités, ou entre les citoyens. Précisons toutefois, concernant les relations entre la Commune de Bokhol et les habitants, que les relations de confiance ont évolué. La Mairie est quelque fois montrée du doigt, certains interviewés estimant que les financements octroyés par la Centrale peuvent profiter à elle seule et non systématiquement aux administrés. De son côté, la Mairie aurait souhaité être davantage renseignée sur comment négocier plus efficacement le protocole signé avec la Centrale.

Enfin, si certains riverains estiment que les engagements pris par la Centrale n'ont pas été tenus, la plupart estiment avoir été consultés en amont de la décision d'implantation.

**Conclusion.** *La centrale « embellit » le paysage mais n'a pas d'impact déterminant – positif ou négatif – sur la gestion ou la valeur du territoire de la Commune. Concernant la gouvernance, elle n'a pas non plus été impactée sauf en ce qui concerne les liens de confiance entre les villageois et la Commune, désormais plus fragilisés.*

Tableau 16 – Récapitulatif des impacts sur la gouvernance et le territoire – niveau local

| <b>Impacts sur la gouvernance et le territoire – niveau LOCAL</b>                                          |                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Aspects Positifs</b>                                                                                    | <b>Aspects à améliorer</b>                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Gouvernance</b>                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                             |
| Sensibilisation et consultation des populations locales avant l'installation de la Centrale Photovoltaïque | Certains riverains estiment que les engagements pris par la Centrale n'ont pas été tenus.                                                   |
| Pas de changement dans les relations avec le maire, les autres localités ou entre les membres des villages | Absence de relations plus étroites/solidaires entre les villages de la commune du fait de la présence de la Centrale                        |
| Renforcement des capacités de la commune dans sa capacité de gestion/utilisation des fonds reçus           | Doutes sur le fait que la mairie ait davantage profité des revenus de la Centrale Photovoltaïque que les populations locales                |
|                                                                                                            | Gouvernance énergétique (centralisation à Dakar des décisions, par la SENELEC, de la répartition de l'électricité produite par la Centrale) |
| <b>Territorialité</b>                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                             |
| La valeur des terrains autour de l'enceinte de la Centrale Photovoltaïque n'a pas évolué                   | La valeur des terrains autour de l'enceinte de la Centrale Photovoltaïque n'a pas évolué                                                    |
| Sentiment partagé par les populations locales que la commune reste propriétaire de la terre                |                                                                                                                                             |
| Le paysage demeure esthétique et attractif                                                                 |                                                                                                                                             |

### 2.3.5 Impacts énergétiques – niveau local

**Localisation des bénéficiaires.** A priori, l'électricité produite par la Centrale Photovoltaïque de Bokhol est injectée de manière indifférenciée dans le réseau de la SENELEC. Aussi, il serait difficile d'identifier et de reconnaître les localités ou les ménages qui en bénéficient directement. D'après la SENELEC, l'énergie produite par la Centrale est d'abord distribuée dans le département de Dagana - où est située la Centrale – avant d'être distribuée dans le réseau national. Aussi, l'impact énergétique de la Centrale serait effectif au niveau local et département/régional, et cette énergie supplémentaire pourrait combler le déficit de production électrique au niveau national.

**Sécurité et qualité énergétique.** Du point de vue des habitants de la Commune, les personnes interviewées estiment à l'unanimité que la centrale n'a pas eu d'impact énergétique au niveau local. Les kits et les lampadaires solaires ont certes été distribués mais ils ne semblent pas symboliser, d'après eux, une progression effective vers leur sécurité énergétique. En outre, bien que certaines localités (Keur Mbaye par exemple) reconnaissent que les délestages sont moins fréquents, les coupures d'électricité restent encore récurrentes. D'après les informations recueillies auprès de la SENELEC, il apparaît que ces délestages relèvent plutôt d'un défaut de distribution lié au caractère obsolète de réseau électrique national, plutôt que d'un déficit de production. Comme mentionné en première partie de cette étude, la perspective d'une construction « massive » de Centrales Photovoltaïques impliquera de relever le défi de la modernisation du réseau électrique afin d'assurer sa stabilité.

**Électrification rurale.** La commune de Bokhol présente un taux d'électrification d'environ 68%, ce qui représente une bonne performance par rapport à la moyenne du Sénégal (64 %). Du point de vue de l'électrification de la commune, seul le village de Guida Khar a été électrifié depuis l'ouverture de la centrale, mais son électrification paraît davantage correspondre à l'aboutissement d'un processus engagé depuis plusieurs années. D'autres villages situés à quelques mètres de la Centrale ne sont toujours pas électrifiés. Notons que pour l'ASER (Agence Sénégalaise pour l'électrification rurale), une Centrale PV reliée au réseau n'a pas vocation à l'électrification rurale puisque S2 possède le statut particulier de IPP (Independent power producer).

Tableau 17 - Taux d'électrification Sénégal / Commune de Bokhol

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| Commune de Bokhol | 68% |
| Sénégal           | 64% |
| Sénégal urbain    | 90% |
| Sénégal rural     | 33% |

Source : ASER - 2017

**Prix de l'électricité.** Le prix du kWh fourni par la Centrale à la SENELEC est de 65 Fcfa ; celle-ci le revend aux particuliers entre 90 et 112 Fcfa. D'après les populations locales interrogées, la baisse (10%) du tarif de l'électricité annoncée symboliquement le jour de l'inauguration de la Centrale Photovoltaïque ne représente pas un geste suffisant quant à

leur niveau de vie. Plusieurs villageois estiment qu'ils devraient bénéficier d'un tarif préférentiel permettant de compenser les dommages provoqués par la présence de la Centrale Photovoltaïque, comme l'explique un riverain : *« du fait que la centrale est installée sur le terrain de la commune, il devrait y avoir un dédommagement par un approvisionnement gratuit en électricité »*.

**Conclusion.** *Les impacts énergétiques de la Centrale ne sont pas vraiment perceptibles au niveau local, tant au niveau de la quantité que de la qualité énergétique fournie. Certains riverains estiment que la Commune devrait bénéficier d'un tarif préférentiel du fait de la présence de la Centrale. L'objectif principal de celle-ci étant de fournir de l'électricité à l'échelle nationale, sa priorité n'a pas été de desservir les populations locales par un système adapté. Par ailleurs, en cas de délestage de la Senelec, l'électricité produite par la Centrale Photovoltaïque n'est pas utilisée ni stockée.*

Tableau 18 – Récapitulatif des impacts énergétiques – niveau local

| Impacts énergétiques – niveau LOCAL                                                                                      |                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aspects Positifs                                                                                                         | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                                    |
| Installation de 13 lampadaires et 15 kits photovoltaïques                                                                | Certains kits et lampadaires photovoltaïques ne fonctionnent plus                                                      |
| Capacité de la Centrale Photovoltaïque à fournir de l'électricité de manière rentable, en quantité et qualité suffisante | Les populations locales n'ont pas l'impression de recevoir l'électricité provenant de la Centrale Photovoltaïque       |
|                                                                                                                          | Non électrification de villages à proximité de la Centrale Photovoltaïque                                              |
|                                                                                                                          | En cas de délestage de la Senelec, l'électricité produite par la Centrale Photovoltaïque n'est pas utilisée ni stockée |
|                                                                                                                          | Les défaillances dans la quantité et la qualité de l'électricité reçue ne s'est pas améliorée                          |
|                                                                                                                          | Doutes subsistent sur la baisse effective du coût de l'électricité                                                     |

### 2.3.6 Impacts sur l'eau et l'alimentation – niveau local

**Contexte.** D'après le PEPAM<sup>53</sup> (2011) : *« l'accès à l'eau potable (inférieur à la moyenne nationale) se pose avec acuité dans les localités situées dans le Haut Diéri en bordure de la route nationale (à l'Ouest de la Commune) où les populations souffrent le plus des conséquences liées à l'éloignement des points d'eau. Certaines d'entre elles sont obligées*

<sup>53</sup> Sous-programme PEPAM IDA (2011), SEMIS PLHA, Communauté Rurale de BOKHOL

*de parcourir plus d'une dizaine de kilomètres pour se ravitailler en eau potable. Le manque d'eau potable influence ainsi négativement la rentabilisation de l'offre de services dans les autres secteurs comme l'éducation et la santé pour lesquels il est très difficile d'attirer et de retenir les personnels techniques sur place (...) l'équipement des infrastructures en points d'eau potable est très faible. Dans les secteurs de la santé et de l'éducation, les taux de desserte sont respectivement estimés à 25% et 27% ». Par ailleurs, dans le cadre du Département de Dagana, certains aménagements liés à l'agro-industrie au début des années 70 ont fait disparaître les cultures de décrue, déjà fragilisées par les effets de la sécheresse. Ainsi, l'alimentation des infrastructures hydroélectriques pour l'irrigation des terres reste une préoccupation majeure des agriculteurs, de même que le coût et la disponibilité de l'électricité pour la conservation et la transformation de leurs produits agricoles<sup>54</sup>.*

**Irrigation.** Dans le cadre de notre étude, l'eau constitue un sujet récurrent, au cœur des discussions engagées avec les riverains plus ou moins éloignés de la Centrale Photovoltaïque. Bien que la disponibilité de l'eau de la SDE (société nationale de distribution de l'eau) reste rassurante au sein des villages rencontrés, l'absence d'eaux d'irrigation permettant de cultiver les terres du Diéri demeure une déception pour tous. D'après les villageois, la création d'une Centrale Photovoltaïque dans le Département est historiquement associée à ce projet d'irrigation. Aussi, les populations locales lui reprochent de ne pas s'être engagée dans ce domaine. Cette « promesse non tenue » pèse sur les espoirs d'une meilleure sécurité alimentaire pour l'instant précaire. De son côté, S2 nous a précisé que la station en eau de Dagana serait prochainement équipée par leurs soins, de même que l'alimentation de certains centres de pompes dans la Commune. Par contre, aucun projet d'irrigation n'a été prévu avec la Commune de Bokhol dans le cadre de l'installation de la Centrale.

**Nettoyage de la Centrale.** D'après les informations recueillies auprès de la Centrale, chaque nettoyage des 75 600 panneaux requiert 60 M<sup>3</sup> d'eau fourni par la SDE (Sénégalaise des Eaux). Cette utilisation n'a pas d'incidence directe sur le réseau en eau, hormis le fait de favoriser un tapis herbacé dans certaines zones de l'enceinte de la centrale.

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<sup>54</sup> DSP pour le Sénégal, BAD 2016 « La sécurité alimentaire reste assurément un défi. En effet, le pays connaît des crises alimentaires récurrentes et des taux de malnutrition aigüe dépassant le seuil d'urgence (10 %). »

La centrale étant nettoyée au minimum une fois par mois, il serait utile de vérifier si cette présence aquifère a un impact sur la faune. Cette enceinte étant grillagée, elle laisse la possibilité à la petite faune (lapins notamment) de s'insérer dans la Centrale. Notons que la présence de rongeurs pourrait avoir un impact sur la sécurité de la centrale.

**Sécurité alimentaire.** Comme mentionné dans le cadre des impacts économiques, sociaux et environnementaux, si l'on considère que la Centrale occupe 50 ha d'espaces pouvant être destinés à la culture et aux pâturages, la sécurité alimentaire de la commune ne s'est pas améliorée, d'autant plus si son impact sur la pluviométrie ou l'humidité de la zone n'est pas évalué. Un villageois interrogé est certain « *il pleut moins* » ; un ancien précise : « *du fait d'avoir coupé les arbres, il y a moins de pluies, et ils n'ont pas reboisé ; on aurait pu comparer entre les pâturages situés aux voisinages de la Centrale et les autres, mais il n'a pas plu, donc on n'a pas pu comparer* ».

**Conclusion.** *Les impacts positifs de la Centrale sur l'eau et l'alimentation sont encore discrets, la présence de la Centrale pouvant affecter la disponibilité de l'eau ou la pluviométrie, les terres disponibles et donc la sécurité alimentaire de certains villageois. Les attentes des populations locales en ce qui concerne l'irrigation des terres ne correspondent pour l'instant pas aux projets envisagés par S2.*

Tableau 19 – Récapitulatif des impacts sur l'eau et l'alimentation – niveau local

| Impacts eau/alimentation – niveau LOCAL                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aspects Positifs                                                                                                                                          | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                                 |
| Augmentation du pouvoir d'achat des travailleurs embauchés par la centrale, pour ceux dont le revenu a augmenté par rapport à leurs activités pastorales. | Déception relative à l'absence d'irrigation des terres du Diéri                                                     |
|                                                                                                                                                           | Absence d'impacts positifs particuliers sur la quantité et la qualité d'eau disponible pour les populations locales |
| Dons ponctuels en denrées alimentaires (Ramadan 2017)                                                                                                     | Absence d'impacts positifs particuliers sur la quantité et la qualité de la nourriture disponible                   |
|                                                                                                                                                           | Diminution des zones de pâturages et de cultures pour les villages à proximité de la Centrale Photovoltaïque        |

### 2.3.7 Impacts sur les femmes – niveau local

**Changement.** La commune de Bokhol compte 20 970 habitants dont 49 % sont des femmes. Quelque soit leur âge et leur niveau de scolarité, la totalité des femmes ayant participé à l'étude n'a observé aucun changement significatif depuis l'installation de la

Centrale Photovoltaïque. D'après une villageoise : « *Les femmes ne sentent pas le projet ; elles ne sont pas directement impliquées par le projet* ».

**Emplois.** Sans indiquer précisément le contexte, une villageoise précise : « *ils avaient promis des emplois pour 100 femmes, mais cela n'a pas été fait* ». Durant la construction de la Centrale Photovoltaïque, des emplois informels féminins se sont effectivement formés notamment autour de la petite restauration du personnel de construction, mais ces activités ont disparu depuis la mise en exploitation de la Centrale Photovoltaïque : « *pendant la construction, les femmes vendaient des rafraichissements, mais cela n'est plus le cas* », « *ils avaient dit qu'ils embaucheraient des femmes, de les aider à cultiver...* ». A ce jour, aucune femme n'intervient au sein de la centrale, liée par un contrat de travail.

**Alimentation.** Concernant le domaine de l'alimentation, les femmes interrogées rappellent à quel point la nécessité d'irriguer les terres à cultiver reste primordiale pour faciliter leur travail. Par ailleurs, d'après les informations complémentaires recueillies auprès de l'agent en charge de l'enquête publique relative à la Centrale, le ramassage de produits non ligneux réalisé par les femmes (gommes arabiques, fruits, bouses de vaches...) est impacté par la centrale, provoquant un manque à gagner conséquent. Une villageoise à proximité de la Centrale explique « *nous avons faim et soif... les arbres ont été coupés... il n'y a plus de champs... nous cultivons moins... nous arrachons l'encens pour manger...* ».

**Communication.** Sur le plan de la communication entre les membres de la communauté, certains participants ont souligné que la présence de la Centrale avait supprimé la communication à distance : « *avant, quand les mamans allaient aux champs, on pouvait les apercevoir, mais c'est fini... lorsque les femmes avaient fini de faire à manger, elles pouvaient prévenir les hommes, c'est fini maintenant, surtout qu'il n'y a plus à manger, et qu'on mangeait ensemble...* »

**Éducation.** Dans le domaine de l'éducation des enfants, les participantes à l'étude restent dans l'attente de la réfection des écoles de leurs villages. Se projetant dans le futur, Elles espèrent par ailleurs que leurs enfants seront adéquatement formés autour des activités développées par ou pour la Centrale Photovoltaïque en vue d'y trouver un emploi. Dans leur entendement, c'est à cette condition que la Centrale Photovoltaïque aura un impact dans leur vie, d'un point de vue durable.

**Conclusions.** *L'impact de la Centrale sur les femmes n'a pas encore généré de fruits significatifs. Il s'agit d'un constat notable si l'on considère que les femmes ont un rôle central à jouer dans la mise en réalité du développement durable.*

Tableau 20 – Récapitulatif des impacts sur les femmes – niveau local

| <b>Impacts sur les Femmes – niveau LOCAL</b>                      |                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Aspects Positifs</b>                                           | <b>Aspects à améliorer</b>                                                     |
| Création d'emplois informel durant la construction de la centrale | Baisse des activités économiques et des revenus, et de la sécurité alimentaire |
|                                                                   | Absence d'impact significatif sur l'éducation des enfants                      |
|                                                                   | Suppression de la communication à distance entre les membres de la communauté  |
|                                                                   | Absence de femmes ayant un poste de travail au sein de la Centrale             |

## 2.4 Impacts départementaux et régionaux

Suite aux aspects locaux, nous procéderons à une revue des impacts générés par la Centrale au niveau départemental et régional (figure 11, tableau 21).

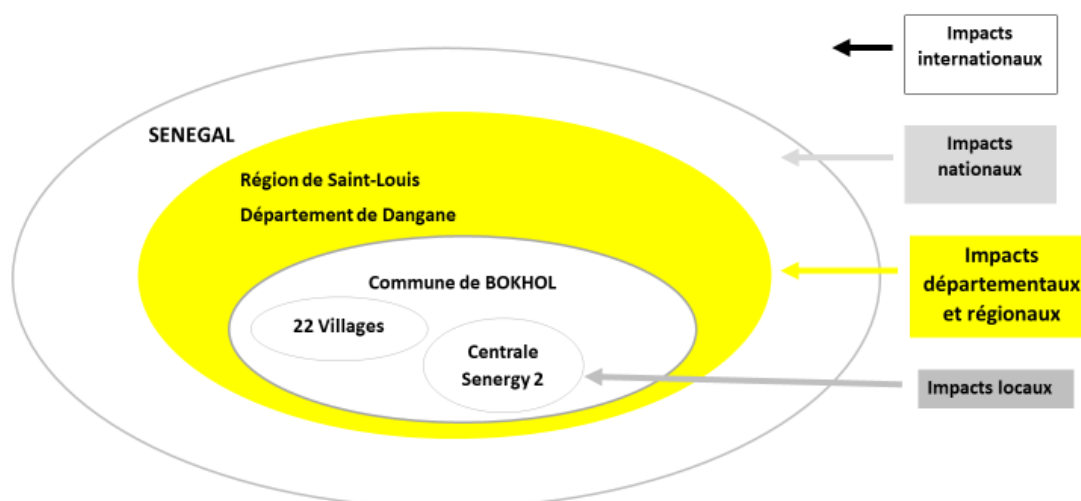


Figure 11 – Schéma des impacts au niveau départemental et régional



**Imperceptible.** Au niveau départemental et régional, la présence de la Centrale de Bokhol semble imperceptible. En effet, bien que plusieurs intervenants l'aient aperçue, la plupart des personnes interrogées ne perçoivent pas sa présence : « *au niveau du département, les impacts ne se ressentent pas* ». Certains doutent même de son état : « *Mais, est-ce qu'elle fonctionne vraiment ?* ». Par ailleurs, les participants font référence à la centralisation de la structure : « *C'est au niveau central que vous aurez des informations* », « *c'est un projet étatique* ». Cette centralisation s'est retrouvée au niveau informatif puisque les données énergétiques relatives à la SENELEC n'ont pu être accessibles auprès des Agences locales et départementales.

**Impact énergétique.** Il n'a pas été possible d'identifier précisément la répartition de l'électricité produite par la centrale au niveau départemental et régional. Les personnes interrogées mentionnent par ailleurs que la quantité et la qualité d'électricité reçue pour leurs activités personnelles et professionnelles n'a pas évolué depuis l'ouverture de la Centrale.

**Démarche inclusive.** Nous avons par ailleurs observé que la Centrale n'a pas encore développé son réseau de collaboration au niveau départemental (Agences SENELEC, Conseil départemental, Autorités chargées de la sécurité et des risques...) ce qui ne lui permet pas de développer ses attaches et de bénéficier d'impacts positifs à ce niveau, notamment pour la mise en place de son plan d'opération interne et de sécurité.

**Conclusion.** *Au niveau départemental et régional, les impacts de la Centrale sont imperceptibles.*

Tableau 21 – Récapitulatif des impacts au niveau départemental et régional

| <b>Impacts économiques – niveau DEPARTEMENTAL et REGIONAL</b>      |                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aspects Positifs                                                   | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                                 |
|                                                                    | Retombées non perceptibles                                                                                          |
| <b>Impacts sociaux – niveau DEPARTEMENTAL et REGIONAL</b>          |                                                                                                                     |
| Aspects Positifs                                                   | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                                 |
|                                                                    | Collaboration limitée (Agences SENELEC, Conseil départemental, Autorités chargées de la sécurité et des risques...) |
| <b>Impacts environnementaux – niveau DEPARTEMENTAL et REGIONAL</b> |                                                                                                                     |
| Aspects Positifs                                                   | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                                 |
|                                                                    | Retombées non perceptibles                                                                                          |
| <b>Impacts de gouvernance – niveau DEPARTEMENTAL et REGIONAL</b>   |                                                                                                                     |
| Aspects Positifs                                                   | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                                 |
|                                                                    | Retombées non perceptibles                                                                                          |
| <b>Impacts énergétiques – niveau DEPARTEMENTAL et REGIONAL</b>     |                                                                                                                     |
| Aspects Positifs                                                   | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                                 |
|                                                                    | Impacts non perceptibles                                                                                            |
| <b>Impacts eau/alimentation – niveau DEPARTEMENTAL et REGIONAL</b> |                                                                                                                     |
| Aspects Positifs                                                   | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                                 |
|                                                                    | Retombées non perceptibles                                                                                          |
| <b>Impacts sur les Femmes – niveau DEPARTEMENTAL et REGIONAL</b>   |                                                                                                                     |
| Aspects Positifs                                                   | Aspects à améliorer                                                                                                 |
|                                                                    | Retombées non perceptibles                                                                                          |

## 2.5 Aspects nationaux

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Suite aux aspects départementaux et régionaux, nous procèderons à une revue des impacts générés par la Centrale au niveau national (figure 12, tableau 22).

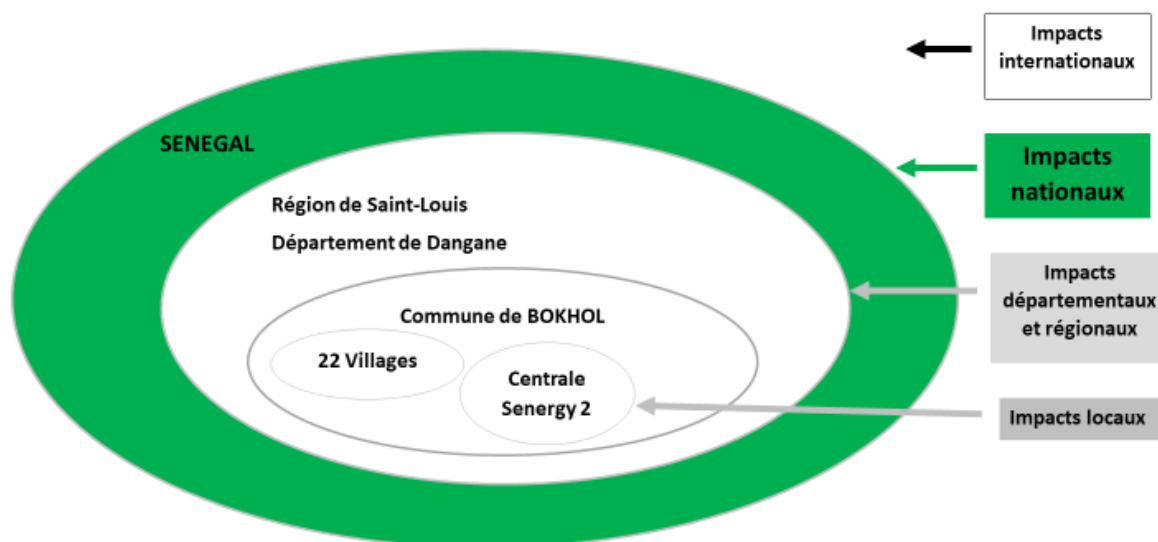


Figure 12 – Schéma des impacts au niveau national

**Transition énergétique.** La centrale photovoltaïque de Bokhol contribue au processus de transition énergétique du Sénégal, cette transition étant amorcée par la mise en œuvre d'un mix énergétique, faisant partie des priorités du gouvernement. En effet, la production électrique de la centrale permet de substituer progressivement la part d'électricité provenant des énergies fossiles. Cette alternative aide à la réduction des émissions des gaz à effet de serre (GES) mais aussi à la diminution de la facture pétrolière de l'Etat (environ 200 milliards FCFA/an en moyenne pour acheter du combustible). Par ailleurs, le développement de ce type d'énergies renouvelables favorise la décentralisation de l'approvisionnement et de la distribution de l'électricité, en particulier vis-à-vis des zones rurales.

**Support au réseau national.** D'après les données annoncées lors du lancement de la Centrale, la capacité de production de la Centrale est équivalente à la quantité d'énergie électrique nécessaire pour satisfaire les besoins de 160.000 ménages, selon le mode de consommation en vigueur au Sénégal. L'accès à la production de la centrale n'est possible que par le réseau national de la SENELEC dans lequel elle est injectée. En conséquence, l'énergie fournie par la centrale est partagée par tous les consommateurs au niveau national, sachant que la région de Dakar représente globalement 60% de la consommation électrique totale du Sénégal. Nous n'avons toutefois pas pu identifier précisément auprès de la

SENELEC la part d'électricité rendue disponible au niveau de la Commune, et du Département/Région. Cette énergie participe à l'amélioration globale des conditions de vie et de travail des populations en utilisant des ressources énergétiques renouvelables.

**Baisse du prix de l'électricité.** Le gouvernement ayant annoncé, le jour de l'inauguration de la Centrale, la baisse du prix de l'électricité à hauteur de 10%, elle symbolise un pas supplémentaire vers la baisse du coût de l'énergie au Sénégal. On peut considérer ainsi que la centrale participe à accroître le pouvoir d'achat des populations en contribuant à réduire leurs factures électriques.

**Renforcement des capacités.** La Centrale permet également de renforcer les compétences nationales (politiques, administratives, techniques, énergétiques) liées au développement du photovoltaïque. Toutefois, nous n'avons pas relevé, au sein du gouvernement, la présence de dispositifs d'information permettant de réunir l'ensemble des données relatives au PV présent ou à venir au Sénégal, dans le cadre d'une stratégie nationale.

**Dynamique économique et centralisation.** Demeurent à prendre davantage en considération la nécessité de développer un tissu économique lié à l'industrie du photovoltaïque au Sénégal, les équipements utilisés par la Centrale étant intégralement importés de différents pays (Chine pour les panneaux, Allemagne pour les onduleurs). Cet aspect de centralisation (en fourniture d'équipements) se retrouve également dans la centralisation de la gestion énergétique du réseau électrique par la SENELEC. S2 nous a précisé que le contexte actuel de compétition mondiale ne favorise pour l'instant pas le développement d'une industrie nationale d'équipements photovoltaïques, de même que la stratégie de soutien de la filière par le gouvernement.

**Conclusion.** *Au niveau national, la Centrale vient en appoint au réseau national pour réduire les coûts et la dépendance de la production d'électricité aux énergies fossiles. La Centrale favorise le mix énergétique en favorisant la baisse du coût de l'électricité et le renforcement des capacités. Elle ne participe toutefois pas à l'émergence d'une industrie nationale en équipements photovoltaïques.*

Tableau 22 – Récapitulatif des impacts au niveau national

| <b>Impacts économiques au niveau National</b>                                                                                               |                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Aspects Positifs</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>Aspects à améliorer</b>                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                             | Utilisation d'équipements importés uniquement hors des frontières du Sénégal                                               |
| Réduction des dépenses de l'Etat liées à l'achat de carburant alimentant les centrales thermiques                                           | Ne participe pas directement au développement de l'industrie des équipements PV au Sénégal                                 |
| Développement des compétences administratives, réglementaires et énergétiques relatives aux centrales PV                                    |                                                                                                                            |
| Participe à augmenter le pouvoir d'achat des sénégalais (baisse du prix de l'électricité).                                                  |                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Impacts sociaux au niveau National</b>                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Aspects Positifs</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>Aspects à améliorer</b>                                                                                                 |
| Sensibilisation et formation aux techniques PV                                                                                              | Transfert effectif de techniques et savoir-faire relatifs au PV                                                            |
| Participe à redonner confiance au PV                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Impacts environnementaux au niveau National</b>                                                                                          |                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Aspects Positifs</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>Aspects à améliorer</b>                                                                                                 |
| Participation à la lutte contre le changement climatique et réduction de la dépendance aux énergies fossiles.                               |                                                                                                                            |
| Participe à développer l'adaptation des règles environnementales aux spécificités des centrales PV                                          |                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Impacts de gouvernance au niveau National</b>                                                                                            |                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Aspects Positifs</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>Aspects à améliorer</b>                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                             | Centralisation des décisions et informations au niveau national (société nationale de fourniture d'électricité – SENELEC). |
| <b>Impacts énergétiques au niveau National</b>                                                                                              |                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Aspects Positifs</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>Aspects à améliorer</b>                                                                                                 |
| Participe à développer l'adaptation des politiques énergétiques aux spécificités des centrales PV                                           | Répercussions techniques sur le réseau national d'électricité.                                                             |
| Apports énergétiques (alimentation du réseau électrique national)                                                                           | Difficulté à appliquer de manière décentralisée la politique énergétique décidée au niveau national                        |
| Encouragement à la décentralisation énergétique (approvisionnement et distribution de l'électricité), en faveur notamment des zones rurales | Absence d'une Stratégie nationale relative au PV – centrale PV reliées au réseau.                                          |
| Participe à la baisse du coût de l'électricité.                                                                                             |                                                                                                                            |
| Pousse à la modernisation du réseau électrique national                                                                                     |                                                                                                                            |
| Participe à la constitution d'un parc photovoltaïque au Sénégal                                                                             |                                                                                                                            |
| Participe à pousser à la modernisation du réseau électrique national                                                                        |                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Impacts eau/alimentation au niveau National</b>                                                                                          |                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Aspects Positifs</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>Aspects à améliorer</b>                                                                                                 |
| Augmentation du pouvoir d'achat des sénégalais (baisse du prix de l'électricité).                                                           |                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Impacts sur les Femmes (Genre) au niveau National</b>                                                                                    |                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Aspects Positifs</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>Aspects à améliorer</b>                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                             | Retombées non perceptibles                                                                                                 |

## 2.4 Impacts internationaux

Suite aux aspects nationaux, nous procéderons à une revue des impacts générés par la Centrale au niveau international<sup>55</sup> (figure 13, tableau 23).

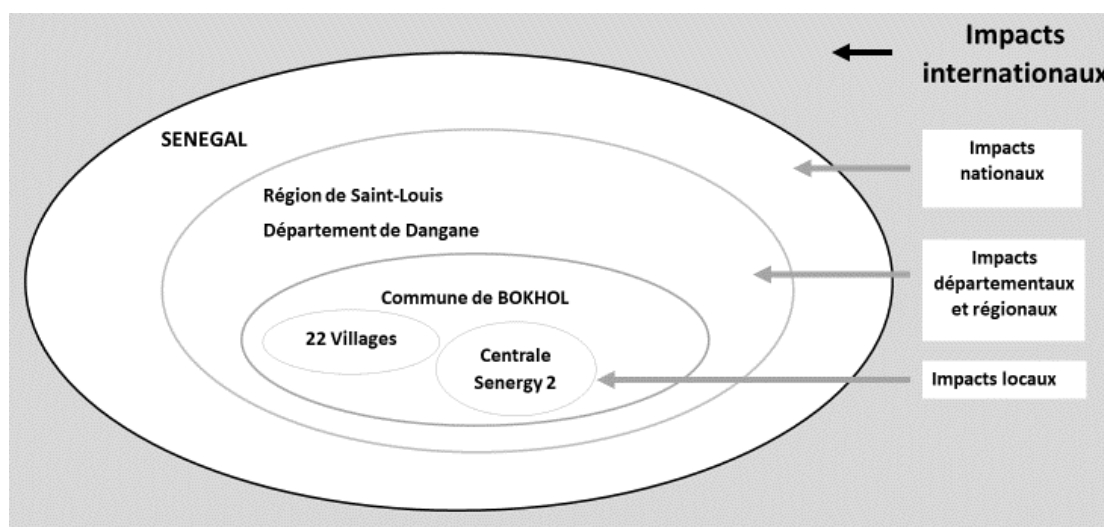


Figure 13 – Schéma des impacts au niveau international

Outre les aspects évoqués au niveau national (faible émission de gaz à effets de serre durant le fonctionnement de la Centrale, importation d'équipements acquis hors du Sénégal), nous n'avons pas relevé d'impacts en Afrique de l'Ouest ou à une autre échelle internationale.

La centrale participe certes à minimiser les effets des changements climatiques au niveau mondial<sup>56</sup>, mais elle ne fait intervenir aucun acteur situé au niveau du continent africain afin de promouvoir l'intégration régionale et de participer au désenclavement du Sénégal.

Cette dimension fait partie de nos recommandations, afin de mieux tenir compte des collaborations possibles dont la Centrale ou le continent peut bénéficier (savoir-faire techniques ou non, équipements, financement, synergie autour de la problématique de l'économie circulaire – recyclage/réutilisation/réduction).

<sup>55</sup> Par « niveau international », nous englobons la région Afrique de l'Ouest, le continent africain, et les autres régions du monde

<sup>56</sup> Au cours de la COP 21, le Sénégal s'est engagé à réduire ses émissions de gaz à effet de serre de 5% et 21% en 2030

Tableau 23 – Récapitulatif des impacts au niveau international

| <b>Impacts économiques au niveau International</b>                             |                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aspects Positifs                                                               | Aspects à améliorer                                                                     |
| Notoriété du Sénégal au niveau international (vers une transition énergétique) | Importation de la totalité des équipements                                              |
| <b>Impacts sociaux au niveau International</b>                                 |                                                                                         |
| Aspects Positifs                                                               | Aspects à améliorer                                                                     |
|                                                                                | Transfert de savoir-faire émanant de la Centrale limité                                 |
| <b>Impacts environnementaux au niveau International</b>                        |                                                                                         |
| Aspects Positifs                                                               | Aspects à améliorer                                                                     |
|                                                                                | Dynamique d'économie circulaire (recyclage/réutilisation/réduction)                     |
| <b>Impacts de gouvernance au niveau International</b>                          |                                                                                         |
| Aspects Positifs                                                               | Aspects à améliorer                                                                     |
|                                                                                | Attaches développées au niveau des organismes de la sous-région (UEMOA-CEDEAO-NEPAD-UA) |
| <b>Impacts énergétiques au niveau International</b>                            |                                                                                         |
| Aspects Positifs                                                               | Aspects à améliorer                                                                     |
|                                                                                | Absence de distribution énergétique hors du Sénégal                                     |
| <b>Impacts eau/alimentation au niveau International</b>                        |                                                                                         |
| Aspects Positifs                                                               | Aspects à améliorer                                                                     |
|                                                                                | Absence d'impact                                                                        |
| <b>Impacts sur les Femmes au niveau International</b>                          |                                                                                         |
| Aspects Positifs                                                               | Aspects à améliorer                                                                     |
|                                                                                | Absence d'impact                                                                        |

## III – Synthèse des Impacts

Les données ci-dessous permettent de synthétiser les impacts par nature, en mentionnant les aspects positifs et les axes d'amélioration. C'est sur la base de cette analyse que les recommandations idoines seront formulées.

### 3.1 Synthèse des impacts économiques générés par la Centrale

Concernant les **aspects économiques** (figure 14, tableau 24), la présence de la Centrale participe au désenclavement de la commune notamment par un soutien financier apporté à la Mairie de Bokhol. Toutefois, peu d'emplois et d'activités génératrices de revenus ont été développés. Observons que pour S2, la zone occupée par la Centrale ne représentait initialement pas une source de revenus pour les villageois puisqu'elle n'était pas cultivée. Discrète au niveau régional et départemental, la Centrale est plus visible au niveau national puisqu'elle participe à la réduction des dépenses de l'Etat liées à l'acquisition d'énergies

fossiles. Néanmoins, dans le contexte actuel, elle ne peut participer au développement d'une industrie nationale d'équipements photovoltaïques puisque l'intégralité des équipements qu'elle utilise est importée. Au niveau international, elle contribue à la notoriété du Sénégal.

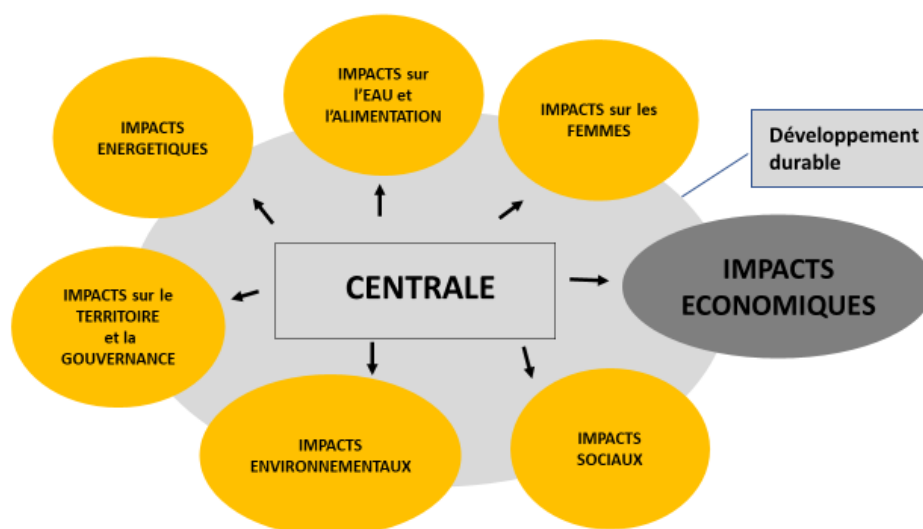


Figure 14 – Schéma des impacts économiques

Tableau 24 - Synthèse des impacts économiques

|                                   | Impacts positifs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impacts à améliorer                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Local</b>                      | <b>Soutien financier à la Commune de Bokhol</b><br>Bénéfices directs pour la Mairie de Bokhol<br>Dons de lampadaires solaires permettant de soutenir les activités économiques nocturnes<br>Dons de kits solaires permettant de recharger les batteries des téléphones mobiles et permettant notamment d'améliorer les communications d'affaires des villageois<br><b>Participe au désenclavement de la commune</b><br>Exode rural contenu | <b>Impact non suffisamment visible sur les activités économiques locales ou les activités génératrices de revenus</b><br><b>Faible nombre d'emploi créés après la construction de la Centrale Photovoltaïque par rapport aux besoins de la Commune</b><br>Perte de surfaces cultivées ? (d'après S2, la zone n'était pas cultivée avant l'installation de la Centrale, comme évoqué dans l'étude d'impact de la BAD)<br>Perte de surface de pâturages pour les animaux<br>D'après les villageois, doutes subsistent sur l'opportunité d'utiliser l'enceinte de la Centrale Photovoltaïque pour le pâturage du fait de l'impact de la chaleur sur les animaux<br>Kits solaires offerts par la Centrale limités dans leur utilisation, ou défaillants techniquement |
| <b>Régional<br/>Départemental</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Impact limité                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>National</b>                   | <b>Réduction des dépenses de l'Etat liées à l'achat de carburant alimentant les centrales thermiques</b><br>Développement des compétences administratives, réglementaires et énergétiques relatives aux centrales PV<br>Participe à augmenter le pouvoir d'achat des sénégalais (baisse du prix de l'électricité).                                                                                                                         | <b>Ne participe pas directement au développement de l'industrie des équipements PV au Sénégal</b> (d'après S2, contexte actuel non adapté)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>International</b>              | <b>Notoriété du Sénégal au niveau international</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <b>Importation de la totalité des équipements utilisés par la Centrale</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |



### 3.2 Synthèse des impacts sociaux générés par la Centrale

Concernant les **impacts sociaux générés** par la Centrale (figure 15, tableau 25), ils sont surtout concentrés au niveau local. En se basant sur la perception des communautés villageoises situées à proximité, les impacts sur la famille et l'éducation des enfants sont à améliorer. Les villageois ont également la sensation que la température autour de la Centrale est plus élevée. L'acceptation sociale de la Centrale demeure à consolider du fait des attentes des villageois qui ne perçoivent pas encore l'intérêt de sa présence. Soulignons toutefois l'impact positif que représente la découverte, pour beaucoup, de la technologie photovoltaïque de grande envergure, ainsi que l'amélioration de la sécurité et de l'accès à l'information grâce aux kits solaires et lampadaires distribués par la Centrale. Au niveau régional, national et international, le transfert de savoir-faire acquis au sein de la Centrale n'est pas encore valorisé.

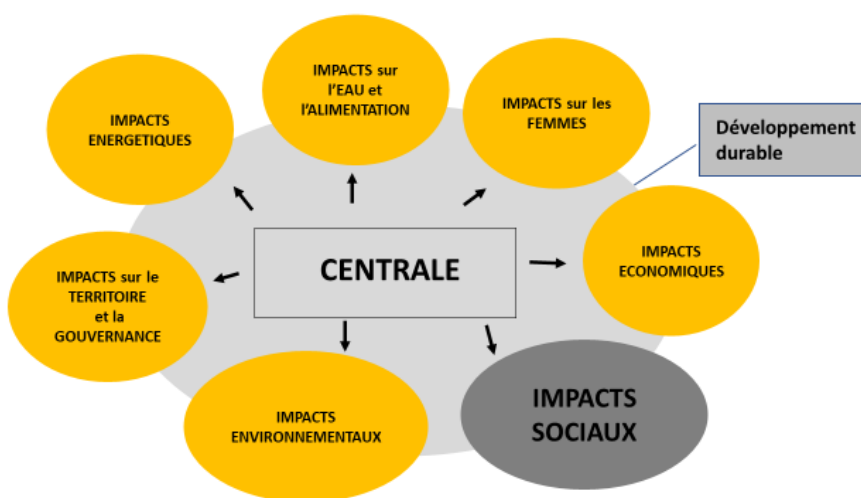


Figure 15 – Schéma des impacts sociaux

Tableau 25 - Synthèse des impacts sociaux

|                               | <b>Impacts positifs</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Impacts à améliorer</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Local</b>                  | <b>Découverte de la technologie photovoltaïque, notamment de grande envergure</b><br>Soutien aux écoles et aux centres de santé de la Commune<br>Formation des techniciens de la Centrale<br>Dons alimentaires lors du ramadan auprès de 200 familles et dons auprès de directeurs d'école<br><b>Amélioration de la sécurité</b> du fait des kits et lampadaires solaires.<br><b>Gains en temps et en argent</b> pour la recharge des téléphones portables, du fait des kits solaires<br><b>Amélioration de l'accès à la communication et à l'information</b> grâce à l'utilisation des téléphones portables<br>Exode rural « contenu »<br><b>Fierté d'être visible dans le monde grâce à la Centrale</b> | <b>Acceptation sociale de la Centrale mitigée</b><br><b>Manque de confiance entre la population locale et la Centrale du fait des promesses supposément non respectées</b><br><b>Absence d'impact positif sur la famille, l'éducation des enfants, la formation des adultes</b><br><b>Absence d'impact positif sur les activités sociales ou culturelles</b><br>Baisse de la communication à distance entre les membres de la communauté (visibilité supprimée par la centrale)<br><b>Absence d'impact positif sur la santé en général</b> (personnes, animaux)<br>Reflets lumineux de la Centrale Photovoltaïque pour les populations à proximité (effet visuel)<br>Augmentation de la température locale<br>Disparition de latrines naturelles auparavant situées dans la zone de la centrale<br>Conditions de travail au sein de la Centrale à améliorer (journaliers) |
| <b>Régional Départemental</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Collaboration restreinte (Agences SENELEC, Conseil départemental, Autorités chargées de la sécurité et des risques...)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>National</b>               | Sensibilisation et formation aux techniques PV<br>Participe à redonner confiance au PV                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Transfert limité de techniques et savoir-faire relatifs au PV                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>International</b>          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Transfert de savoir-faire émanant de la Centrale limité                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

### 3.3 Synthèse des impacts environnementaux générés par la Centrale

Dans la lignée des impacts sociaux, les **impacts environnementaux** liés à l'installation de la Centrale sont également concentrés au niveau local (réduction des espaces de pâturages, coupes d'arbres sans reboisement, impacts non encore définis concernant la faune). L'absence de pollution générée par la Centrale (atmosphérique, sonore, olfactive) vis-à-vis des populations locales est à souligner. Ceci ne doit toutefois pas écarter, à long terme, la mise en place d'une stratégie d'économie circulaire prenant en compte la fin de vie des équipements, notamment via le recyclage. Au niveau national et international, la Centrale participe effectivement à la lutte contre le changement climatique et à réduction de la dépendance aux énergies fossiles.

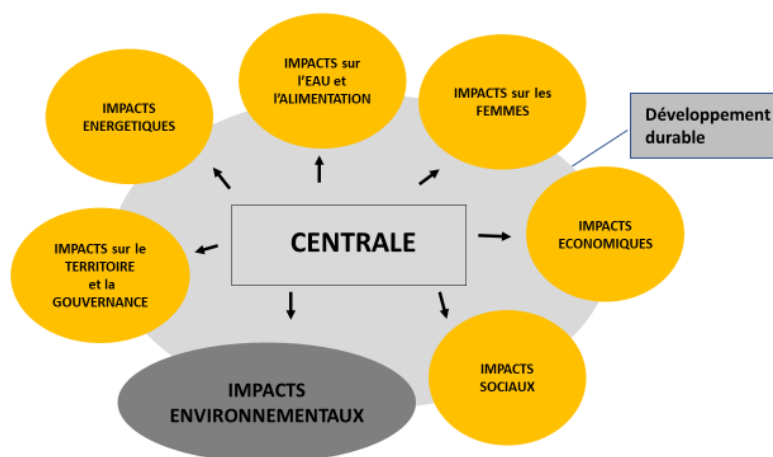


Figure 16 – Schéma des impacts environnementaux

Tableau 26 - Synthèse des impacts environnementaux

|                                   | Impacts positifs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Impacts à améliorer                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Local</b>                      | <p><b>Absence d'émission de CO2</b> (hormis la présence du tracteur chargé du nettoyage des panneaux)</p> <p>Absence de pollution sonore</p> <p>Utilisation de méthodes naturelles pour l'entretien de la Centrale Photovoltaïque (moutons pour l'herbe, dindons pour les serpents)</p> <p>Absence de changements notoires concernant les insectes, les oiseaux et les animaux sauvages</p> <p>Peut limiter l'utilisation de feux de bois pour les besoins en éclairage (et l'impact sur la déforestation et les maladies respiratoires)</p> | <p><b>Herbage pour les animaux réduit</b></p> <p><b>Arbres coupés non remplacés – reboisements prévus non effectués</b></p> <p>Recyclage des équipements en fin de vie non envisagé par les populations</p> <p>Doutes subsistent sur la situation en fin de vie des équipements de la Centrale Photovoltaïque</p> <p><b>Suivi plus rigoureux sur la faune environnante</b></p> <p><b>D'après les populations locales, augmentation de la température à proximité des installations.</b></p> |
| <b>Régional<br/>Départemental</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Absence d'impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>National</b>                   | <p><b>Participation à la lutte contre le changement climatique et la réduction de la dépendance aux énergies fossiles.</b></p> <p><b>Participe à développer l'adaptation des règles environnementales aux spécificités des centrales PV</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>International</b>              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Dynamique d'économie circulaire (recyclage/réutilisation/réduction)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

### 3.4 Synthèse des impacts sur la gouvernance et le territoire

**Concernant les aspects de gouvernance**, les populations locales ont été sensibilisées et consultées avant l'installation de la Centrale. Les relations entre communautés n'ont pas été affectées par sa présence, et la Mairie de Bokhol a été amenée à renforcer sa capacité à administrer les subventions allouées. Par ailleurs, la gouvernance reste intimement liée à la nécessité, pour la Centrale, de renforcer son acceptabilité sociale, les communautés estimant qu'elle n'a pas suffisamment assuré la mise en œuvre de ses engagements. Notons également une tendance à la centralisation des décisions et informations émanant de la SENELEC (Société Nationale d'Electricité du Sénégal) concernant sa gouvernance énergétique liée à la Centrale. Du point de vue **territorial**, l'esthétisme de la Centrale au sein du paysage fait l'unanimité. Le prix des terrains situés à proximité n'a pas été valorisé ou dévalorisé.

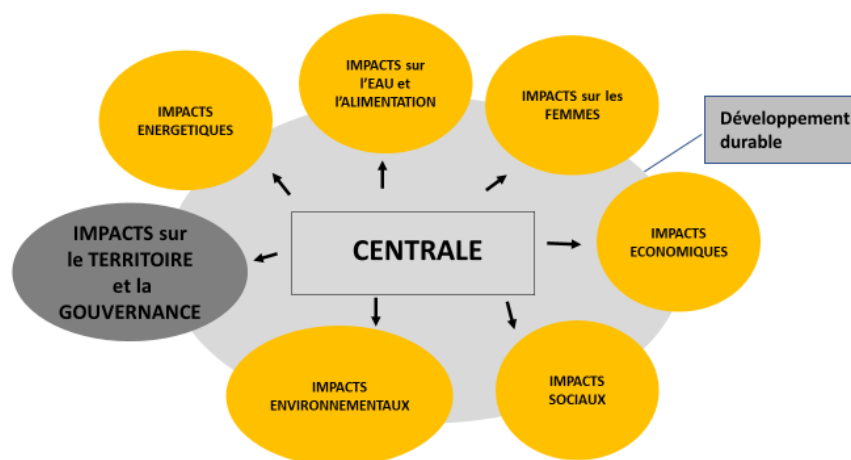


Figure 17 – Schématisation des impacts sur le territoire et la gouvernance

Tableau 27 - Synthèse des impacts sur la gouvernance et le territoire

|              | Impacts positifs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Impacts à améliorer                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Local</b> | <b>Gouvernance</b><br>Sensibilisation et consultation des populations locales avant l'installation de la Centrale<br>Pas de changement dans les relations avec le maire, les autres localités ou entre les membres des villages<br>Renforcement des capacités de la commune dans sa capacité de gestion/utilisation des fonds reçus<br><b>Territorialité</b><br>Le paysage demeure esthétique et attractif | <b>Gouvernance</b><br>Certains riverains estiment que les engagements pris par la Centrale n'ont pas été tenus.<br>Absence de relations plus étroites/solidaires entre les villages de la commune du fait de la présence de la Centrale.<br>Doutes sur le fait que la mairie ait davantage profité des revenus de la Centrale Photovoltaïque que les populations locales.<br>Gouvernance énergétique centralisée (centralisation à Dakar des décisions, par la SENELEC, de la répartition de l'électricité produite par la Centrale). |

|                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                    | La valeur des terrains autour de l'enceinte de la Centrale Photovoltaïque n'a pas évolué<br>Sentiment partagé par les populations locales que la commune reste propriétaire de la terre | <b>Territorialité</b><br>La valeur des terrains autour de l'enceinte de la Centrale Photovoltaïque n'a pas évolué          |
| <b>Régional<br/>Départementale</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                         | Retombées non perceptibles                                                                                                 |
| <b>National</b>                    |                                                                                                                                                                                         | Centralisation des décisions et informations au niveau national (société nationale de fourniture d'électricité – SENELEC). |
| <b>International</b>               |                                                                                                                                                                                         | Attaches à développer au niveau des organismes de la sous-région (UEMOA-CEDEAO-NEPAD-UA)                                   |

### 3.5 Synthèse des impacts énergétiques générés par la Centrale

**Concernant les impacts énergétiques**, ces derniers sont clairement identifiés au niveau national (production nationale d'électricité améliorée) du fait de la capacité de la Centrale à fournir de l'électricité en quantité et en qualité suffisante. Néanmoins, au niveau local, les villageois de la Commune de Bokhol ne bénéficient pas systématiquement d'un accès à l'électricité, soit par absence de raccordement au réseau (non prioritaire d'après la stratégie nationale d'électrification rurale), soit du fait des défaillances du réseau électrique national (délestages).

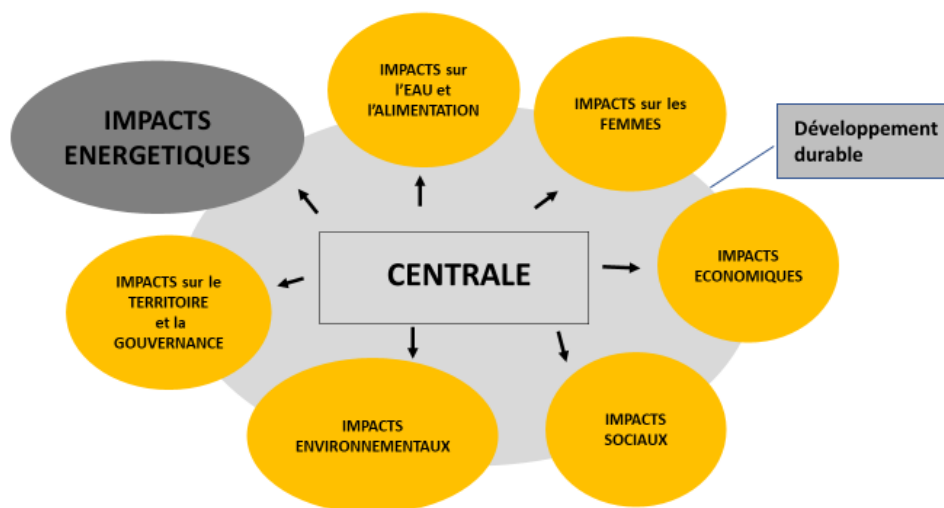


Figure 18 – Schématisation des impacts énergétiques

Tableau 28 – Synthèse des impacts énergétiques

|                                   | <b>Impacts positifs</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>Impacts à améliorer</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Local</b>                      | Installation de 13 lampadaires et 15 kits photovoltaïques<br><b>Capacité de la Centrale Photovoltaïque à fournir de l'électricité de manière rentable, en quantité et qualité suffisante</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Certains kits et lampadaires photovoltaïques ne fonctionnent plus<br>Les populations locales n'ont pas l'impression de recevoir l'électricité provenant de la Centrale Photovoltaïque<br><b>Les défaillances dans la quantité et la qualité de l'électricité reçue ne s'est pas améliorée</b><br><b>Non électrification de villages à proximité de la Centrale Photovoltaïque</b><br><b>En cas de délestage de la Senelec, l'électricité produite par la Centrale Photovoltaïque n'est pas utilisée ni stockée</b><br>Doutes subsistent sur la baisse effective du coût de l'électricité |
| <b>Régional<br/>Départemental</b> | En attente information SENELEC                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | En attente information SENELEC                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>National</b>                   | <b>Participe à développer l'adaptation des politiques énergétiques aux spécificités des centrales PV</b><br><b>Apports énergétiques (alimentation du réseau électrique national)</b><br><b>Encourage à la décentralisation énergétique (approvisionnement et distribution de l'électricité), en faveur notamment des zones rurales</b><br><b>Participe à la baisse du coût de l'électricité.</b><br><b>Pousse à la modernisation du réseau électrique national</b><br><b>Participe à la constitution d'un parc photovoltaïque au Sénégal</b><br><b>Participe à pousser à la modernisation du réseau électrique national</b> | <b>Répercussions techniques sur le réseau national d'électricité.</b><br><b>Difficulté à appliquer de manière décentralisée la politique énergétique décidée au niveau national</b><br><b>Absence d'une Stratégie nationale relative au PV – centrale PV reliées au réseau.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>International</b>              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Absence de distribution énergétique hors du Sénégal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

### 3.6 Synthèse des impacts sur l'eau et l'alimentation

Concernant les **impacts relatifs à la quantité et la qualité d'eau et d'aliments** (figure 19, tableau 29), l'absence de retombées est à signaler puisque la Centrale contribue à réduire les zones de pâturages pour les villages situés à proximité. Rappelons que pour S2, l'espace occupé par la Centrale n'était pas initialement une zone destinée à l'agriculture. Il convient par ailleurs de noter une augmentation du pouvoir d'achat des travailleurs qualifiés embauchés par la Centrale, mais également à l'échelle du Sénégal (baisse des tarifs de l'électricité de 10% annoncée le jour de l'inauguration de la Centrale).

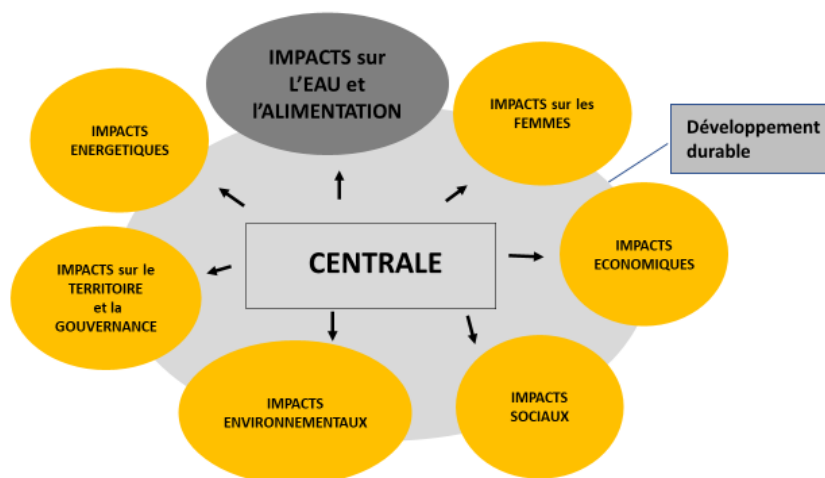


Figure 19 – Schématisation des impacts sur l'eau et l'alimentation

Tableau 29 - Synthèse des impacts sur l'eau et l'alimentation

|                                   | Impacts positifs                                                                                                                                                                                 | Impacts à améliorer                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Local</b>                      | Augmentation du pouvoir d'achat des travailleurs embauchés par la centrale, pour ceux dont le revenu a augmenté par rapport à leurs activités pastorales. Dons ponctuels en denrées alimentaires | Déception relative à l'absence d'irrigation des terres du Diéri<br><b>Absence d'impacts positifs particuliers sur la quantité et la qualité d'eau disponible pour les populations locales</b><br><b>Absence d'impacts positifs particuliers sur la quantité et la qualité de la nourriture disponible</b><br><b>Diminution des zones de pâturages et de cultures pour les villages à proximité de la Centrale Photovoltaïque</b> |
| <b>Régional<br/>Départemental</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Absence d'impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>National</b>                   | Augmentation du pouvoir d'achat des sénégalais (baisse du prix de l'électricité).                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>International</b>              |                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Absence d'impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

### 3.7 Synthèse des impacts sur les femmes

Concernant l'**impact de la Centrale sur la vie des femmes**, il est également plus localisé chez les habitantes des villages situés à proximité de la Centrale. Les femmes soulignent l'absence de répercussions positives sur leur revenu et la sécurité alimentaire (moindres

récoltes de produits non ligneux), la santé (absence d'un poste de santé de proximité), et l'éducation des enfants (état des écoles).

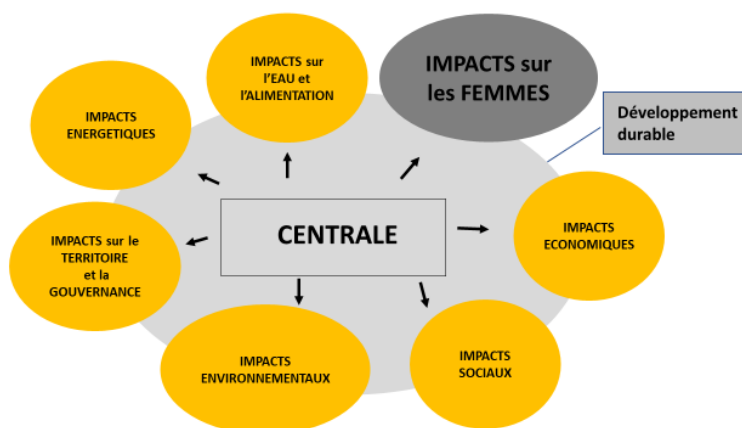


Figure 20 – Schématisation des impacts sur les femmes

Tableau 30 - Synthèse des impacts sur les femmes

|                                   | Impacts positifs                                                  | Impacts à améliorer                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Local</b>                      | Création d'emplois informel durant la construction de la centrale | <b>Baisse des activités économiques et des revenus, et de la sécurité alimentaire</b><br><b>Absence d'impact significatif sur l'éducation des enfants</b><br><b>Suppression de la communication à distance entre les membres de la communauté</b><br>Absence de femmes ayant un poste de travail au sein de la Centrale |
| <b>Régional<br/>Départemental</b> |                                                                   | Absence d'impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>National</b>                   |                                                                   | Absence d'impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>International</b>              |                                                                   | Absence d'impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

### 3.8 Synthèse des impacts positifs et des impacts à améliorer

**Sous-niveaux d'impacts.** Cette synthèse nous a amenés à relever des sous-niveaux d'impacts qui nous permettent d'affiner notre étude. Ces sous-niveaux d'impacts (figure 21) se situent au niveau local, tel que mentionné ci-dessous :



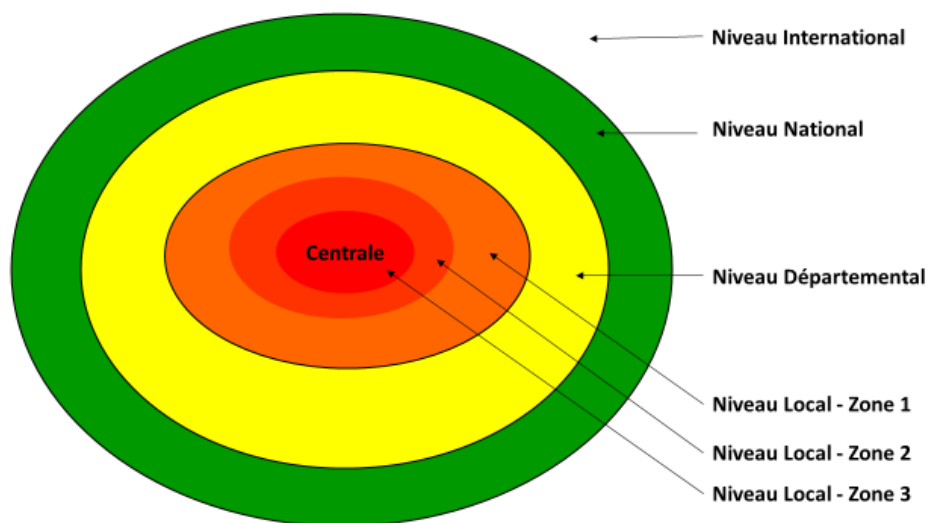


Figure 21 – Zones d'impact de la Centrale

**Impacts positifs de la Centrale** (tableau 31). Le tableau récapitulatif ci-dessous mentionne l'ensemble des impacts positifs générés par la Centrale, avec en priorité la préservation de l'esthétisme du paysage, l'absence d'émission de GES et de pollution sonore, l'augmentation du pouvoir d'achat des travailleurs qualifiés, la participation au désenclavement global de la commune et à l'alimentation énergétique du réseau national. Certains impacts positifs (modérés) pourraient avoir rapidement plus de poids avec des ajustements adaptés.

Tableau 31 - Récapitulatif des impacts positifs

|                                                                           | Impacts positifs élevés                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Impacts positifs modérés                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Impacts faibles ou absence d'impacts                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Niveau Local Zone 1</b><br>(Populations situées autour de la centrale) | <b>Territorialité</b><br>Paysage demeure esthétique et attractif<br>Valeur des terrains autour de l'enceinte de la Centrale Photovoltaïque n'a pas évolué<br>Sentiment partagé par les populations locales que la commune reste propriétaire de la terre<br><b>Impacts environnementaux</b><br>Absence d'émission de CO2 (hormis la présence du tracteur chargé du nettoyage des panneaux)<br>Absence de pollution sonore<br>Utilisation de méthodes naturelles pour l'entretien de la Centrale Photovoltaïque (moutons pour l'herbe, dindons pour les serpents)<br><b>Impacts sur l'eau et l'alimentation</b><br>Augmentation du pouvoir d'achat des travailleurs embauchés par la centrale, <u>pour ceux dont le revenu a augmenté par rapport à leurs activités pastorales.</u><br><b>Gouvernance</b> | <b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Distribution Kits et lampadaires solaires<br><b>Impacts sur l'eau et l'alimentation</b><br>Dons ponctuels en denrées alimentaires<br><b>Impacts sur les femmes</b><br>Création d'emplois informel durant la construction de la centrale | <b>Impacts sociaux</b><br>Créations d'emplois (quantité, qualité)<br><br><b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Villages encore non électrifiés<br><br><b>Impacts sur les femmes</b> |

|                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                            | Sensibilisation et consultation des populations locales avant l'installation de la Centrale<br>Pas de changement dans les relations avec le maire, les autres localités ou entre les membres des villages                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Niveau Local<br/>Zone 2</b><br>(Villages de la Commune) | <b>Impacts économiques</b><br>Participe au désenclavement de la commune<br><b>Impacts sociaux</b><br>Formation des techniciens de la Centrale<br>Fierté d'être visible dans le monde grâce à la Centrale Découverte de la technologie photovoltaïque de grande envergure<br><b>Gouvernance</b><br>Sensibilisation et consultation des populations locales avant l'installation de la Centrale<br>Pas de changement dans les relations avec le maire, les autres localités ou entre les membres des villages | <b>Impacts économiques et énergétiques</b><br>Distribution Kits et lampadaires solaires<br><b>Impacts sociaux</b><br>Dons ponctuels en denrées alimentaires et dons auprès de directeurs d'école<br>Amélioration de la sécurité du fait des kits et lampadaires solaires, gains en temps et en argent pour la recharge des téléphones portables, amélioration de l'accès à la communication et à l'information<br><b>Impacts environnementaux</b><br>Changements non visibles concernant les insectes, les oiseaux et les animaux sauvages<br>Peut limiter l'utilisation de feux de bois pour les besoins en éclairage (et l'impact sur la déforestation et les maladies respiratoires)                      | <b>Impacts sociaux</b><br>Créations d'emplois (quantité, qualité)<br>Soutien aux écoles et aux centres de santé de la Commune<br>Exode rural<br><br><b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Villages encore non électrifiés<br><br><b>Impacts sur les femmes</b> |
| <b>Niveau Local<br/>Zone 3</b><br>(Mairie de la Commune)   | <b>Impacts économiques</b><br>Financements et investissements de la Mairie<br><b>Gouvernance</b><br>Renforcement des capacités de la commune dans sa capacité de gestion/utilisation des fonds reçus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Niveau départemental<br/>Régional</b>                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Information non précisée par la SENELEC                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Niveau national</b>                                     | <b>Impacts économiques</b><br>Réduction des dépenses en ressources fossiles<br><b>Impacts environnementaux</b><br>Absence d'émission de GES<br>Participation à la lutte contre le changement climatique<br><b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Apports énergétiques en quantité et en qualité (alimentation du réseau électrique national)<br><b>Impacts sur l'eau et l'alimentation</b><br>Augmentation du pouvoir d'achat des sénégalais (baisse du prix de l'électricité).                                    | <b>Impacts économiques</b><br>Développement des compétences administratives, réglementaires et énergétiques relatives aux centrales PV<br><b>Impacts sociaux</b><br>Sensibilisation et formation aux techniques PV<br>Participe à redonner confiance au PV<br><b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Participe à développer l'adaptation des politiques énergétiques aux spécificités des centrales PV<br>Participe à la baisse du coût de l'électricité. Pousse à la modernisation du réseau électrique national et participe à la constitution d'un parc photovoltaïque<br>Encourage à la décentralisation énergétique (approvisionnement et distribution de l'électricité), en faveur notamment des zones rurales |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Niveau International</b>                                | <b>Impacts économiques</b><br>Notoriété du Sénégal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

**Impacts à améliorer de la Centrale** (Tableau 32). Le tableau récapitulatif ci-dessous mentionne l'ensemble des impacts à améliorer, générés par la Centrale. Sont à améliorer en priorité les impacts économiques et sociaux du fait de la baisse des revenus des populations locales (réduction des surfaces de pâturages et éventuellement d'opportunité de cultures, faible nombre d'emplois créés), notamment pour les femmes. Ceci implique davantage d'efforts à fournir pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et valoriser la mise à disposition d'eau d'irrigation, d'autant plus que les impacts énergétiques sont faiblement

visibles. Au niveau national et international, d'autres enjeux sont présents, comme la nécessité de participer davantage à la dynamique du photovoltaïque (industrie locale, transferts de savoir-faire).

Tableau 32 - Récapitulatif des impacts à améliorer

|                                                                                     | Impacts à améliorer en priorité                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Autres impacts à améliorer                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Niveau Local</b><br><b>Zone 1</b><br>(Populations situées autour de la centrale) | <b>Impacts économiques</b><br>Baisse des revenus du fait de la réduction de pâturages<br>Faible nombre d'emplois créés<br><b>Impacts sociaux</b><br>Insécurité (proximité HT)<br>Conditions de travail au sein de la Centrale (journaliers)<br>Suppression des latrines naturelles, absence de dispensaire<br>Acceptation sociale de la Centrale mitigée<br>Confiance entre la population locale et la Centrale à consolider du fait des promesses supposément non respectées<br><b>Impacts environnementaux</b><br>Herbage pour les animaux réduit<br>Arbres coupés non remplacés – reboisements prévus non effectués<br><b>Gouvernance</b><br>Certains riverains estiment que les engagements pris par la Centrale n'ont pas été tenus.<br><b>Territorialité</b><br>Valeur des terrains autour de l'enceinte de la Centrale Photovoltaïque n'a pas évolué<br><b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Non électrification de villages à proximité de la Centrale Photovoltaïque<br><b>Impacts sur l'eau et l'alimentation</b><br>Diminution des zones de pâturages (et de cultures ?) pour les villages à proximité de la Centrale Photovoltaïque<br><b>Impacts sur les femmes</b><br>Baisse des activités économiques et des revenus, et de la sécurité alimentaire<br>Suppression de la communication à distance entre les membres de la communauté<br>Absence d'impact significatif sur l'éducation des enfants                                                                                                                                | <b>Impacts sociaux</b><br>Impacts sur la santé ?<br>(Reflets lumineux, perception d'une augmentation de la température pour les riverains, proximité champ électromagnétique)<br>Baisse de la communication à distance entre les membres de la communauté (visibilité supprimée par le centrale)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Niveau Local</b><br><b>Zone 2</b><br>(Villages de la Commune)                    | <b>Impacts économiques</b><br>Impact non suffisamment visible sur les activités économiques locales ou les activités génératrices de revenus<br>Faible nombre d'emploi créés après la construction de la Centrale par rapport aux besoins de la Commune<br><b>Impacts sociaux</b><br>Acceptation sociale de la Centrale mitigée<br>Confiance entre la population locale et la Centrale à consolider du fait des promesses supposément non respectées<br><b>Gouvernance</b><br>Certains riverains estiment que les engagements pris par la Centrale n'ont pas été tenus.<br>Absence de relations plus étroites/solidaires entre les villages de la commune du fait de la présence de la Centrale.<br>Gouvernance énergétique centralisée (centralisation à Dakar des décisions, par la SENELEC, de la répartition de l'électricité produite par la Centrale).<br><b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Les défaillances dans la quantité et la qualité de l'électricité reçue ne s'est pas améliorée<br>En cas de délestage de la Senelec, l'électricité produite par la Centrale Photovoltaïque n'est pas utilisée ni stockée<br>Doutes subsistent sur la baisse effective du coût de l'électricité<br><b>Impacts sur l'eau et l'alimentation</b><br>Déception relative à l'absence d'irrigation des terres du Diéri<br>Absence d'impacts positifs particuliers sur la quantité et la qualité d'eau disponible pour les populations locales<br>Absence d'impacts positifs particuliers sur la quantité et la qualité de la nourriture disponible | <b>Impacts économiques</b><br>Kits solaires limités dans leur utilisation, ou défaillants techniquement<br><b>Impacts sociaux</b><br>Absence d'impact positif sur la famille, l'éducation des enfants, la formation des adultes, les activités sociales ou culturelles<br><b>Impacts environnementaux</b><br>Recyclage des équipements en fin de vie non envisagé par les populations, doutes subsistent sur la situation en fin de vie des équipements de la Centrale Photovoltaïque<br>Suivi plus rigoureux sur la faune environnante<br>Perception d'une augmentation de la température pour les riverains<br><b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Certains kits et lampadaires photovoltaïques ne fonctionnent plus<br>Les populations locales n'ont pas l'impression de recevoir l'électricité provenant de la Centrale |

|                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                | <b>Impacts sur les femmes</b><br>Absence d'impact significatif sur l'éducation des enfants<br>Absence de femmes ayant un poste de travail au sein de la Centrale                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Niveau Local</b><br><b>Zone 3</b><br>(Mairie de la Commune) | <b>Gouvernance</b><br>Doutes sur le fait que la mairie ait davantage profité des revenus de la Centrale Photovoltaïque que les populations locales.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Doutes sur la bonne gouvernance                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Niveau départemental Régional</b>                           | <b>Impacts sociaux</b><br>Collaboration restreinte (Agences SENELEC, Conseil départemental, Autorités chargées de la sécurité et des risques...)<br><b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Informations émanant de la SENELEC non disponible<br><b>Impacts sur les femmes :</b> Absence d'impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>Impacts économiques</b><br>Impact limité                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Niveau national</b>                                         | <b>Impacts économiques</b><br>Ne participe pas directement au développement de l'industrie des équipements PV au Sénégal<br><b>Impacts sociaux</b><br>Transfert limité de techniques et savoir-faire relatifs au PV<br><b>Impacts environnementaux</b><br>Dynamique d'économie circulaire (recyclage/réutilisation/réduction)<br><b>Impacts sur la Gouvernance</b><br>Centralisation des décisions et informations au niveau national (société nationale de fourniture d'électricité – SENELEC).<br><b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Répercussions techniques sur le réseau national d'électricité.<br><b>Impacts sur les femmes :</b> Absence d'impact | <b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Difficulté à appliquer de manière décentralisée la politique énergétique décidée au niveau national<br>Absence d'une Stratégie nationale relative au PV – centrale PV reliées au réseau. |
| <b>Niveau International</b>                                    | <b>Impacts économiques</b><br>Importation de la totalité des équipements utilisés par la Centrale<br><b>Impacts sociaux</b><br>Transfert de savoir-faire émanant de la Centrale limité<br><b>Gouvernance</b><br>Attaches à développer au niveau des organismes de la sous-région (UEMOA-CEDEAO-NEPAD-UA)<br><b>Impacts sur les femmes :</b> Absence d'impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Impacts énergétiques</b><br>Absence de distribution énergétique hors du Sénégal                                                                                                                                      |

## IV – Recommandations

Nos recommandations sont formulées en deux temps. Tout d'abord, nous aborderons le contenu des recommandations formulées par les participants, puis nous formulerons les principales recommandations inspirées de l'ensemble des impacts relevés dans le cadre de cette étude.

### 4.1 Recommandations formulées par les participants à l'étude

Afin d'identifier les recommandations les plus pertinentes sur la base d'une approche inclusive, nous avons tiré parti des réponses formulées par les participants autour des

questions suivantes : « *Si la centrale était parfaite, qu'est-ce qu'elle vous apporterait à vous et à votre village* » ; « *Vos enfants seront ils contents vis-à-vis de la Centrale, quand ils auront votre âge ?* » ; « *Qu'est-ce qu'il lui manque, à cette centrale, pour que vos enfants soient contents* » et « *Si une centrale comme la vôtre allait s'installer dans une autre communauté, quels conseils vous donneriez pour que cela se passe bien ?* ».

La mise en œuvre de ces recommandations donne la possibilité à la Centrale d'identifier les actions à mener en priorité, évoquées directement par les personnes qui côtoient la Centrale au jour le jour.

**Si la centrale était parfaite.... et vos enfants contents.** Les recommandations les plus significatives, formulées par les participants, sont les suivantes :

- « *Un courant moins cher* » ;
- « *Une irrigation des terres pour que nos enfants puissent en profiter et que l'eau du Dieri soit disponible pour les éleveurs* » ; « *Il faudrait des infrastructures de pompes pour l'irrigation des cultures, de manière gratuite, dans ce cas, les enfants pourront être contents.* »
- « *Créer plus d'emplois* » ; « *Les emplois sont le plus important* » ;
- « *La RSE est le plus important* »
- « *Au moins 50% des promesses auraient dû être réalisé, pour donner envie aux autres communes, pour donner un motif de satisfaction* » ; « *Qu'ils réalisent ce qu'ils avaient dits... des emplois et un dispensaire* »

**Si vous deviez conseiller un village qui doit accueillir une Centrale.** Les recommandations les plus significatives, formulées par les participants, sont les suivantes :

- « *La Centrale doit demander l'avis des personnes avant de construire, pour savoir ce que les gens veulent* » ; « *on doit en informer les principaux concernés en leur faisant savoir les tenants et aboutissants* » ;
- « *Le protocole doit être précis, dans les garanties, le temps d'exécution – fixer un délai pour les enrôler tous – et les sanctions si ce n'est pas fait* » ;
- « *La Mairie devrait participer au Conseil d'administration de la Centrale, pour mieux être informée* » ;

- « Il faut permettre aux enfants de travailler dans la centrale ; dans chaque village, il devrait y avoir un travailleur pour la Centrale » ;
- « La Centrale doit rendre des services comme l'irrigation » ; « Accroître l'eau et qu'elle soit distribuée à une échelle plus grande » ;
- « La Centrale doit être installée loin du village pour éviter de faire mal aux yeux et augmenter la température » ; « Les travailleurs devraient être protégés contre la chaleur et les reflets »
- « On ne peut répondre car les avantages ne sont pas encore vus » ; « Je ne peux pas en parler, car je n'ai pas encore vu les avantages » ;

#### 4.2 Recommandations complémentaires

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Outre celles formulées par les participants, nos recommandations complémentaires sont les suivantes :

**1/ S2.** Notre étude a rassemblé les différents impacts positifs et négatifs générés par la Centrale dans la section 2.5.8. Par conséquent, la stratégie logique à suivre serait d'optimiser les impacts positifs constatés, et d'identifier comment répondre efficacement aux impacts restant à améliorer (faibles impacts économiques et sociaux, baisse des revenus des populations locales notamment des femmes) en tenant compte des possibilités offertes par S2. Cet engagement bénéfique à tous les acteurs permettra d'écarter les risques de déplacement de populations qui peuvent être évoqués si les externalités négatives de la Centrale s'avèreraient récurrentes. Notons que S2 prévoit la mise en place d'un programme de création de 20 emplois supplémentaires destinés au nettoyage de la Centrale. Un programme de formation des jeunes aux métiers du solaire devrait également voir le jour dans le courant de l'année à venir.

**2/Communication.** La Centrale étant au centre de plusieurs acteurs institutionnels et administratifs, nous recommandons qu'elle s'engage vers un effort de communication constructif avec les autorités locales et départementales afin de canaliser les interrogations naissantes (villages, conseil départemental, autorités chargées de la sécurité et des incendies, agences SENELEC). Ces relais permettront de parfaire la responsabilité sociale de l'entreprise, au-delà des financements accordés à la Commune de Bokhol qui ne peut seule assumer ce rôle de communication. Alors que les populations ont été, pour la plupart,

associées à la décision d'implantation de la Centrale Photovoltaïque, elles regrettent de ne pas être davantage associée à sa phase d'exploitation. D'ailleurs, la plupart des personnes interrogées a perçu comme pertinent le fait de participer à la gestion ou au fonctionnement de la Centrale, comme sein de son Conseil d'Administration. Notons que S2 nous a précisé que serait prochainement mis en place un Comité de suivi permettant d'être à l'écoute des doléances des riverains au travers par exemple de rencontres mensuelles avec les élus locaux et les groupements de femmes. L'administration de ce Comité de suivi sera assurée par un Cabinet Conseil. Un bulletin d'information mensuel sur les actualités relatives à la Centrale sera également mis en partage.

**3/Protocole de confiance.** Il serait utile qu'un nouveau protocole entre S2 et la Commune de Bokhol soit reconsidéré afin que les attentes des populations (et pas seulement celles de la structure communale/Mairie) se rapprochent davantage. Idéalement, ce nouveau protocole sera plus représentatif des souhaits émis par la population locale et plus exigeant dans sa mise en œuvre (incluant notamment des délais de réalisation). Ce protocole permettra de rétablir la confiance actuellement fragilisée et d'apaiser les frustrations, sources de tensions sociales. Un échéancier de réalisation sera utile pour projeter dans le temps la mise en œuvre des actions prévues.

**4/Générer des intérêts communs.** Il serait opportun que la Centrale établisse un relevé régulier de la température aux abords de la Centrale afin d'apprécier si l'élévation de la température ressentie par les riverains résidant à proximité est effective. Dans le cas où une élévation de la température était constatée, cette situation pourrait générer l'élaboration de projets communs entre Centrale et Communauté locale. En effet, une température plus intense impacte négativement tant la centrale (baisse d'efficacité du rendement photovoltaïque) que les villages riverains (effet sur la santé). De cette situation pourrait naître un projet commun, permettant soit d'utiliser la chaleur diffusée (séchage agricole ?), soit de la réduire (irrigation ciblée ?). Des intérêts communs peuvent également être développés en partenariat avec d'autres structures engagées dans le secteur du photovoltaïque afin de générer un tissu d'échanges au niveau national avec l'ANER (Agence Nationale pour les Énergies Renouvelables) et l'ASER (Agence Sénégalaise pour l'électrification rurale).

**5/Optimisation énergétique.** Nous avons constaté qu'en cas de délestage de la SENELEC, son réseau ne peut absorber l'électricité produite par la centrale. De même, l'électricité produite par la centrale lorsqu'elle est en surproduction ne peut être absorbée par le réseau de la SENELEC. De ces deux situations résulte une situation de perte énergétique non négligeable. Aussi, à défaut d'une électrification systématique des communautés situées à proximité de la Centrale, nous suggérons la mise en place d'une **procédure de récupération ou de réorientation de cette énergie « perdue »** vers de petites infrastructures prévues à cet effet (pompage de l'eau pour l'irrigation....), infrastructures qui seraient automatiquement couplées à la Centrale en cas de surproduction ou de délestage. L'intermittence énergétique pourrait également être régulée par **un dispositif de stockage énergétique**. La participation de la centrale au développement de la commune par la mise à disposition gratuite ou partagée de l'énergie électrique serait ainsi l'occasion de soutenir l'agriculture ou d'autres activités par l'irrigation des terres. Ce type d'aménagement énergétique, qui pourrait s'inspirer de la figure 22 ci-après, permettrait à la Centrale de représenter un outil d'électrification rurale vers la lutte contre la pauvreté. Des investissements supplémentaires (éventuellement auprès de bailleurs de fonds internationaux) seraient nécessaires, de même qu'un aménagement des dispositions réglementaires sénégalaises. Ces aménagements et financements pourraient faire l'objet d'un **projet pilote** à petite échelle avant d'être développés plus en avant. D'après S2, un tel projet ne pourrait être envisageable que si les procédés de stockage et de distribution énergétique sont solides et validés en collaboration avec la SENELEC. Par ailleurs, pour être viable, ce projet devra recevoir un financement adéquat, indépendant de celui de la centrale.



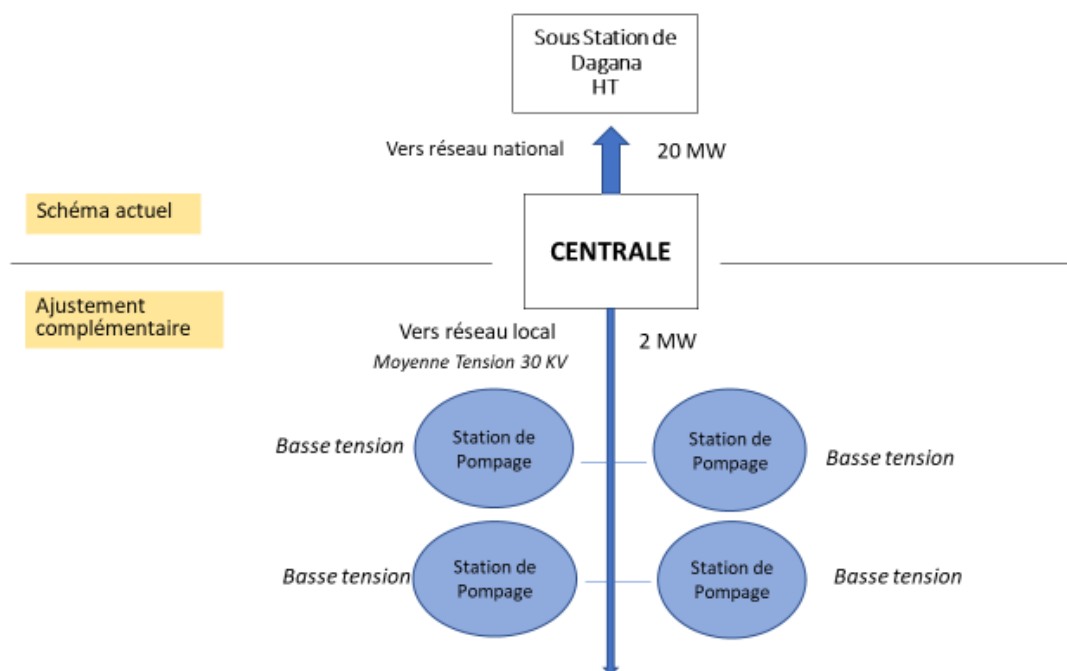


Figure 22 – Schématisation des ajustements proposés

**6/Suivi des impacts.** Une étude du même type que celle réalisé par la présente analyse pourrait être entreprise dans un délai d'un an afin de suivre l'évolution des situations constatées à ce jour. Par ailleurs, certains riverains s'inquiétant du fait que les pâturages qu'offre la centrale ne profitent pas au bétail (absence de prise de poids), un suivi des impacts sur la faune et la flore serait nécessaire, en intégrant les aspects toxicologiques. Au minimum, la tenue d'un registre par la Centrale permettra d'identifier la variation des espèces présentes au sein de l'enceinte.

**7/ Sécurité.** Sachant que la distance entre la caserne des sapeurs-pompiers de Richard Toll et la Centrale peut générer un temps d'attente de près de 40 mn, il serait préférable de sensibiliser les riverains sur les risques et gestes à entreprendre en cas d'incendie ou d'incidents électriques. Par ailleurs, il conviendrait d'analyser quel est l'impact de la présence d'une double source énergétique (sous-station de Dagana et Centrale de Bokhol) de moyenne et haute tension sur la sécurité des populations situées à proximité.

**8/Code de l'environnement.** Dans notre compréhension, l'enquête publique ayant été réalisée après l'ouverture de la Centrale, et non avant, il est préférable d'éviter ce type d'agenda. En effet, les résultats de l'enquête publique auraient permis de mieux édifier le promoteur de la Centrale sur le contexte d'insertion de ses installations photovoltaïques. En outre, une révision du Code de l'environnement serait à engager afin de tenir compte des spécificités relatives aux centrales solaires photovoltaïques.

**9/Soutenir une démarche d'économie circulaire.** La Centrale de Bokhol fonctionne grâce à l'installation de 75 600 panneaux photovoltaïque de 265 W chacun. La stratégie actuelle du Sénégal étant d'étendre son parc photovoltaïque à hauteur de 13 centrales, il serait utile que S2 soit associée à une démarche d'économie circulaire permettant de saisir l'opportunité que représente le recyclage, la réduction ou la réutilisation de panneaux. Cette démarche peut associer tant l'industrie locale (photovoltaïque off grid) que la sous-région, engagée comme le Sénégal vers le déploiement des énergies renouvelables.

## Conclusion

Notre étude analyse les impacts de la centrale solaire photovoltaïque de Bokhol sur le développement durable du Sénégal. Notre problématique est de comprendre comment optimiser la présence de cette Centrale afin que ses impacts puissent représenter un levier de développement efficace, idéalement au bénéfice de la lutte contre la pauvreté<sup>57</sup>.

Les impacts ont été relevés sur les plans économiques, sociaux, environnementaux et énergétiques, en prenant notamment en compte les impacts sur la gouvernance et le territoire, l'eau et l'alimentation, de même que l'impact sur les femmes. Ces impacts ont été évalués à plusieurs niveaux, tant à l'échelle locale, départementale et régionale, que nationale et internationale.

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<sup>57</sup> Taux de pauvreté au Sénégal 46,7 % - Banque Mondiale, 2017

### **Nous avons constaté les points suivants :**

**A l'échelle locale.** Les impacts limités constatés actuellement dans **le domaine économique** doivent encourager S2 à persévérer dans la stimulation d'opportunités d'affaires accessibles au niveau local, en particulier si la baisse des revenus des habitants de la commune se confirme. Au travers du protocole signé entre S2 et la Commune de Bokhol, l'impact financier et économique de la Centrale sur la vie de la commune a été prévu. Aussi, il devrait en découler une amélioration de la qualité de vie bénéfique à la commune. Toutefois, un pas supplémentaire est à effectuer si la Centrale souhaite participer à la lutte contre la pauvreté et fixer les populations locales tentées par exode rural.

Concernant les **infrastructures sociales** actuelles, S2 nous a annoncé la mise en place d'une stratégie prévoyant que 2% des revenus de la Centrale seront destinés au développement social de la Commune. Cet investissement, s'il prend en compte les aspects familiaux, culturels, éducatifs, de santé et de sécurité de manière adaptée, il ne doit pas occulter l'importance de l'acceptabilité sociale de l'entreprise au sein de la Commune. Il s'agira ici de réduire, autant que faire se peut, le décalage entre la perception de la responsabilité sociétale de l'entreprise pour les villageois et S2.

Les populations locales étant dépendantes des activités liées à la terre, elles sont directement affectées par les **impacts environnementaux de la Centrale** (réduction des zones de pâturages, déforestation, élévation de la température). En outre, bien que l'absence d'émissions de CO<sub>2</sub> soit à l'origine de la création de la Centrale pour la préservation d'un milieu sobre en carbone, ceci de fait pas partie des préoccupations des villageois, de même que les modalités de recyclage – ou non – des équipements de la Centrale.

La centrale ne déprécie pas le paysage et n'a pas d'impact déterminant – positif ou négatif – sur la gestion ou la valeur du **territoire de la Commune**. Concernant la **gouvernance**, elle n'a pas non plus été impactée sauf en ce qui concerne les liens de confiance entre les villageois et la Commune, désormais plus fragilisés.

Les **impacts énergétiques** de la Centrale ne sont pas vraiment perceptibles au niveau local, tant au niveau de la quantité que de la qualité énergétique fournie. Certains riverains

estiment que la Commune devrait bénéficier d'un tarif préférentiel du fait de la présence de la Centrale. L'objectif principal de celle-ci étant de fournir de l'électricité à l'échelle nationale, sa priorité n'a pas été de desservir les populations locales par un système adapté. Par ailleurs, en cas de délestage de la SENELEC, l'électricité produite par la Centrale Photovoltaïque n'est pas utilisée ni stockée.

Les impacts positifs de la Centrale sur **l'eau et l'alimentation** sont encore discrets, la présence de la Centrale pouvant affecter la disponibilité de l'eau ou la pluviométrie, les terres disponibles et donc la sécurité alimentaire de certains villageois. Les attentes des populations locales en ce qui concerne l'irrigation des terres ne correspondent pour l'instant pas aux projets envisagés par S2.

L'impact de la Centrale sur les **femmes** n'a pas encore généré de fruits significatifs. Il s'agit d'un constat notable si l'on considère que les femmes ont un rôle central à jouer dans la mise en réalité du développement durable.

**Au niveau national**, la Centrale vient en appoint au réseau national pour réduire les coûts et la dépendance de la production d'électricité aux énergies fossiles. La Centrale favorise le mix énergétique en favorisant la baisse du coût de l'électricité et le renforcement des capacités. Elle ne soutient toutefois pas l'émergence d'une industrie nationale en équipements photovoltaïques.

**Au niveau international.** Outre les aspects évoqués au niveau national (faible émission de gaz à effets de serre durant le fonctionnement de la Centrale, importation d'équipements acquis hors du Sénégal), nous n'avons pas relevé d'impacts au niveau de la région du continent, du continent, ou à plus grande échelle. La centrale participe certes à minimiser les effets des changements climatiques au niveau mondial, mais elle ne fait intervenir aucun acteur situé au niveau du continent africain. Cette dimension fait partie de nos recommandations, afin de mieux tenir compte des collaborations possibles dont la Centrale ou le continent peut bénéficier (savoir-faire techniques ou non, équipements, financement, synergie autour de la problématique de l'économie circulaire – recyclage/réutilisation/réduction).

**En ce qui concerne les impacts positifs générés par la Centrale,** nous avons relevé en priorité la préservation de l'esthétisme du paysage, l'absence d'émission de GES et de pollution sonore, l'augmentation du pouvoir d'achat des travailleurs qualifiés, la participation au désenclavement global de la commune et l'alimentation énergétique du réseau national. Certains impacts positifs (modérés) pourraient avoir rapidement plus de poids avec des ajustements adaptés.

**En ce qui concerne les impacts à améliorer de la Centrale,** sont à prendre en compte en priorité les impacts économiques et sociaux du fait de la baisse des revenus des populations locales (réduction de la surface de pâturages, faible nombre d'emplois créés), notamment pour les femmes. Ceci implique davantage d'efforts à fournir pour améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et valoriser idéalement la disponibilité de l'eau, d'autant plus que les impacts énergétiques sont faiblement visibles. Au niveau national et international, d'autres enjeux sont présents, comme la nécessité de participer davantage à la dynamique du photovoltaïque (industrie locale, transferts de savoir-faire).

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**La question de recherche de notre étude est la suivante : dans quelles mesures la Centrale Photovoltaïque de Bokhol favorise-t-elle le développement durable du Sénégal ?**

Considérant l'ensemble des impacts analysés ci-dessus, nous estimons que la Centrale ne répond pas encore aux conditions du développement durable, en particulier en ce qui concerne les populations locales.

Rappelons toutefois que la Centrale n'a pas été installée sur la base des différents critères pris en compte par notre étude, et que S2 s'est davantage engagée à augmenter la capacité d'électrification du Sénégal par injection sur le réseau qu'à utiliser la Centrale comme un levier de développement ou de lutte contre la pauvreté. Comme le précise S2, la mise en œuvre de sa RSE ne peut prendre en charge l'ensemble des enjeux socioéconomiques de la Commune de Bokhol.

Tout comme le Sénégal vit une période de transition des énergies fossiles vers les énergies renouvelables, la Centrale vit également une période de transition entre sa rentabilité financière, son ratio de performance et son degré d'acceptation sociale au sein des communautés qui l'entourent. S2 nous a précisé avoir besoin de temps pour mettre en place sa stratégie de soutien à la Commune de Bokhol. « *Nous allons faire de notre mieux* » a mentionné la Direction Générale, « *notre démarche est d'accompagner les populations dans la mesure de nos possibilités* ». Comme l'a souligné un des intervenants vivant à proximité de l'enceinte de la Centrale, « *il y a eu beaucoup d'espoirs. Mais nous gardons espoir pour la durée du temps à venir* ».

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<sup>58</sup> Gouverneur de Saint-Louis, Sous-Préfet de la Région de Saint-Louis, Conseil Départemental, Mairie de Bokhol, ministère de l'Environnement et du développement durable, DEEC, ASER, ANER, SENELEC.